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FIRM CHANGES.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO. is this day dissolved. Edgar S. Boynton and Sam'l C. Skinner are alone authorized to collect the debts due said firm, and will pay all firm obligations, and are sole owners of LETTERS PATENT for "CORBETT'S GOLDEN STATE WASHING POWDER" and "CORBETT'S CALIFORNIA SOAP PLANT."
OTIS CORBETT.
EDGAR S. BOYNTON.
Aug. 9, 1878. SAM'L C. SKINNER.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOYNTON & SKINNER for the manufacture and sale of "CORBETT'S GOLDEN STATE WASHING POWDER," CORBETT'S CALIFORNIA SOAP PLANT," TOILET SOAPS, &c., at Nos. 34 and 36 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
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WALLINGFORD.

Terrible Effect of the Tornado upon That Ill-Fated Village.

Appearance of the Storm-Cloud as It Neared the Place.

The Work of Destruction Accomplished in a Moment's Time.

Human Beings Hurled Through the Air an Eighth of a Mile,

And Dashed to the Earth in a Mangled Condition.

Fearfully Vivid Lightning and Deafening Thunder the Accompaniments.

Washington Again Deluged by Water and Rocked by the Wind.

WALLINGFORD.

THE PATH OF THE TORNADO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A *Times* special from Wallingford, Conn., says no man who has not looked upon the ruin wrought in this place by the storm of Friday can conceive of the terrible force with which the elements beat upon the plains of Wallingford during the few moments it lasted. Never did storm come with more appalling suddenness. Friday afternoon was one of the loveliest of the season. Light clouds sailed across the sky until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, occasionally obscuring the sun. Then a few black clouds portending disaster appeared over Mount Lamentation, a high hill lying to the westward of the village. Under the foot of this hill spreads Lake Windermere, an artificial pond created by the community people by damming the Quinnipiac River. Wallingford lies between this hill and another not so high that runs parallel to the mountain east of the town. Hills surround the pretty village.

THE CLOUDS GREW DARKER

toward 5 o'clock, when the workmen about the village left the factories and the mills, and started for their homes. The wives set about preparing supper for their returning husbands, and only a passing glance was cast toward the murky clouds that rolled over the western hills.

By 5:30 o'clock they had become intensely black. Still there was no sense of impending danger. The utter stillness that precedes many thunder-storms settled down in the valley just before 6 o'clock. All the wind seemed to have died away, but aloft

THE CLOUDS WENT TEARING WILDLY ALONG

at such a pace that many observers took alarm, and hastened through the streets to seek shelter. Lightning began to play incessantly across the low-hanging clouds.

With horrible suddenness a change took place in the heavens. Under the threatening clouds other and blacker clouds were driven. They came up from the west almost with the swiftness of thought, before a dense black mass that rolled over the Wallingford community. A fleecy, white curtain advanced, hiding the orchards and vineyards as it moved forward. The lightning flashed in blinding forks from this cloud, that was

MORE LIKE SMOKE THAN VAPOR

in its lightness. Incessantly the flashes lighted up the surrounding country with a lurid purple light, while the thunder rattled and boomed with interminable and deafening loudness.

It was about 6:15 that a second mass of clouds was noticed approaching on a different current of wind from the northward, and some say there was also a counter-current setting in from the southward, bringing heavy black clouds that seemed to touch the tops of the trees. A few drops of rain fell gently. Men and women hurried to the windows to close them, and home-going laborers began to run. Little reckoned any one the peril of that moment. Before a cry could be raised, or preparation made to escape,

A DEATH-DEALING BLAST

fell upon the homes of the poor. The heavy clouds over Windermore Lake seemed suddenly to drop upon the lake, and the waters were churned into foam with a great whirling and whistling. The winds from opposite quarters seemed to meet. A great volume of water was lifted from the lake and went swirling up and up into the air. Lightning is not quicker than was the advance from west to east of the column of water and the clouds that seemed to mingle with it. In a second it started on a forward course. Before it lay the sand plains on which

ABOUT FIFTY POOR FAMILIES,

mostly Irish, have bought lots and established their dwellings. The plains are nearly flat for a distance west to east of about a third of a mile. Then the land rises rapidly to the ridge on which the main street is laid out. The Wallingford Community had a water-wheel on the shore of Windermore Lake. The whirlwind caught it, and it was crumbled as if it had been built of straws. A few hundred yards from the lake was a poor cottage, in which lived Michael Mooney, his wife Mary, and their sons Daniel and Michael. Michael was in the village. With the first puff of wind the woman attempted to shut the windows; the boys assisted her. Before they knew what had happened the house was

LEVELED TO THE EARTH.

A power irresistible carried the building, twisted into fragments, flying through the air. Mrs. Mooney was caught up and hurled along through branches of trees, and over a telegraph wire, beyond the railroad, across two lanes, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, when she was flung down.

BATTERED, GASHED, AND BLOODY.

The boys were blown through windows along with bricks, pots, and pans. Michael was carried into the branches of a prostrated apple-tree. Daniel was whirled away on the gale 150 yards, where he was flung down so violently as to have his arm broken, while his face was a mass of livid blue spots and deep scratches.

The wind swept out, taking everything in its way. High street and Wallace row intersect Colony street, and lead up over the hill toward Main street. On these streets were cabins and a few neat new dwellings, and about them gardens thriving and well kept. In the twinkling of an eye

EVERYTHING WAS CRUSHED

and the fragments of what were but a moment before houses were carried aloft in the consuming gale. Houses in Colony street were lifted from their foundations and crushed, while the roofs went sailing over the plain toward the hill, crumbling into fragments as they went.

In the path of the gale stood the Roman Catholic Church, hemmed in on three sides by a cemetery. The storm, to judge from the appearance of the ruin as it looked to-day,

PLOWED INTO THE FOUNDATIONS,

pressing them away from the frame-work. Then the walls, front and back, were crushed in, and the roof fell so as to cover all completely. A more complete wreck than this church could not have been made, except by fire. Opposite the church were several little tenements, all occupied by large families. When the gale had passed, nothing remained to indicate that there had been houses there, except the gaping cellars and a line of splinters leading into other lines that at last met in an unbroken covering to the ground of broken joists, fences, kitchen utensils, and clothing.

In this spot, an eighth of a mile on each side of and opposite to the Catholic Church,

THE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE OCCURRED.

It is a remarkable fact that every person killed was a member of the Catholic Church. In one of the houses lived Mrs. Downs, a middle-aged woman. She was whirled away 600 feet, and picked up dead and almost naked.

A hay-stack on John Lynch's farm was carried an eighth of a mile, and then dropped upon the side of the hill.

All this destruction was done in much less time than it takes to write it. With appalling violence the wind swept up the hill towards Main street, whirling and eddying about, and dropping a shower of rubbish on the tobacco fields below. Where it touched the brow of the hill, the district school-house stood in its path. The edifice cost $40,000 in 1870, and was a fine brick building of three stories and a Mansard roof. The wind struck upon its west front, pushed in the walls of the two upper stories,

WRENCHED HUGE PIECES FROM THE WALL

and flung them into the yard and then passed on. In an instant the building was ruined. Two stories stand, but they are pushed out of perpendicular so completely that they will never be straightened.

Looking back from the school-house towards the Westward, about fifty feet below, at the end of a steep slope, is the plain, covered with its carpeting of debris. The entire work of devastation in that direction could be seen, a plain wiurow, half a mile in width in its widest part, and in that dreadful lane were only two or three houses that still clung together at all, and these so badly twisted, tilted, and defaced that it will be difficult ever to rebuild them. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

THE SCENES IN WALLINGFORD

to-day were heartrending, and unmanned the strongest spectators. A brick school-house was used as a dead-house, and around this the thousands gathered, many searching for relatives and friends, the rest curious to see the dead. Not less than 20,000 people flocked into the ruined village from all the surrounding country. Twenty-five families are homeless, and a relief subscription fund has been started, headed by Gov. Hubbard with $100. Everything possible is being done for the sufferers. Such a tornado is almost unprecedented in this section.

PRESS REPORT.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—Four of the injured at Wallingford, Mrs. Mary Lynch and her daughter Maggie, and Mrs. Patrick Coshen and her son, Josh Coshen, have died since last night, making the number killed twenty-five. No more bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Arrangements are being made for funeral services, to be held in the Town-Hall on Sunday afternoon.

A relief committee has been appointed, who are caring for the survivors.

A large crowd of visitors throng the streets, and liberal contributions of money are collected from them, and also from passing trains and the public generally.

The tornado also swept over the southern part of Dunham and through the town of Killingworth, and several buildings were blown down, trees uprooted, and crops injured.

All the saloons in town have been closed by the Selectmen.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Washington was visited by two very severe storms of heavy rain and strong wind this afternoon at intervals of an hour. The damage to trees throughout the city seems to have been greater than in the earlier part of the week. Some of the larger residences in the city were unroofed, hacks and wagons were upset in the streets, and half of each of the glass fronts of the Western Union Telegraph office were blown in, and one of the messenger boys very severely mangled by falling glass. Some of the oldest trees in the city were badly broken, and all the parks in the section about the White House were considerably damaged. The fall of water was again very great, and the overflow from the sewers caused much damage in several parts of the city.

SCANDAL.

A St. Louis Clergyman Accidentally Exposed in His Career of Licentiousness.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—For over two weeks, Notary Watts has been engaged in taking depositions in what is known as the Chambers-Dameron suit, a litigation between two prominent Methodist brethren involving a certain publication right. Chambers is a book publisher and Dameron is the well-known Logan D. Dameron, publisher of the *Christian Advocate* of this city. Until to-day the developments of the case had been so prosy and monotonous that most of the local papers had declined to give them more than a passing notice. To-day, however, Mrs. Emma Roberts was placed on the witness-stand, and her testimony at once gave a character to the case that made it intensely sensational. She was a witness for Chambers. She testified that she was the wife of E. A. Roberts, resident physician of St. Luke's Hospital. She testified that on the 6th of June, 1871, a young lady named Miss Emily Robinson was brought to the hospital, being very sick and in a delicate condition. She was about 17, and unusually pretty.

The following is the pith of the story: Received the patient in the Hospital, my husband being sick at the time. I inquired into her condition, and so forth, and assigned her to her room. Then I saw her two or three days after that, but had no conversation with her except to ask how she was, and so forth, to know whether she was better or worse. The second evening after her arrival she was taken worse, and sent for me. Said she had a secret to tell me. I went to the room, and she requested that all should leave the room and the door be closed, and her first question was, "Mrs. Roberts, do you think I am done or going to die?" I told her Dr. Pallen told me that he thought she would die, and she held up her hands and looked at them, and said: "Yes, Mrs. Roberts, I know I am going to die. I feel like it; and do you think that God will forgive me for my great sin?" She then asked me if I knew her condition. I told her I did; that Dr. Pallen had told me; and said: "Emily, you have been taking some medicine that has made you very sick," and she said "Yes." I asked her where she had got that medicine. She got it of a Mrs. Engeles, Seventh and Lynch, No. 27—, she could not remember the balance of the number, but told me I would find her address in her pocketbook.

I asked her then who was the father of her child, and she then declined telling me on account of the affection and esteem that she held her mother and the child. She disliked to have her mother and the child disgraced. She was very fond of the child. I insisted on her telling, and she then told me that Logan D. Dameron was the father of the child. I asked if he had advised her to get this medicine. She said "No." I asked her who did tell her. She said a cook in Mr. Dameron's kitchen told her, and she tried to recall to my mind the day she got the medicine. The day she got it she passed by house, and saw me at the window and spoke to me. I sent for her mother, and told her mother what her daughter had said, and some person asked her (I don't know who it was) if she didn't wish to see Mr. Dameron; I think it was her sister Kate. She said she did, and her mother and sister went after Mr. Dameron, but he did not come. I went also for Dr. Johnson to come, and her mother asked her before God and all the witnesses around the bed, who was the father of the child, and she said Logan D. Dameron, and Dr. Johnson and the Chaplain didn't hear. She didn't speak loud enough for them to hear, and her mother repeated the question again. Dr. Johnson repeated Mr. Dameron's name again, but I don't know whether Mr. Wickens, the Chaplain, heard it or not. He is a little deaf.

Well, I stayed with her some time longer that night, and left her in the care of her mother and sister. The next morning the child was born at about 10 o'clock.

Q.—How long did she live after the birth of the child. A.—She died that night, some time about 12 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Now, have you stated, as near as you can recollect, this conversation with Miss Robinson with reference to the paternity of the child.

A.—Yes, sir; every word that I can recollect. I remember now I asked her if Mr. Dameron promised to do something for her, and the reply was that he promised to support her. I asked her also if she had seen him lately, and she answered "No." I believe that is everything I remember about the conversation.

Q.—Did you have any further conversation with her?

A.—No, sir. She was not in her right mind after that, so that she could talk to me.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Pallen?

A.—Yes, sir; we had a good many.

Q.—Will you state, Mrs. Roberts, as near as you can, what these conversations were?

A.—After the child was born, and Dr. Pallen was told who the father of the child was, his remark was, "I expected this. I have been looking for something of that kind." That he had attended Mrs. Dameron in her illness, and he said he had noticed too great familiarity between Miss Robinson and Mr. Dameron, and he remarked that there was another girl who had left the house under suspicious circumstances, and that Miss Robinson was a connection or relative of his.

Q.—Mrs. Roberts, was there anything else you know in reference to this matter that I have not asked you? If so, please state it.

A.—I have not told you of the disposition of the child. Dr. Johnson was there just after the child was born, and so was Dr. Pallen, and I asked Dr. Pallen what we should do with it, and Mrs. Robinson requested so much not to give any publicity to it, and I promised that I would not, and Dr. Pallen said he would see that the child was taken away. He told me he would send Dr. Lightburn to the house.

Q.—Anything further.

A.—That is all I know.

This testimony naturally created a flutter among the brethren present, and the Rev. Dameron, who was absent at the time, was hurriedly sent for. He came in a considerable state of excitement, and, after a protest to the Notary that such evidence was irrelevant and immaterial in the case pending, was about to cross-examine the witness, when an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The facts in this case have been discussed often before in certain circles, but the lascivious person has thus far escaped publication in the newspapers. It is said that he has been a participant in a number of other licentious adventures during his ministerial career, about which his enemies will no longer keep mum.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Matters—The Moonshiners—Gen. Twiggs' Sword.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Treasury now holds $348,707,400 in bonds to secure National bank circulation, and $13,810,400 to secure public deposits. Bonds deposited for circulation for week ending to-day, $3,472,500; amount withdrawn, $3,646,000; National Bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $320,549,985; gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue, $294,915; customs, $425,353; receipts of National Bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding week last year: 1877, $4,086,000; 1878, $4,119,000; receipts to-day, $524,000; coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, $203,098,330.

The sixty-seventh call has been issued for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865; $2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 10th of November. Coupon bonds, $50, No. 71,001 to No. 72,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 127,001 to No. 129,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 87,001 to No. 90,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 169,001 to No. 174,000, both inclusive. Total coupons, $2,500,000. Registered bonds—$100, No. 18,651 to No. 18,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,081 to No. 10,950, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 36,501 to No. 36,900, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 10,601 to No. 10,900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 20,901 to No. 21,300, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,500,000.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, $560,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue indicates his purpose to accept the pleas of guilty, and suspend sentence upon all violators of the revenue laws in South Carolina, whether indicted or under bonds. He wishes to make a clean sweep of all offenders, except Redmond and other leaders who have fired upon United States officers.

Collector Cooper, at Knoxville, telegraphs that John Cooper, recently wounded by the moonshiners, died last night. Hut Amarine, Adam Wilson, and Fletcher Emmet were the assaulting parties.

A daughter of Gen. Twiggs writes to the Secretary of the Treasury protesting against the three valuable swords of her father being given to the lady in England who claims that they were given her by Gen. Twiggs after he left New Orleans. In a letter which she produces, Gen. Twiggs' daughter says that this claim is preposterous, and that her father provided for the disposition of the swords in his will. The Treasury Department has sent for a copy of the will.

SPRINGFIELD.

The McIntyre Distillery Case—Pardoned—Assessment Returns.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—In the United States District Court to-day, a libel was filed against the J. D. McIntyre distillery, recently seized at Pekin. McIntyre is here, and purposes to bond out the concern on Monday or Tuesday. In the meantime, Thomas Cooper, Edward Richardson, and John Aydlotte have been designated by the Court as appraisers, and the bond McIntyre will give will probably be not less than $50,000 in amount. No criminal prosecutions in connection with the seizure are likely to be instituted at present. McIntyre in conversation denies that his place has been run crooked.

Daniel P. Pale, of Havana, Mason County, was to-day adjudged bankrupt on his own petition.

The Governor to-day pardoned John T. Walker, who was convicted of forgery at the last January term of the Logan Circuit Court. The pardon is issued on petition of the presiding attorney, prosecuting witnesses, and other citizens of the county.

The Commission of Claims, as Judge Craig will be detained, will probably not meet until Tuesday next, instead of Monday. The claims before the Commission aggregate $2,701,043. Supreme-Justice Craig and Circuit-Judges Goodsoed, of Will, and Vandecvere, of Christian, compose the Court of Claims.

The assessment returns by counties are all in now except Cook County. Estimating the latter at the same as the amended returns last year the assessment will aggregate $815,000,000, as against $879,000,000 last year. The State Board of Equalization meets at 10 a. m. on Monday.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 10.—A mining party returned by the steamer to-day from the Stinking River gold diggings, southwest of Fort Custer. They report a big find and a regular stampede from the Yellowstone posts and the ranches. The popular impression on the frontier has long been favorable to great gold discoveries in that country.

FOREIGN.

England Craves a Foothold on the Mainland of Asia Minor.

Conflict of Authority Between the Italian Government and the Vatican.

A Bishop Appointed by the Latter Ignored by the Former.

Meeting of the Monetary Congress in Paris Yesterday.

THE EAST.

ENGLAND'S ITCHING PALM.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is said there is a strong reason for believing that the English Government intends to gain a footing on the mainland of Asia Minor. The Scanderoon port of Aleppo is named as the probable objective point.

WON'T INTERFERE.

The Sultan having telegraphed Queen Victoria asking British mediation to stay the advance of the Austrian army of occupation at Banjaluka, it is said the British Government declines to intervene.

MOHAMMEDAN CAVALRY.

Three thousand Mohammedan horsemen have appeared in the northwestern portion of Bosnia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Queen will, on Tuesday next, review a fleet of twenty-four men-of-war, including ironclads and turret ships. The fleet will comprise ten broadside ships, eight turret ships, six sloops and gunboats, and two torpedo boats, carrying a total of 219 guns, 6,691 officers and men, aggregating 99,541 tons and 72,350 horse-power. Vessels have been appropriated for the Lords of the Admiralty, members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and foreign diplomats, and other distinguished persons. The Queen will be on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be on board the yacht Osborne.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-day the Sunday-closing bill, which provides for the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays, passed its third reading by a vote of 63 to 22, and the Territorial-waters-jurisdiction bill passed its second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPANISH INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A band of insurgents has made its appearance in the Province of Estramadura shouting for the Republic. The railway mail train was stopped by them. Troops have gone in pursuit of the band.

FRANCHI'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Lorenzo Nina, the new Papal Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the Papal Nuncios announcing that he will follow the policy pursued by the late Cardinal Franchi, and recommending the Nuncios to act with great prudence and avoid making unnecessary embarrassments for the Holy See. He instructs them to assure the Powers that the Holy See will endeavor to maintain with them the relations of sincere friendship.

NINA'S WORK.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is reported that the negotiations at Kissengen between the Papal Nuncio and Prince Bismarck were undertaken with the advice and assistance of Cardinal Nina.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—The condition of Queen Christina, of Spain, is almost hopeless.

EDITOR ELECTED.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Herr Sonnerman, editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has been elected member of the German Reichstag.

THE RIVER NILE.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 10.—The River Nile is rising favorably. It is now higher than at any time last year, and the prospects for crops are excellent. It is estimated that the cotton crop will yield 112,000,000 pounds.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Rome says the Minister of Justice of the Italian Government withholds the exequatur from Minister San Felice, the new Archbishop of Naples, thus declaring null the Pontifical bull nominating him. The Vatican maintains the Archbishop in that See at its own cost.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

A Vienna dispatch says the elections in Hungary continue favorable to the Government. The returns received up to the present show the election of 182 Liberals, 52 United Opposition, 38 Extreme Left, 11 Nationals, and 50 Independents. Herr Tisza has been unanimously elected for Sepsi Gyorgy.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Aug 10.—The session of the International Monetary Conference opened to-day. Leon Say was elected President, on motion of Reuben E. Fenton. After the nomination of the Secretaries, and the delivery of a short address of welcome by the President, Mr. Fenton briefly explained the objects of the Conference, thanked the Powers who responded to the appeal of the United States, and hoped the distinguished men taking part in the Conference would facilitate the accomplishment of the work, which would further the pacific interests of the world.

Several members not having yet arrived, the Conference adjourned for a few days.

CANADA.

Crop Prospects—Marine Item—Appeal for the Poor—A Horrible Nuisance—Lord Ogilvy Hunted Down.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—The recent heavy rains have seriously interfered with the harvesting of spring-wheat in the Counties of Ottawa, Carleton, and Russell.

Owing to Canadian vessels not being allowed the free use of American canals, a very large number of steamers and barges have already laid up. At the lumber-docks there is the Anger line, two steamers and about twenty barges, which has not yet made a trip at all; also, Messrs. Booth's and Pattee & Perley's fleets. Gradually the American boats are taking the trade away.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—John Ogilvie, of the firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., millers, of this city, writes from Manitoba that the wheat-crop in that Province, as well as in Minnesota and Dakota, is at least 10 per cent better than last year. In Northern Minnesota the crop has been damaged by rain, but the increased acreage will more than compensate for the loss.

It is calculated that there are at present over 2,000 unemployed laborers in Quebec City.

Le Clairenr explains that the inquiry into the conduct of the Sherbrooke volunteers has not been proceeded with because of the extravagant conditions imposed by Judge Coursal, viz.: that he should receive $20 a day for himself, and that he should have two lawyers to advise with him,—one a Catholic, the other an Orangeman,—which, with other necessary expenses, would bring up the cost of a ten days' investigation to $1,000. To these terms the Government decline to accede—agreeing to give him $20 a day, and instructing him to proceed as an ordinary magistrate. This has not been done.

The Montreal Colonization Society are addressing to the corporation a petition for a money-grant to enable them to establish some of the destitute people upon vacant Provincial lands. It is believed that a large number can be comfortably settled at a comparatively small outlay.

Louis Quintal, a miser, 72 years of age, was arrested and sent to jail for causing a nuisance in his house by the collection of carrion flesh, which he used as food. On entering the dock, the prisoner presented an extremely repulsive appearance, possessing the stooped shoulders and uneasy eye of the miser. The landlord stated that Quintal came from St. Lanorale, where he owned two houses in the village and a farm of considerable size. The old man was very religious, but withal was a libertine. He rented two rooms in a tenement-house for $55 a year, and has resided in the city four years. He had been in the habit of collecting a large quantity of foul meat, of which he would cook sufficient to last him for several weeks. He then placed it in a barrel in the cellar. When hungry he would seize a large bone of meat with both hands and devour it with the gusto of a hog. A piece of a horse which he brought home created such an unwholesome smell that the landlord had to have it removed. A gentleman, incredulous of the statement that Quintal ate carrion, went into the place at the landlord's invitation, and saw it with his own eyes. He became insensible after being in the place five minutes, and had to be carried out into the air. Quintal has a wealthy brother near St. Hyacinthe, who was compelled to eject him from the house on account of his filthy habits. No less than twelve deaths occurred last year in a block where Quintal lived from diphtheria, supposed to have originated from the poison he polluted the atmosphere with by his digusting habits.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Vanderbilt arrived to-night, and had an interview with Mr. Sargent, Acting-General Manager of the Grand Trunk, on the relations between the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk. Some details were adjusted, and a meeting arranged for Saratoga on the 20th, to discuss and settle if possible all difficulties. Mr. Vanderbilt expressed a desire to act in concert with the Grand Trunk, and afford all the necessary accommodation over the Michigan Central.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—"Lord Ogilvy," who, up to a few days ago, has been wanted by the Boston police-force on a charge of forgery, was here this last week, having stopped at the Walker House on the 29th ult., and registered as Walter MacLean. Two detective-officers arrived in the city, and took up their residence at the same hotel under fictitious names. As soon as the Lord discovered that he was the person for whom they were in quest, he signified his willingness to return to the United States, without going through the formalities of extradition. He left the city next day with the officers, and is now in Boston jail awaiting trial.

The Separate-School Board have held a meeting and passed a resolution exonerating the Catholic authorities from the charges made against them in connection with the school funds. The resolution declares that, instead of misappropriating funds, the Episcopal corporation advanced money to the schools when they were unable to support themselves, and had never been reimbursed. Bishop Jamot, former Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, made a statement denying all the charges, and declaring that the sum advanced by the corporation was $2,400.

The *Globe's* Kingston dispatch says that the revised voters' list shows a gain of fifty votes for the Reformers, which renders Sir John A. MacDonald's chance of re-election, in case this year's list is used, hopeless.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—New cases of yellow fever, 5; deaths, 8. New cases for the week, 233; deaths of the week, 66. Total cases to date, 466; total deaths, 126.

Included in to-day's report were eleven new cases and two deaths at the Charity Hospital.

The *Evening Times* publishes a statement by Dr. A. Mericier to-day in the office of the Board of Health that he had been invited by another physician to look at a case of yellow fever, that of a child born in New Orleans, and which had never left the city. He had seen the child, and found that it was suffering from a severe case of malarial fever, though it was reported at the office of the Board of Health as a yellow fever case. Dr. Mericier states that he has practiced here since 1841. In 1853, while in charge of the Circus Street Infirmary, he had 350 cases at one time in that institution; therefore he thinks he has some experience, but he declares most emphatically that he has never yet seen a child born here, residing here all the time, attacked by yellow fever.

The quarantines around New Orleans have brought business almost to a standstill.

Included in the 466 yellow-fever cases reported to the Board of Health to noon to-day are 121 children under 10 years and 19 colored persons.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—As yet no cases of yellow fever have appeared in or about this city. Drs. Ranuch and Wardner, of the State Board of Health, members of the City Board of Health, and representatives of the Government Hospital Service and Illinois Central Railroad, held a meeting in the city this morning to consider the importance of establishing a floating-hospital below the city for the treatment of yellow fever patients who may possibly be brought here from below. After a free interchange of views a committee was appointed to more thoroughly examine the matter and ascertain the probable cost of erection and maintenance, and report at a meeting to-morrow.

REFUGE LANDING, MISS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 10.—The death from yellow-fever is reported at Refuge Landing of a party who was put off the steamer John A. Scudder a few days ago.

THREATENED STRIKES.

In the St. Paul Company's Car-Shops at Milwaukee—The Pennsylvania Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—The men employed at the St. Paul Company's machine-shops are in a state of great dissatisfaction. Their wages have been reduced several times by the Company, and they accuse the Company of bad faith towards them. The men say that when the famous Potter law went into effect their wages were reduced 10 per cent. They visited Mr. Merrill, and remonstrated at the reduction, upon which, as they claim, the Company restored 5 per cent of what had been taken away, and promised to restore the balance when the Potter law should be repealed. As every one knows, the Potter law was repealed, but the men say the promise of the Company has not been kept, but that their wages have been reduced three times since. The last reduction took place about two weeks ago, since which time much murmuring has been heard from the employes.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Mechanical Engineer's Hall, opposite the Post-Office, and a committee was appointed to wait upon S. S. Merrill. The Committee repaired to Mr. Merrill's office, but that gentleman declined to be interviewed by them. Being unable to see him, the meeting took no definite action upon the subject of their alleged grievances, but they will hold another meeting soon, probably on Monday. Meantime they are determined to see Manager Merrill.

It was rumored this evening that some of the men would be discharged on Monday for their participation in the meeting. The appearances are very strong that a strike will take place unless the demands of the operatives are satisfied in whole or in part by the Company.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Aug. 10.—The men in this region have generally posted up notices that they must have the 1875 basis of wages or they will make a move. The curious thing in this matter is that the operators in Hazelton recently conceded the 1875 basis, just what the men now demand. Whether the matter will result in a strike is not known.

CHAUTAUQUA.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The feature of the morning was the meeting of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The Rev. Dr. Vincent made an admirable address, and Miss Mary A. Lathbury read a beautiful poem. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. C. F. Deems, and President Warren, of Boston University. A letter was also read which was written by William Cullen Bryant a short time before his death.

A grand concert in the woods was given at 2 o'clock under the direction of Prof. Charles C. Case, of Cleveland, in the auditorium, about 4,000 being present, and a second concert was given after vespers.

SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—H. B. Robinson, the well-known stock-broker of South Third street, committed suicide to-day.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 10.—The attempted suicide of Senator O. V. Smith, of Lawrenceville, Ill., proved a failure. He is now beyond danger, but threatens to repeat the dose at the first opportunity.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF AN ACTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—H. J. Montague, while playing at the California Theatre last night, was taken with excessive hemorrhage of the lungs. This morning he is reported better, with hopes of an early recovery.

POLITICAL.

Facts Suggested by Manton Marble's Recent Epistle.

Showing How the Writer Overstepped the Bounds of Prudence

In His Anxiety to Count In His Friend Tilden.

Gov. Palmer Writes a Gushing Letter to an Old Political Associate,

In Which He Points Out Some of the Failings of the Democratic Party.

Gen. Butler Formally Enlists in the Ranks of the Nationals.

Banning Slaughtered by His Enemies in the Second Ohio District.

MARBLE'S MUSS.

REMINISCENCES CALLED UP BY THAT LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The statement in Mr. Manton Marble's history of the Electoral contest is likely to make lively times for him in case the Democratic members of the Potter Committee do their duty. In that statement he declared that if Mr. Tilden had cared to compass the defeat of the Republican conspiracy by the use of money that a few thousand dollars paid to such persons as Wells and McLin, paid merely for doing their duty, would have bursted the whole atrocious conspiracy, and blown it away like a puff-ball in the dust. Republicans have been aware here for some time that Mr. Marble stands charged by authority of a gentleman whose credibility will scarcely be questioned by his fellow Democrats with having formally suggested at a dinner-party of Democratic visitors in Florida

THE PURCHASE OF M'LIN AND COWGILL,

of the Canvassing Board. The statement was made here at the time of Minister Noyes' examination that a letter from one of the Democrats present was in existence giving the names of parties present at the time when the consultation was held, and all the circumstances of this attempt to which Mr. Marble made himself a party to purchase these members of the Board. It was to this that Gov. Noyes himself referred in the interview published the day previous to his sailing for London. He then stated that these facts were all accessible if the Potter Committee wanted them. Although ample time remained for his examination upon these points before his sailing, no movement was made by the Democrats of the Committee to secure this important testimony.

It was stated here, as the Governor subsequently declared in New York, that the sum named was a large one, and that the matter progressed so far as to lead to the consideration of the best person to handle the money and pay it over, and that a difference of opinion in regard to this matter finally caused the exposure of the scheme.

The *Star* this evening makes the following statement in regard to the

ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF MARBLE'S ARTICLE:

Manton Marble's letter, giving an account of the organization of the Electoral Commission and attending events very favorable to Gov. Tilden, is regarded by friends in this city of Thurman and Bayard as designed to break them down as Presidential candidates. The opinion among some shrewd politicians is that the document was manipulated by Mr. Tilden himself, who is uneasy at the growing strength of Judge Thurman, and employed Marble's pen with the hope of killing him off. In fact, this opinion seems to be entertained as well by Republicans as by Democratic politicians here.

PALMER.

THE EX-GOVERNOR POINTS OUT THE WEAKNESSES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The following letter has been received here from Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5, 1878.—*L. D. Ingersoll, Washington, D. C.*—MY DEAR SIR: I am very glad to find, as I do by your letter of Aug. 2, that you still remember our old-time political associations and personal friendship, and I was greatly refreshed too by your vigorous, slashing criticism upon the Democracy, for I think it in a measure well warranted by the facts. I do not, however, accept your theory that the Democratic party is wholly useless or incapable of good. On the contrary, I am persuaded that, though it is now apparently groping in the dark without definite aim, it will at no distant day reach solid ground, and will become the commanding figure in American politics. I assume it to be true that the Republican party only exists at present because it has practical control of the Government. If it were now out of power, it is not easy to imagine any good reason why it should again be intrusted with the management of public affairs. Like the Democracy, it has no financial creed, though it is not quite as badly demoralized. The theories that look to an increase and more general employment of the army in the administration of the Government, and its apparent willingness to claim for the Federal Government all the powers that Congress, the President, or the courts may assert for it, renders it dangerous. In short, it seems to me that the Republican party accomplished its mission in 1870, and that it ought then have been disbanded as the army was in 1866. Then all its elements would have sought their places in new intelligent combinations, and the country would have been saved the years of struggle which have followed between two parties composed of discordant materials which have had no well-defined point of union but desire to retain or obtain power. The object now most to be desired is to so indoctrinate one of the political parties that it will be capable of conducting the affairs of the Government upon republican principles. The Republican party has, I before said, run its race, and it will for the next quarter of a century attempt to answer every criticism upon its acts by appealing to its record during the Civil War, and will always fear to yield any power for the Federal Government which it claimed or exercised during the War. The Democratic party, on the other hand, is theoretically right now as it was before the War on the most important and essential principles of constitutional republican government. It is at present infected with heresies and nonsense, but it may, and will probably, rid itself of them, and it can do so by steady appeals to its own fundamental doctrines. It seems to me that the radical and controlling difference between the parties now is that the Republican party, which was created for the most patriotic and noble purposes, has no fundamental doctrines which relate to the present or future administration of public affairs, but it seems from a supposed necessity to be inclined to accept the political creed as well as the traditions of the Whig party, while the Democratic party, notwithstanding its errors and the follies of its leaders, has a traditional political system of opinions which, if applied and enforced, will in the end produce the best possible results, and I have great confidence that when it comes into power it will be found equal to its responsibilities. I am very truly your friend,

JOHN M. PALMER.

KEARNEY.

THE BLATHERSKITE HARANGUES THE LYNN SHOEMAKERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The *Herald's* Lynn, Mass., special says a large gathering of workingmen collected around the Eastern Railroad depot about the hour that the sand-lot orator was expected to arrive. He came, and the elements so mercilessly poured forth their wrath that it was decided not to hold a meeting till Monday night. A procession was formed at the Crispin headquarters headed by a brass band, and at 8 o'clock the line of march was taken up to the Sycamore House, where Kearney and the Committee of Reception were staying. Arrived there, a halt was made, and about 3,000 stood out there in the rain, and the missionary from California made a short address from the balcony. After expressing his regrets that the clerk of the weather was not more propitious, he said he wanted the workingmen of Lynn to take up a new battle-cry: "In the Atlantic States the lecherous bondholder and mortgage-smasher must go. The battle-cry of the Pacific is, The Chinese must go, and we want, he said, the missing link to be forged by the workingmen. The country belongs to you, workingmen. This balcony from which I address you was built by workingmen, but the blood-sucking, lecherous thieves look upon the workingmen as beneath their notice. But they will rue the day they trample on the workingmen, on the rights of the American citizen. There is no such thing as freedom here. The bird of liberty is a dunghill rooster. Freedom is a fraud. This is a nice state of affairs in Massachusetts.

"I heard from Gen. Butler yesterday [three cheers for Butler] that a man in order to vote here must know how to read and write. The best scholar and philosopher in Europe who could not speak the English language, should he come here and spend the time necessary to become a citizen, would be excluded under this rule. I heard also from Butler that the last Legislature passed a law by which a man who is deprived of his living is also deprived of his right to vote. Then why blame me for calling the bird of freedom a dunghill rooster and your freedom a fraud?"

There was the usual abuse of newspapers, followed by advice to pool their issues, and the great drayman said good night.

A reception was held in one of the parlors at the close of the meeting, and many of the workingmen of Lynn were presented.

Lynn is almost solid for Butler. It is a Greenback centre, and the champion city of the State for strikes.

The meeting on Monday night will be one of the largest which Kearney will address in Massachusetts.

Boston Journal, Aug. 9.

In response to an announcement by the secretary of Mr. Dennis Kearney, that the representative of the California workingmen would address the "Sons of Toil" upon Boston Common last evening, which contained the following: "'Rain has no terror for him; he expects to go through fire yet.' He invites all persons who wish to 'pool their issues' to meet him on the Boston Common this evening, rain or no, and he will give them a sample of 'sand-lot' organization of workingmen's meetings," a couple of thousand, or, perchance, 2,500, people gathered around the band-stand to listen.

The band-stand was crowded, and when Mr. Kearney came forward to call the meeting to order he divested himself of his coat and appeared in the familiar checked shirt. He proceeded to the organization of the meeting in his own manner by calling upon the crowd to nominate and elect the officers. Mr. C. H. Fernald was chosen Chairman, and Patrick Sheehan Secretary. He then, without further formality, proceeded with his address. The rain began to fall about the time he commenced to speak, and there was a light shower, which soon ceased, and did not seem to materially disturb his auditors. The power of Mr. Kearney's voice is especially noticeable, as he could be heard with great distinctness a long way from the stand and far outside the circle of his auditors.

KEARNEY'S SPEECH.

I am glad to-night to see the workingmen of Massachusetts unite in what is to be a series of popular meetings, to seriously consider who is to be the next Governor of Massachusetts. [Cries of Butler, and three cheers for Butler.] The workingmen of Massachusetts are going to elect the next Governor. I myself intend to stump the State of Massachusetts [cries of "Hear"] in favor of the candidates of the workingmen of Massachusetts. The Democratic thieves and the Republican robbers will be dropped. Leave these gentlemen alone. Let us forge a connecting link between the workingmen of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific States.

Fellow-workingmen, our interests are identical when national questions arise. I believe in the sovereignty of State power. The workingmen's party is going to be the national party of the future; the workingmen have long enough submitted to the attempts of Bank Presidents, bank smashers, and railroad thieves, and political bummers; now the workingmen, the common sons of toil, the men whose brawny arms and developed brains, are entitled to some respect in this great Republic. [Cries of "Hear."] These vampires will be swept into hell, where they belong, before the advancing wave of a purer civilization and the irrepressible might of liberty; they cannot survive another deluge.

When the workingmen tear the masks from off these tyrants, these lecherous bondholders, these political thieves and railway thieves,—when they do this, they will find that they are swine, hogs, possessed of devils, and we will drive them into the sea.

The days for hanging workingmen's leaders have gone by. I may be the first of you who will fall in this great battle for the restoration of the rights of men, but it will be in the front ranks of workingmen. We depend upon the workingmen of the United States to free the United States. How? By organizing, by sinking all political parties and pooling your issues. All of you who are in favor of sinking political parties and pooling their issues will signify it by holding up their hands. A number of hands were held up, the negatives were called for, and it was declared an unanimous vote. Mr. Kearney then continued: I make no pretenses to legal learning, and I make no pretenses to be a university in myself, and I make no pretenses of preparing my speech beforehand. [Cries of "Good."] I come before you as one of yourselves, to say what I please and to do what I please despite the press and the thieves of Massachusetts.

The *Herald* has stated that at Faneuil Hall every time the name of Butler or of hell was mentioned the audience cheered. Now I do not wonder that any intelligent audience should cheer at the idea of having a hell. If there is no hell, there should be one to roast these infernal vampires. [Cheering and laughter.] The thieves and vampires of this country have hired Beecher to preach of no hell. They want to banish hell, but I tell you that, for fear there may be no hell the other side of the clouds, we are going to give them all the hell they want right here.

The columns of the *Herald* ridicule this workingmen's movement, trample upon it. You have all the power in your hands; you could kill the *Herald* if you saw fit, as we killed the *Call* in San Francisco. One of their objections to me was my profanity. I have in my hands a Bible, and for the benefit of the hypocrites and frauds of Massachusetts (laughter and cries of "Hear!"] I propose to read from the fifth chapter of James:

Go to now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.

Mr. Kearney then read the next eight verses of the chapter, and then continued: Pay attention, ye pious hypocrites [laughter], pay particular attention to the word of God, ye vampires, the cries of those here represented are entered into the ears of the Lord of the Sabbath, and God Almighty is watching over the poor starving tramps of the United States.

The day of retribution for these villains is at hand. I am going to cut their infernal throats with a paper knife. Mr. Kearney then quoted the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of James, "Be patient, therefore, brethren, until the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and the latter rain," and continued: I will not read any further from the Book of God. [A voice, "That is enough."] I have read enough to convince you that God is with us [a voice, "Put it in the *Herald*"] when we are bound to do for ourselves. [Cries of "Good," and laughter.]

We workingmen are the only dignified and respectable body of men in California, and with those of Massachusetts are the only dignified body of men in the Union. [Applause.] Let all your meetings be dignified, let your actions be gentlemanly on all occasions, make no deviation to party, either Republican thieves or Democratic robbers, put them in a tight place and when you get them there squeeze them tight. [A voice, "We will."] It has been said that a poor man's son must become a convict to obtain his bread, and a poor man's daughter to obtain a crust must become a victim to some rich man's lust. [Cries of "Hear," and "That's so."]

I will read a few figures of California life, which will suffice for all the figures that I am going to deliver in the whole campaign. I read in a California paper before leaving there of a dinner given by a railroad robber that cost $500, while to my knowledge hundreds of poor people, better men than that railroad robber, were begging for bread. These are all the figures that you want to know anything about. [That's so.] I often hear men talking about the points of interest in a city, its buildings and squares, but to me there is no point of interest in a city where hundreds of its best citizens are starving. [Cries of good, hear! hear! and applause.] The workingmen by a grand and glorious organized movement can make respected the rights of laboring men, and they propose to do it by the ballot; they propose to cut the throat of the infernal vampires with this paper knife deposited in the ballot-box next November. [Applause.] I have confidence in the honest men of Massachusetts that next November, when the jocund god of day shall gild the hills of this State, the news will be heralded from one part of the country to the other that the honest workingmen of Massachusetts have won a second glorious victory in the history of the United States.

Now, I have talked about long enough. [Cries of "No" and "Go on."] I have to make a speech in Lynn to-morrow and in Marblehead Saturday, to address the workingmen. I do not intend to address any but workingmen. [Cries of "Good."] We do not meet here as Irishmen, nor as Englishmen, nor as Dutchmen, nor as Catholics, nor as Protestants, nor Atheists, nor Infidels, but as American workingmen. ["Good enough."] Let those infernal party vampires that have labored so earnestly in the hope to keep us divided on this issue put that in their pipes and smoke it. [Applause.] Let the land monopolist, the railroad robber, the political thief, the slave driver, and the slave holder, and the slave protector take timely warning. The earth is full of the muttering of the thunder that precedes the coming of the storm, the leaves of the forest are whispering to each other about the desolation that is to take place. We say in California, by the heavens above us, by the stars around the moon, that pale empress of the night. I wish there was room on the stand for me to walk back and forth. [Irishman in the crowd to friend—Be jabers, Mike, he is the by as can talk; he ought ter have been edgercated for the Church.] Mr. Kearney—By the moon, that pale empress of the night, by the sun that shines above, by the earth and all its inhabitants, and by the hell beneath, the Chinese must go. [Hear, hear, applause, yells, whistles, and cries of "Go on."]

I will continue my speech a little longer; it is too good to break off. (At this point Kearney told a story which was too gross, indecent, and profane for publication.) The Chinese Government has just sent an Ambassador to this country to help to establish the Chinamen. California will break herself loose from this Mongolian invasion. The Chinese would settle down upon this country like the grasshoppers upon Kansas. It is reported that in China the Chinese are starving to death (a voice, Let them starve) in such numbers that their bodies breed pestilence and disease. Let me caution the workmen and workwomen of Boston against hiring these lepers to wash their linen. (Kearney here gave a description of their method of working, and the way certain filthy diseases might be spread in this way, which is too vulgar for publication, a proceeding which caused some one in the crowd to call for three cheers for Kearney, which were accordingly given.) Kearney finished his description and continued: We find lepers, lepers all over the country. If you stay away from the wash-houses and do not patronize them the Chinamen will have to go back to their own country, while they are living, sooner than starve here. They always send their bones back; they will not allow them to remain in this country amongst the American barbarians.

Kearney continued his speech, saying that the workingmen were now called Communists and tramps, but that when Abraham Lincoln, that "Humanitarian President," that finest specimen of the human race that ever crossed American soil, called to them that the Republic was in danger, they had answered: "We are coming, Father Abraham, one hundred thousand more," and ladies crowded the streets to throw them bouquets; but now, when sixty or seventy men in Chicago were practicing the drill with flint-lock muskets, the papers in the interest of the plunderers and thieves called upon the law. Blackstone, and he was good legal authority, said 300 years ago that if two men were adrift on a plank just large enough to support one, the one had a right to shove the other off to save his own life. Now let me give you my idea of Communism: If I am drowning in the ocean, and a ship as large as the Great Eastern is passing by loaded with lumber to her masthead, and I, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, ask the Captain to give me a plank to save my life, and he refuses, I am justified in taking a plank. That is my idea of Communism. [Applause and cries of Good.]

In conclusion let us begin a work now that will show these thieves and bondholders what workingmen can do. Let us send these leprous Mongolians back by steamboat or by sail. My Secretary, Mr. Brown, will read some resolutions for you to pass.

Mr. Kearney retired, and after the crowd had given three cheers for him Mr. Brown stepped forward and read the resolutions, which were declared, after a show of hands, to be carried unanimously. The following are

THE RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, By advice from San Francisco, through the hands of the Ambassador of Labor, now here, Dennis Kearney, we learn with alarm, only equaled by the rumors that thrilled the air of this historic place in 1776, that there has arrived on the Western shore of this Republic the forerunner of untold millions of a slavish heathen, as inimical to our present life, liberty, and happiness as were the tyrannical acts of King George, in seeking to force upon a free people the tea—the product of this same heathen labor—over a century ago; and

WHEREAS, This Chinese horde, which for years has been gradually undermining the workingmen of the West, seems now about to become more deeply seated, by the planting in the very heart of the nation at Washington an Embassy from this heathen land, with branches in various States and countries on this continent, to still further perpetuate a system of slavery before which African slavery, annihilated at the expense of millions of money and oceans of the blood of the workingmen, pales into insignificance; and

WHEREAS, While one class of the Pacific Coast are petitioning and struggling to overthrow the leprous incubus, they are answered in emphatic tone by the San Francisco wing of this young Asiatic dynasty that, notwithstanding the entreaty of starving men and tearful women of our own race and blood, "The treaty with China will not be modified"; and

WHEREAS, In order to show our people of the Pacific Coast that, while we of the East do not as yet feel the effects of this Chinese curse, we will have the same faith in their sufferings which we expect them to have in ours; therefore be it

Resolved, By the workingmen of Boston, in mass-meeting here on the consecrated ground of Boston Common, that, in order to show our sympathy and love for our brethren of the West, we earnestly entreat our brethren of the Atlantic Slope to join in the strain that comes over the Sierras from California,—that watchword, "The Chinese must go," if needs be, as effectually as the tea was engulfed in Boston Harbor by our patriotic, liberty-loving forefathers.

OHIO.

BANNING SLAUGHTERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—The Democratic Convention at the Bellevue House to-day was one of the most disorderly political gathering sheld in Cincinnati for years. It began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till nearly 10 at night. Milton Sayler proved an easy winner in the contest for the nomination for Congress in the First District. His opponent, W. L. Forrest, only received about 20 votes. In the Second District there was a bitter struggle between Gen. Banning, L. W. Goss, and John A. Shanks. On the first two ballots Banning led, but on the third Mr. Shanks' friends went over to Goss, who received 74 votes to Banning's 68. Goss was declared the nominee, amid great confusion, and Banning was led upon the platform to make a speech. He endeavored to accept the situation, but his manner showed that he was deeply humiliated by his defeat.

L. W. Goss, the nominee, is a lawyer and politician of fair abilities, but with no popularity outside of the German-Liberal element, which he represents. There is little doubt that if the Republicans nominate Gov. Young, as now seems probable, Goss will be beaten.

The causes of Banning's defeat are due largely to dissatisfaction in the party, growing out of numerous promises of spoils to Democratic workers in previous contests, which he refused to make good when elected. The Republicans in the First District have not decided who they will nominate against Sayler, but the indications point strongly to Judge Longworth, who would give him a hard race.

There were several bitter contests in the Convention over county nominations, particularly over the office of Sheriff, for which ex-Mayor Johnston was a candidate. Johnston secured the nomination, but it is claimed by Verwig, his chief opponent, that he was counted in, the tally sheets really showing Verwig's election.

The Hon. Sam S. Hunt and William Pugh were put in nomination for Common-Pleas Judge. There were a score of personal encounters during the day, all very noisy, but none very serious. A difference of opinion at the Twelfth-Ward primaries last night resulted in a murder.

STANDIFORD.

A KENTUCKIAN'S OPINION AS TO TILDEN'S PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Louisville, ex-member of Congress, says, in an interview, as to the Nationals in Kentucky: "They are nothing. This last election, just held, has wiped them out."

"Are the Democrats of Kentucky anxious to support Samuel J. Tilden in a second campaign?"

"No; they don't believe he can get the support of the Kentucky delegation, much less that he can carry the State on election-day. Kentucky believes Tilden was elected, and might have taken his seat if he had shown proper firmness, Manton Marble's letter to the contrary notwithstanding. Why didn't he make some statement over his own signature? Why didn't he say this: 'I have been elected President of the United States, and shall take my place in the White House if I am supported in my rights by the American people.'"

"Were you in favor of Mr. Watterson's scheme of moral support and 10,000 men?"

"Mr. Watterson is a friend of mine, and I don't care to discuss that subject. Kentucky Democrats do not believe that Tilden can be elected, and they don't want him. Hendricks is not more popular in Kentucky than Tilden. I can't say what support Mr. Thurman would receive. I think we would prefer a Northern man of conservative views, and who favored honest gold and silver."

LOUISIANA.

COLORED MEN'S APPEAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Colored Men's Protective Union has issued an address to the colored people of Louisiana setting forth that in view of the fact that prominent colored men have not received adequate recognition at the hands of the National Administration, that the colored men should make a manly and determined effort to secure and enjoy the benefits legitimately flowing from the existing relations of the two political parties.

In conclusion, the address says: "Dark and discouraging as the prospects may look, there is room for hope if we do not scatter and become demoralized. We, therefore, with the best interests of our race and people in view, appeal to all colored men to consider our situation and do his utmost to secure unity among our people in the present crisis. If prudent counsels prevail, our people may profitably accept the situation, and so pass through the present ordeal that as a race we may expect to enter upon a newer and higher plane, both of observation and action."

The address bears 100 signatures, including ex-State Superintendent of Education Brown, and Capt. Peter Joseph Republican Presidential Elector.

BUTLER.

THE MANNER OF HIS FLOPPING.

BEDFORD, Me., Aug. 10.—E. H. Gore, the Greenback candidate for Congress in this district, presided at a meeting in the City-Hall last night of citizens of York County, and in a short speech introduced Gen. Butler, who spoke for two hours. He said he came, not to make a speech, but to "commune" with the people on the public interests of the day. He had left the old parties, and belonged to the Democratic party until it attempted to destroy the Union. He was with the Republican party until it deserted its founders, the laboring men. The capitalists now hold the Republican party bound hand and foot. Hayes violated every pledge, and betrayed the negro of the South. The efforts of Grant's Administration to strengthen the public credit was a swindle. He reviewed the history of greenback currency, and claimed that it should be made legal-tender for all debts, public and private.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

THE USUAL DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—William H. Forney has been renominated from the Seventh Congressional District. About 80,000 votes were polled for the Democratic State ticket. No opposition. The Legislature will be almost entirely Democratic.

CRIME.

SHOOTINGS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Yesterday at a meeting held in Apperson Grove, near Jones' Landing, Ark., a few miles above Memphis, William T. Beatty, Democratic Sheriff pro tem, appointed by Gov. Miller, and Ed Lewis, a former Sheriff of the county, with their friends, met and began a discussion of the issues which divide the people of the county. Lewis, who is the Republican nominee, was the first to speak. After he had concluded, Maj. Earl mounted the stand and proposed to give a record of Lewis. This the crowd of colored people who were present objected to, and Maj. Earl was forced to desist. He asked his friends to go with him to the hill near by, where he would speak without being interrupted. As Maj. Earl was descending from the platform a pistol-shot was fired. This was the signal for a rush by the white men present to a wagon near at hand, which was filled with arms of every description, and a general fire was opened on the followers of Lewis, and in the melee one negro was killed and several others wounded.

Another fatal shooting affray occurred at Austin, Miss., this afternoon, between Bud Evans and William Fretwell. Both parties are reported killed.

RESULT OF JEALOUSY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Essex Cook, a stalwart negro man of determined character, a short time ago grew jealous of Fount Peach, a white man and bachelor, living in Williamson County. He fancied Peach had trespassed on his marital rights, and threatened to kill Peach the first time he came in his yard. The threat was afterwards changed to death at sight. At sunrise this morning the discharge of three guns was heard, and persons resorting to the road found Cook lying dead with a stone grasped in his left hand, his left thigh bone broken, and the soft parts badly torn up, the right arm broken, right breast badly torn, while a large billet had entered his head. Peach surrendered, and acknowledged the deed. He said it was in self-defense, and gave bond for his appearance for investigation. Cook's wife became notorious a few years ago on account of its having been alleged that she gave a gun to a son causing him to shoot his father and her husband. This was also the result of jealousy.

BANK ROBBERY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—At 1 o'clock to-day two men entered the Exchange Banking House of Crim & Co., at Anderson, this State. While the Cashier was making change for one the other abstracted $5,000. Both escaped. Two suspected men were arrested on the Chicago train at Elwood, twenty miles north, and lodged in jail at Anderson.

THIEVES ENTRAPPED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The police being informed that burglars would raid the office of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, they awaited their arrival, and in the alarm upon entrance shots were exchanged and two of the burglars fell, one, Charles Schmid, fatally wounded. Three of the burglars escaped.

GERMAN FORGER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Michael Wahl, recently arrived from Germany, where he is accused of forging public documents, was arrested when on his way to the Cincinnati train.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly northwest, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains, followed by clearing weather, light variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly northwest, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, high northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary temperature and pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.800	69	75	N.W	4	....	Cloudy.
11:18 a.m.	29.817	76	56	N.W	4	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29.806	80	44	W	6	....	Clear'ng
3:53 p.m.	29.784	81	38	W	8	....	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	29.825	73	67	W	7	....	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	29.835	70	70	W	6	....	Clear.

Maximum, 84; minimum, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.80	62	W., fresh	......	Hazy.
Bismarck	30.12	64	Calm	......	Clear.
Breckenridge	29.97	63	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.71	72	S.W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.93	80	N., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.21	62	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Chicago	29.83	70	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.84	72	N., light	.28	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.92	70	N. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.91	65	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Escanaba	29.84	60	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.01	58	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.80	70	E., gentle	.05	Fair.
Keokuk	29.88	73	W., gentle	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.87	75	N., light	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.97	70	N., light	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.86	69	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.96	70	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Pembina	30.08	55	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.76	67	N.E., light	.09	Cloudy.
Sandusky	29.83	69	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.87	68	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.78	71	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.02	67	S. W., gent.	......	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 10.—Passed inward, steamship Dominion, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Steamships Algeria and Labrador have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamship Ohio, from Liverpool.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Capt. Gus Fowler, a prominent business man of Paducah, Ky., and a former popular steamboat commander, died at his home in Paducah last evening, after an illness of some weeks.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 10.—The grasshoppers seem to have left us, moving to the southwest. They were not a very husky lot, but they were numerous enough about the gardens. The damage was not as large as the frightened land-holders at first reported.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

WHEELING, Aug. 10.—The Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Convention to-day re-elected Bishop President, and Griffith, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary. The Convention adjourned to meet in Youngstown, O., next year.

CASUALTIES.

COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 10.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred this morning on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, just above Mediapolis, sixteen miles north of this city. As a train going north approached a road crossing just beyond Mediapolis, a carriage containing Dr. Johnson, an old and well-known citizen of this county, and his niece, Miss Sherman, drove on the track, and before the train could be stopped a collision occurred, killing the horses, demolishing the carriage, and seriously injuring its occupants. Miss Sherman was caught on the pilot and carried some 300 yards before the train was stopped. When picked up she was insensible, though her injuries, it is hoped, will not prove fatal. Fears are entertained that the Doctor, on account of his extreme age, will not survive.

FATAL MEETING.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—A freight train on the East Ohio & Mississippi Railroad collided with a special coming west, consisting of an engine and caboose car, near North Vernon, Ind., last night. A man named Bewley, who was riding on the special, was killed. The firemen and engineers, who jumped from the engines, received slight injuries.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 10.—The team of the Rev. J. C. Gifford, of Orford, ran away, throwing him under the horses' feet and breaking his collar bone, and the wagon loaded with hay running over him broke a rib and injured him otherwise internally. It is thought, however, he will recover.

FATALLY CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 10.—A man named D. Adamson, employed on the schooner Cavalier loading timber, was drawn between the capstan-bar and tow-post to-day, the space measuring seven inches, and fatally crushed.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

MT. VERNON, O., Aug. 10.—A young man named Walter Chittenden, residing at Keokuk, Ia., now visiting friends in this city, accidentally shot himself while carelessly handling a revolver last night. The wound is fatal.

DROWNED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—Herbert and Edward Beers, brothers, aged respectively 20 and 21, were drowned while bathing last evening.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRAFFIC.

The new steamship City of Para, which left New York for Brazil, South America, took out a very large cargo of freight. Her list included 14,100 barrels of flour, 700 kegs of lard, 99 chests of tea, 104 packages of domestics, 110 barrels of lubricating oil, 380 packages of beads, 40 packages of agricultural implements, 158 packages of wheelbarrows, 49 cases of paper, 25 cases of axes, 450 cases of clocks, 68 cases sewing machines, 187 packages of fish, 730 packages of fine wire, 58 packages of drugs, and 840 cases miscellaneous merchandise for Rio de Janeiro; 50 barrels of flour, 200 packages of lard, 32 cases of domestics, 44 cases of sewing machines, 3 organs, 5 pianos, 100 barrels of beer, and 50 cases of miscellaneous goods for Bahia; 50 barrels of flour, 20 cases of butter, 61 cases of edge-tools, 12 packages of drugs, 150 cases of beer, 75 packages of fish, 26 half-barrels of ink, 40 half-barrels of fish, 80 cases of beads, and 50 cases of miscellaneous goods for Para.

As an evidence of the growing trade between Brazil and the United States, the agents of this line state that the steamship Rio de Janeiro, now on her way to New York, is filled with freight, and that the City of Para on her first return trip brought twenty-eight passengers, making the trip from Rio de Janeiro in twenty-two days. Her cargo consisted of 24,000 bags of coffee, 119 bags of cocoa, a large lot of rubber, and 14 boxes of specie, the latter from St. Thomas. The large interchange of business between Brazil and the United States, as shown above, should incite Western merchants and shippers to get the bulk of this business. Chicago has a most excellent route via New Orleans, and is more than able to compete with New York. Most of the articles enumerated above are raised and consumed in this part of the United States. There is no reason whatever why cereals, beef, pork, etc., should be shipped from here to New York, and from there to South America, when it can be sent via New Orleans at largely-reduced expense.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

A French writer has been carefully collecting the railway statistics of all nations. At the close of 1876 the total railway mileage in the world was 183,982 miles, apportioned as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Europe	89,430	Africa	1,519
America	83,420		
Asia	7,689	Total	183,982
Australia	1,924		

At that time the United States had but 74,095 miles of railway. But at the close of 1877 the mileage was 79,514, and must now be about 82,000. Other nations are credited as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Great Britain	16,794	India	6,527
France	13,492	Canada	4,200
Germany	17,181	Peru	990
Russia	11,555	Argentine Republic	980
Austria	10,852	Egypt	975
Italy	4,815	Brazil	836
Turkey	930		

Europe has a capital of ten thousand five hundred millions ($10,500,000,000) invested in railways, against $6,000,000,000 for America and all the rest of the world. The railways of Europe in 1876 carried 1,140,000,000 passengers, and 5,400,000,000 tons of freight, or about 470 passengers to every 100 tons of freight. It is estimated that 4,000,000 tons of rails are required every year to renew the wornout stock on the roads already in operation, besides what is needed to lay down new roads. The average wear of a rail is ten years. The rolling mills of the United States have a capacity of nearly 2,000,000 tons, though our consumption of rails, including imports, is not half that number.

EARNINGS.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* reports the gross earnings of the principal Western roads for the month of July, 1878, as follows:

	1878.	1877.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$330,000	$187,142
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Northern	95,007	73,309
Chicago & Alton	435,256	365,928
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	648,000	555,610
Clev., Mt. Ver. & Del., & br'chs	19,797	19,761
Denver & Rio Grande	122,500	74,276
Grand Trunk of Canada	580,981	647,333
Great Western of Canada	328,478	298,559
Illinois Central (main line)	460,698	381,373
Illinois Central (Iowa le'sed lines)	106,059	92,713
Indianapolis, Bl. & Western	88,597	84,726
International & Great Northern	58,229	61,642
Kansas Pacific	291,634	274,362
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	219,926	253,125
Paducah & Elizabethtown	18,032	16,828
Paducah & Memphis	10,273	10,919
St. Louis, Alton & T.H. (br'chs)	33,446	32,141
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	290,249	277,320
St. Louis, Kansas C. & Northern	237,829	193,924
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	91,974	74,359
Wabash	374,592	300,027
Total	$4,849,558	$4,215,377

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The President of a leading Western railroad, who is temporarily stopping at Long Branch, estimates that the total crop damages to the business of the Northwestern and St. Paul Railroads during the coming fall and winter will not exceed 10 per cent of the receipts of these roads. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway officers think the wheat traffic they will receive from Minnesota this year will probably aggregate 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels, against 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels last year.

A RAILROAD ROUND THE WORLD.

Persons who look on renewed speculative enterprises as a sign of prosperity will be pleased to read the following outline of a railroad scheme advanced by a Mississippi correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

There is a great railroad, which, if it can be built, will eclipse all other enterprises in that line, and will be the grandest railroad in the world, connecting the Old and New World, and thus avoiding all the dangers of the Atlantic Ocean. My road will connect the American Continent with Asia and Europe. Just think of it! A railroad from Washington City to Petersburg, with only forty miles of water between these great cities of the New and Old World.

My plan is for the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, or the capitalists of these great countries, to construct the road. Let the road be built to some point on the line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions; say where the Columbia River runs into Washington Territory. Then let England, or English capitalists, build the road through New Georgia to the point where the Youcan River runs into Alaska; and then through Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales on Behring Strait; then let Russia, or the company, composed of the great capitalists of the Old and the New World, construct the road from East Cape, or Behring Strait, to St. Petersburg. Passengers and freight can be carried from Cape Prince of Wales, America, to East Cape, Asia, directly opposite and only forty miles apart, in splendid steamers, built and put there for that purpose, and owned by this great company. Would not this be grand? Just imagine a trip from America to Asia and Europe, seated in splendid cars, with land under you and visible all the way, except forty miles,—about as far as from Dover to Calais!

If this great road could be built the danger of the stormy Atlantic would be avoided, and hundreds and thousands of noble men, women, and children would be almost annually saved, as well as millions of treasure.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from the fire-alarm station at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, at 2:20 this morning, was caused by a fire being discovered in a large three-story frame building situated on the south side of the foot of Washington street, and directly upon the edge of the river. The building has stood there for years, and is said to be at present owned by a man named Armstrong, residing at No. 294 West Madison street. It was about 80x40 in dimension, but could not have been very valuable owing to its great age. It was occupied as a mill-stone and furnishing factory by T. W. Baxter & Co., one of the largest firms in that business in the Northwest, as well as one of the oldest. They carried a very heavy stock, and the contents of the building, together with the machinery and tools, must be worth in the neighborhood of from $60,000 to $75,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, as the watchman of the building could not be found. Officer Frank Beaubien, who raised the cry of fire, and who turned in the alarm, saw flame and smoke through the windows of the second floor near the south end of the building. The flames ran rapidly to the top story, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Department, for which three alarms were sounded, the upper story was a roofless shell within a half-hour. The engines drew water directly from the river, and had an unlimited supply.

Adjoining the mill on the south is the large Illinois River Elevator, and connecting the two buildings is a frame one-story structure used as an engine-room.

At 2:50 the mill seemed doomed to almost total destruction; the side towards the river was a sheet of flame, and while the firemen were engaged in combating the flames in the upper story, the fire gained new holds in the basement, and spread rapidly upwards. No fears were entertained by the Fire Marshals for the safety of the elevator.

No idea of the losses or insurance could be gleaned, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The alarm from Box 926, at 12:35 yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire breaking out in the one-story brick building No. 289 Mohawk street, owned by Dr. Greenewald, and occupied as a rubber paint factory by Bailey & Co. Cause, a paint kettle catching fire from overheating. Damage, $10.

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Atlantic Oil Works in Brooklyn, owned by James McDonald & Co., were burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; no insurance.

AT WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 10.—The Junction House, owned by A. T. and O. F. Barron, was burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Lake freights dull and unchanged.

Charters—Stone to Cleveland, $1.50 per cord; coal, from Astabula to Chicago, 35c; coal to Detroit, 15c; salt to Toledo, 2c per brl free on board; coal to Chicago, 30c.

Cleared for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.—Props Portage, mdse, Chicago; Nahant, Detroit; Fletcher, Marquette; Arizona, mdse, Portage; stmr Pearl Put-in Bay; schrs J. G. Masten, Mears, and Zack Chandler, 1,100 tons coal; F. A. Georger, 700 tons iron; G. W. Holt and D. A. Van Valkenburg, 1,000 tons coal; J. F. Joy, H. C. Richards, M. S. Bacon, J. M. Hutchinson, 1,800 tons coal; Golden Rule, Chicago; J. L. Green, 850 brls salt; Three Bells, 250 tons coal; Sandusky, Maize, 800 brls salt; Miami Belle, 600 brls salt; Dunford and Conneaut, Toledo; George Sherman, John Burt, and Franz Sigel, Detroit; Anna Sherwood, Lanse, barges St. Clair and Hattie, Saginaw.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. 9th: Westward—Bark M. McRae, Quebec to Windsor.

Eastward—Props Scotia, Chicago to Montreal; Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburg; Lincoln, Detroit to Kingston; barges Lisgar and Gibraltar, Detroit to Kingston; barks Canada, Sheboygan to Kingston; Bismarck, Grand Island to Kingston; Siberia, Toledo to Kingston; schrs Prince Alfred, Spanish River to Kingston; Maumee Valley, Toledo to Sackett's Harbor; Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton; Montana, Toledo to Clayton.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 10.—Down—Props Canisteo, Java, James Fisk, Jr., Juniata, A. A. Turner and barges, Sparta and consort; schrs Charles Hinckley, Nabob, and Alpena.

Up—Prop D. M. Wilson and consort, and schr Niagara.

Wind—Southwest and gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Aug. 10.—Passed up—Props Winslow, Oneida, Russia, Jay Gould, Cuba, Sanilac, Rust and consort, Ketcham and consort, Fred Kelly and consort, Fanny Tuttle and dredge, Missouri and barges; schrs Queen City, L. C. Larned, Seabird, Comanche, Annie Voigt, Golden Fleece.

Down—Props John Pridgeon, Sovereign, Quebec, City of Toledo, Europe, Inter-Ocean with Mont Blanc and consort; schrs H. M. Scove, Florida, J. M. Scott, W. S. Crosthwaite, J. Kelderhouse, Mystic Star, Jane Ralston, Jamaica, Trinidad, Saveland, Rising Star, Gilmore, Emma Mayes, Three Brothers.

Wind—West, light; weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were active Saturday and firmer, 2@2¼c being paid for corn to Buffalo, and 5c for do to Kingston. The lake and rail rate to New York was 9c on corn and 10c on wheat, and the all-water rate about 7¼@7½c. To Buffalo—Props Conestego, wheat and corn; Dean Richmond, balance cargo rye; Waverly, wheat and corn; Alaska, corn; Empire State, wheat and corn, all on through rate: stmr C. Hurlburt, corn at 2¼c; schrs J. D. Sawyer and Geo. Murray, latter Friday afternoon at 2c; L. C. Woodruff, rye at 2¼c. To Erie—Schr Schuylkill, corn through. To Kingston—Schrs C. Ames, wheat at 5¼c; Montcalm, corn at 5c; John Wesley, oats on p. t. To Goderich—Schr Gifford, corn at 1¾c free of elevation, etc. The barge Raleigh for corn to Buffalo at 2¼c. Room was taken for 71,000 bu wheat, 371,000 bu corn, 42,000 bu rye, and 55,000 bu oats.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Nothing done in grain freights to-day. There were no charters, and rates remain nominally unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 3,016 brls; wheat, 8,280 bu; corn, 12,150 bu; barley, 2,170 bu; feed, 40,000 lbs; live hogs, 560; butter, 48,269 lbs; wool, 40,000 lbs.

Shipments—Flour, 6,250 brls; wheat, 48,748 bu; oats, 3,600 bu; feed, 63,000 lbs; live sheep, 180; live hogs, 530; butter, 112,876 lbs; cheese, 72,000 lbs; wool, 32,409 lbs; Wisconsin tobacco, 83,320 lbs; cattle, 122 head.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Schr W. B. Ogden.

Cleared—Props Cormorant, H. B. Tuttle, V. Swain, Superior Ohio; schrs C. J. Magill, Brightie, Charles Wall, A. C. Maxwell, Sandusky.

Passed Up—Props China and City of Duluth.

Passed Down—Atlantic, Peerless.

A Prospective Coup d'Etat in Paris.

Paris Letter to Toronto Globe.

From what quarter it comes I know not, but I have heard it said that there is the prospect of a mild coup d'etat as soon as the Exhibition is over—an attempt on the part of the Republicans to get rid of the national white elephant, MacMahon. The French, with their national politeness, are no doubt waiting until this international picnic is over, for there is now an extraordinary lull in political circles, with the exception, perhaps, of the uneasiness felt at the growth of strikes. The street in which I live is admirably adapted for an emeute, and I expect some fine morning to perceive a sudden cessation in the roll of the 'bus, whose clatter over the paving-stones breaks my morning slumbers, and to find it turned on its side, forming the nucleus of a barricade.

A Nomadic Town.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

Garland, Colorado, is a town on wheels; whenever the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad finishes a section of road the town moves to the end of the line. The people of Garland are determined to live at the end of the narrow-gauge, no matter where it takes them. As the line will be extended to Alamosa next week, the festive Garlanders are now preparing to pack up and move it. The houses are being taken down in sections, and in a week or ten days the present site of Garland will be deserted both by friend and foe. Garland was built in a week, and at one time had about one thousand inhabitants. It is a healthy place; it was located about one year ago, and there have been but seven deaths. There are few that die, but when they do die they die suddenly. The cemetery on the hill contains seven graves, and we climbed the steep declivity in the early morning to inspect it. One is the grave of a wee babe, whose little lamp of life went out after an existence of two months. The second is that of an aged man—"The Judge," as he was familiarly called—who died a natural death. The remainder met violent deaths; one was hanged by the Vigilance Committee, and four were shot dead in the saloons.

A STORY OF TWILIGHT.

Mr. Ellis Henderson's Experience with Two of Burlington's Fair Damsels.

Burdette.

Last Friday evening Mr. Ellis Henderson, one of our best young men, went out walking with two of the sweetest young girls in Burlington. They were nice girls—beautiful, accomplished, and modest. And Mr. Henderson was a nice young man, too. He wore that evening a little straw hat with a baby-blue band, a cut-away coat, a pair of light, wide pantaloons, a white vest, a buttonhole bouquet, and 15 cents. The evening was very warm, and as they walked these young people talked about the base-ball match, the weather, and sunstrokes. By and by one of the young ladies gave a delicate little shriek.

"Ooo-oo! What a funny sign!"

"Where? Where? Which one, Elfrida?" asked the other young lady eagerly.

"Ha—yes," said Mr. Henderson, in troubled tones, looking gently but resolutely at the wrong side of the street.

"There," exclaimed Elfrida, artlessly pointing as she spoke. "How funny it is spelled; see, Ethel."

"Why," said Ethel, "it's spelled correctly. Isn't it, Mr. Henderson?"

"Haw—why—aw—why—yes, yes, to be sure," said Mr. Henderson, very huskily, staring as hard as he could at a window full of house-plants.

"Why, Mr. Henderson," said Elfrida, in tones of amazement, "how can you say so! Just see, 'i-c-e, ice, e-r double e-m, creem;' that's not the way to spell cream."

"Oh, Elfrida," cried her companion, "you must be nearsighted. That isn't an e, it is an a. Isn't it, Mr. Henderson?"

And Mr. Henderson, who was praying harder than he ever prayed before that an earthquake might come along and swallow up either himself or all the ice-cream saloons in the United States, he didn't much care which, looked up at the chimney of the house and said:

"That? Oh, yes, of course, why, certainly. How very much cooler it has grown within the past few minutes," the young man suddenly added with a kind of inspiration; "surely that cool wave the Signal-Service dispatches announced as having entered the country from Manitoba must be nearing us at once."

And he took out a handkerchief and swabbed a face that looked as though it had never heard of a cold wave, nor even looked into the face of a man who had heard of one. He knew, when he talked of its being cooler, that his face would scorch an iceberg brown in ten minutes.

By this time they turned a corner, and the appalling sign was out of sight. Mr. Henderson breathed like a free man.

"I always like to stroll along Jefferson street in the evening," said Ethel. "It's so lively. My, just look at that crowd of people going in that door. What is going on there, Mr. Henderson?"

Mr. Henderson looked across to the other side of the street, as usual, and said:

"Oh, yes; that was a clothing-house."

"Why, no, Mr. Henderson," exclaimed Elfrida, "that's an ice-cream saloon."

Ethel laughed merrily. "Do you know," she said, "I wondered what so many young ladies could want in a gentleman's clothing house?"

Mr. Henderson said, "Ha, ha, to be sure." And, oh, the feeble, ghastly tincture of mirth there was in his nervous "ha, ha." It sounded as though a boy with the earache should essay to laugh.

"Is it true, Mr. Henderson," asked Ethel, "that soda fountains sometimes explode?"

Mr. Henderson, gasping for breath, eagerly assured her that they did, very frequently, and that in every instance they scattered death and destruction around. In many of the Eastern cities, he said, they had been abolished by the law, and the same thing should be done here. In New York, the young man went on, all the soda fountains have been removed far outside the city limits, and were located far in the lonely meadows, side by side with powder houses.

"I am not afraid of them," said the daring Ethel. "I dont believe they are a bit dangerous."

"Nor I!" echoed Elfrida. "I would not be afraid to walk up to one and stand by it all day. Why are you so afraid of them, Mr. Henderson?"

Mr. Henderson gnashed his teeth and secretly pulled out a great sheaf of hair from his head in nervous agony. Then he said he once had a fair young sister blown to pieces by one of those terrible engines of destruction while she was drinking at it, and he had never since been able to look at a soda-fountain without growing faint.

"How sad," said both young ladies, and then Ethel asked:

"How do they make soda-water, Mr. Henderson?"

And while the young man was getting ready to write a recipe composed mainly of dirt and poison, Elfrida read aloud four ice-cream-signs, and Ethel read on a transparency, "Lemon ices, cooling, refreshing, and healthful," and Elfrida read, "Ladies' and gentlemen's ice-cream parlors," twice, and Ethel looked at the door and said: "O, don't they look nice and cool in there? How comfortable and happy they do look!" And Elfrida then said: "Yes, indeed, it makes this dusty street and scorching sidewalk seem like an oven, just to look in at them even," and then young Mr. Henderson, who, for the last ten minutes, had been clawing his hair, and tearing off his necktie and collar, and pawing the air, shouted in tones of wild frenzy:

"Oh, yes, yes, yes! Come in; come in and gorge yourselves! Everybody come in and feed up a whole week's salary in fifteen minutes. Set 'em up! Soda, ice-cream, cake, strawberry cobbler, lemon ice, and sherbet. Set 'em up! It's on me. Oh yes, I can stand it. Ha, ha, ha! I am John Jacob Vanderbilt in disguise. Oh yes; it don't cost anything to take an evening walk in Burlington. Oh no! Put out your frozen pudding! Ha, ha, ha-a-a!"

They carried the young man to his humble boarding-house, got him into bed, and sent for his phylician. He is not yet entirely out of danger, but will probably recover with care and good nursing. The physician does not know exactly what ails him, but thinks it must be hydrophobia, as the sight of a piece of ice throws the patient into the wildest and most furious paroxysms.

A Pig That Knows His Way Home.

St. Mary's (Md.) Beacon.

One of the most remarkable cases of instinct that we ever heard of came under our personal observation a few days ago. Mr. Deveaux, the County Jailer, was presented with a small pig by a friend living about four miles from town, and it was tied by him in the Court-House yard. The pig was not four weeks old, and was brought the whole distance in a sack. On Friday morning last Mr. Deveaux untied it, and did not notice it particularly. In the evening he discovered that it had strayed. On Saturday morning his friend informed him that the pig had returned to his farm, and was with its mother, it having succeeded in making its way from town to the place of its nativity. The journey was the more remarkable as the way to be traversed was first across Britton's Bay, which is half a mile wide, and thence through the inclosures of three different farms. The pig was seen by some colored men while crossing the bay, who tried to intercept it, but it eluded them, and escaped to the cornfield in the direction of its home.

A Probable Result.

Detroit Free Press.

A citizen who was doing some marketing yesterday had his attention attracted to a boy about 12 years of age who seemed anxious to get hold of one of the many big watermelons piled up in the Central Market. It seemed like a good chance to sow a seed in the lad's mind, and the citizen beckoned the boy, and queried:

"My son, would you like to steal one of those melons?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"You would, eh? I am sorry to hear that. If you should steal one of those melons, my boy, do you know what the result might be?"

The lad scratched his head, surveyed the pile again, and answered:

"I 'spect the plaguey thing would be green all the way through!"

Fixing the Boundary in Time.

New Orleans Times.

If in the annexation the aim be to remove the bone of contention between Texas and Mexico, and secure the vast cattle-ranges of the former from depredation, the natural line would be the eastern range of the Sierra Madre Mountains, which runs southeast from the boundary of Arizona and New Mexico to Zacatecas. At this point the line could be continued to the Gulf, just west of Tampico. This would annex Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, with small portions of Durango and San Luis Potosi.

SUYDAM.

The Bogus Wife of the Land-Shark Discovered in Detroit.

And Is Taken in Charge by One of Our Chicago Detectives.

She Talks Freely Concerning Her Business Relations with Suydam;

But Denies Having Signed More than One Document for Him.

The Forger Himself Declines to Make a Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—Kitty Gibling, alias Suydam, was arrested on a charge of being implicated with Abraham Suydam in land swindles. After Suydam's arrest in New York, Supt. Seavey, of Chicago, learned that the woman was in this city, and telegraphed Friday for her arrest and detention. Detective Stadler was assigned the case, and traced Kitty to No. 169 Macomb street, but satisfied himself with watching the premises until to-day, when Detective Hartman, of Chicago, arrived with a requisition from the Governor of Illinois for her arrest. Hartman provided himself with a decoy letter, and, impersonating a messenger, visited the house, where he was met at the door by Kittie herself. She acknowledged her identity, and was at once arrested by Stadler, who was stationed at a convenient point. When confronted with the warrant for her arrest on the charge of forgery and perjury, Kittie agreed to return to Chicago, and, to spare her the humiliation of being locked up in the station-house, she was escorted to the Michigan Exchange, where she remained in Hartman's custody until 9:30 to-night, and then took the Michigan Central for Chicago.

In the interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent at the train the fair prisoner stated that she met Suydam Jan. 1, 1876, being introduced to him at the Burdick House. She was there employed at a hair store. Being poor and unable to properly care for her child, having been married and divorced when 15, she consented to live with Suydam, and did live with him openly at the Burdick House, then at 282 Wabash avenue, then at H. P. Hatch's, at Englewood. Suydam introduced her to his friends as Mrs. Suydam. Subsequently she learned that Suydam had a wife. That lady and her brother went to Chicago to see Kittie, and the latter left her paramour in September last, coming to this city in June last. When asked if she ever signed any deeds for Suydam, Kittie replied that she did sign one. She went to Flagg's office with Suydam and found Mr. Johnson there. Johnson knew she was not Suydam's wife. He handed Suydam a paper and he affixed his signature to it, and then he told him to have his wife sign it. She asked him what name to sign, and he replied "Kittie Suydam." After she had signed her name, Johnson wanted to take her acknowledgment, and, when asked concerning the purport of the paper, said it was a quit-claim deed. She had no idea what such a document was, but signed it, as they said it was only a mere form, and would not go out of Johnson's possession. That was the only document she ever signed for or with Suydam.

Kittie denied that she had ever signed the name of Gertrude Meredith Suydam, the lawful wife of her accomplice, and denied the forgery of orders for railroad passes. She denied that she ever visited New York with Suydam. She stated that she had no money or friends, and intended to go to Chicago, tell all she knew about the whole affair, and place herself in the hands of those administering justice.

The prisoner is a decidedly pretty woman of 25, of tall and commanding figure, intelligent and refined in manners and speech, a ready conversationalist, keen, quick-witted, and evidently a thorough woman of the world. Her right name is Katie Gilbey. Her father was formerly a saloon-keeper on Woodward avenue, this city.

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Abraham Suydam, the real-estate shark, occupies Cell No. 55 in the County Jail, and, having had time to reflect, has nothing more to say. He has made no effort to secure bail, and will not do so, as his examination takes place Tuesday, and he expects then to be discharged from custody. A good many people called to see him yesterday,—men who seemed to be acquainted with him. Some were probably victims, and others those who had knowingly or unwittingly aided him in his swindling transactions. It is said that if the parties duped will only prosecute, twenty cases can be made out against him in Chicago alone. Thus far less than half a dozen have decided to do their share toward giving him his deserts. Suydam himself pretends to be ignorant of the charges. It would be absurd to expect him to confess his crimes. Yet he betrays considerable anxiety to know what there is ahead. A TRIBUNE reporter attempted to interview him again yesterday evening, but Suydam tried to pump the reporter. The conversation was, therefore, unsatisfactory on both sides. He wanted to know if Kittie Gibling had been arrested, and, when told that she had been, he said he couldn't see what they had against her. "Signing deeds as your wife," remarked the reporter. Suydam kept his mouth shut. Constable Hartman went to Detroit after the woman Friday night, and will arrive here with her this morning.

OTHER ARRESTS ARE ALSO TO BE MADE,—three or four in this city, and two or three down East. Who these alleged confederates are is unknown. As stated yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, everything in Suydam's abstracts and deeds was so regular that he must have had assistance in their preparation, and it is his assistants, doubtless, whom the detective are now after. Many of the names in the deeds, and of the attorneys, in fact, were fictitious, notably Charles R. Hawley, whose name appears more than any other. He cannot be found. Among the papers in the case of Payne vs. Cummings,—the latter having exchanged West Virginia land obtained in a trade with Suydam for a house and lot in this city and some suburban property belonging to Mrs. Payne,—tried in the Circuit Court before Judge Rogers, is an affidavit of Suydam, in which he swears that, in 1867, he was living in New York. Hawley had not acquired his interest in the land at that time. Interrogated as to where Hawley lived, the reply was: "He lives in New York City. I can't tell just where his house is. He is a dealer in real estate. He had an office in the city when I was there—an office in Trinity Building, Broadway." No such man as Hawley had an office in the Trinity Building for twenty years, and, as Pinkerton has not been able to find him after the most thorough search, nor the New York and Chicago detectives, it is pretty certain that Charles R. Hawley is a myth. In the interview with a reporter Friday, Suydam said he had no interest in the West Virginia lands, merely acting as attorney for others. In the affidavit above referred to he swears that he has an interest in the profits. There are many things in regard to Suydam which cannot be gotten at just now, as the parties who are prosecuting him are unwilling to show all their cards. A part will undoubtedly come out at the preliminary examination,—enough to make out a case which will warrant his being held to await the action of the Grand Jury; but when the trial comes off the exposure of some of the sharpest kind of tricks is promised.

A reporter having learned that

MR. GEORGE W. GIBBS,

one of the leading young lawyers of this city, had had some dealings with Suydam in other days, and had invested in West Virginia lands under his guidance, called upon him to find out what his transactions had been.

"I first came across Suydam," said Mr. Gibbs, "in the latter part of 1874, or the early part of 1875. There was some property in my charge then which he proposed to buy. It was valued at $125,000, for which he was to give land. I refused to enter into any bargain with him, unless he would put up $2,000 as earnest money. He said that the man whom he represented, Mr. Charles R. Hawley, of New York, was a gentleman of considerable wealth—worth fully half a million; that he, Suydam, had just came here, had no cash, and consequently, could not put up the $2,000. He said, however, that he would put up 3,000 acres of land in my name, and 3,000 acres in that of a gentleman who was associated with me in business, as earnest on a ninety-day contract. To this I agreed, and gave him a contract for the three months. He could not perform his part of it—that is, he was unable to put up the cash which was part of the consideration, and, of course, the contract was broken and the land forfeited. I held the title for about a year without paying much attention to the matter. In February of 1876, I went down to West Virginia and spent a month there, and investigated the land thoroughly. I found that it was originally a 10,000-acre tract, worth at least $10 an acre. It lay in Mason, Cabell, and Putnam Counties, and was known as the Hawley tract. It was originally granted to George Washington in 1752 for services rendered during the French and Indian wars, and you can still see the old monuments which show where the surveyors ran the lines. I am convinced, from the examination I made then, that my title is a good one, and that it would stand the test. The remaining 4,000 acres of this tract he traded off to Minnie L. Cummings, and got some money,—something like $10,000 in cash, and some property in Omaha, which was worth, perhaps, $20,000 over and above the mortgage. I think that that was a fair trade on his part, and that the title was a square one; but that, when he saw how easily money could be made out of these lands, he went into the business and began forging letters until he made deeds covering about the entire State of West Virginia. He is a smarter man, I think, in his way of doing business, than ever Turner was. It is not impossible that he may have been with that gentleman, for he came here from the southern part of the State. He has also operated to a considerable extent on

LANDS IN COOK COUNTY

in the way of making loans on spurious titles. From one broker he got $3,500, and from McCord $800 on a second mortgage. The property on which he operated was a tract of twenty-five acres out near Englewood. He hunted around until he found some land where there had been but three conveyances,—by the General Government to the State, the State to the Canal Commissioners, and the Canal Commissioners to a New Yorker by the name of Green, I think, who had held the land since 1836, but had died in 1865, leaving surviving him two daughters and one son. Suydam saw that taxes had not been paid on the land for some little time, looked up the title, went down to Albany, and took before Nettleton, the United States Commissioner there, a couple of women and a man to personate the daughters and son of Mr. Greene. On this forged title he obtained the sum of $4,300 which I have mentioned."

When asked about Gibbs' individual transaction, and the Green property, Suydam said the former was engineered wholly by W. R. Graham, and he himself knew nothing at all about it. He denied having gotten any money for the Green land, saying that he knew nothing about it,—was not acquainted with McCord.

With regard to John E. Tims, the Point Pleasant, West Virginia, lawyer, whose name was mentioned yesterday, both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Warner speak in the highest terms of him. Mr. Mendel, in his interview, seemed to entertain a poor opinion of him, but the others spoke of him in the highest terms for competency and trustworthiness.

THE HEATED TERM.

Experience of a Sunstruck Man in the Search of Remedies.

New York World.

Yesterday morning, while a reporter of the *World* sat at a desk gathering together a quantity of papers which a delightful gust of wind had scattered about, a tall, pallid man staggered into the room, and, dropping into a chair beside the reporter, asked, in a voice which was a little more than a husky whisper:

"Mister, are you one of them newspaper writers?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"I wish you'd tell me if I'm sunstruck."

The reporter said that he was not an expert in sunstroke, and suggested that the man should visit a doctor.

"Blank the doctors," angrily exclaimed the man, "and blank everybody. The doctors disagree about everything, and so does the people. I notice that ginrally when three or four newspapers gives the news about a fire or a murder, or any thin' o' that kind they most always publish accounts which is much alike, and so I believe they're true. That's the reason I believes newspaper fellers knows what they're talkin' about, and that's the reason I ask you if I'm sunstruck."

The reporter told the man that if he was sunstruck he would probably not be in a condition to feel much anxiety about his condition, and asked him what made him feel alarmed.

"Well, you see," said the man, "I am a 'fakir' by trade—that is, I peddle things about the streets, one day three linen hemstitch hankerchers for a quarter, next day Japanese fans, two for five cents, an' t'other day a figure of a man what rides a philos'pede along a string, an' so on. Now, you see I have to be in the street all the time, changin' around a good deal, and often standin' in the sun. Last Thursday about noon it was orful hot, an' I begin to feel light in my head. I went an' got a schooner o' beer, and then I begin to sweat so I watered the street. That weakened me a good deal, and I went to a saloon and asked the barkeeper what was good. He says, 'You'd better look out or you'll get sunstruck. Take some whisky and lime-juice, and don't never on no account drink any ice-water. It'll lay you right out.' I tuk the whisky an' lime-juice, an' it braced me right up; but after calling out my goods a few minutes I had a awful headache. Then I got thirstier, and I sez to one o' the boys, sez I, 'What's the best thing for a feller to drink?' and I told him about my feelin's. 'Don't drink no more whisky,' sez he, 'only cold lemonade. But don't touch ice-water, it's the worst thing in the world. I drank some lemonade, an' pooty soon I got so sick to my stummick I thought I'd faint. I went and heaved up agin the door jam of a dairy, an' one o' the waiters he sez to me, sez he, 'Feel sick?' Sez I, 'Yes, I do,' an' I told him about my feelin's. 'You ought never to drink nothin' but cool milk this weather,' sez he. 'Let beer an' whisky an' lemonade alone, an', above all, don't drink ice-water. It's too great a shock to the stummick.' So I went into the dairy an' got a bowl o' milk. It didn't seem to relieve the effects of the other things, though, an' I rushed for a doctor shop. I told the doctor my feelin's, and he sez, sez he, 'The idea of mixin' beer, whisky, lemonade, and milk! You want to carry a little of my cholera mixture, and take twenty drops of it frequently through the day in a little water, and don't take nothin' else. Them symptoms what you get is the first symptoms of sunstroke, and, besides, I see by your eyes you've got slight actual contestin' of the brain.'"

"Active congestion of the brain," suggested the reporter.

"Well, it was something like that," continued the stranger. "I took a dose of his stuff,—by jimmy, how it did burn,—put the bottle in my pocket, and started off. Then I was hot inside an' hot outside. I didn't swear a bit, an' my skin an' my stummick felt as if they was full o' pins an' needles. I got some lemon cream sody to kinder quench my thirst an' act as a poultice, but it didn't stay down long enough to have any effeck. I concluded I'd best go home. I went home, and the old woman what lets the lodgins sez, sez she, 'Bless my soul, man alive! you look like you was going to drop. Are you sun-struck?' I told her I felt as if I was struck with lightnin' on the head, an' on the lower part of my back with a club, an' she sez, sez she, 'You want a good drink of brandy right away; I'll git it for you, an' you can go right to bed an' keep warm so you'll sweat. After you take the brandy I'll fix you some iced tea, an' you must drink as much o' that as you can to stop the inward fever. But don't drink no water.' I did all that an' I didn't sweat a bit. I lain awake most all night an' crawled out the next day. Ev'rybody what I spoke to recommended different drinks, but all said, 'Don't for your life drink water.' Finally I give up, bought a chunk o' ice, stayed in my room, an' chawed the ice. To-day I crawled out an' came here for advice. Mister, what shall I do?"

The reporter asked the man what he ate during all this time.

"Eat?" he exclaimed; "I haven't had three meals in three days."

The reporter then suggested to the man that if he would sponge himself occasionally with cool water, drink nothing but cool water, taken in small quantities and frequently, eat light and nourishing food, wear a light hat, and read the *World* carefully each morning, he would probably avoid all evil effects from the heat.

A Texas Farmer.

Galveston News.

Capt. Kennedy's pastures in Nueces County now embrace 350 square miles. His stock consists of 45,000 head of cattle, 15,000 head of horses and mules, and 7,000 head of hogs. Mr. Kennedy's cattle are rapidly being improved by breeding with the Durham and Brahma. Mr. Kennedy also owns a large interest in the Corpus Christi, San Diego & Rio Grande Railway, which is now completed to the Precenos, forty-five miles from the starting point. Engines and rolling-stock have been sent for to better equip the road. It is not calculated to run the road by San Diego unless the people subscribe $15,000.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

A Horrid Doubt About This Useful Article.

An Allegation that It Is Mixed with Oleomargarine.

Indignant Denials by the Parties Immediately Concerned.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—'Tis said "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," but I contend that absolute and complete information regarding any item of food which enters into daily consumption is a mighty good thing; for instance, butter. The writer has been using in his family for some time what is known and sold in market as "Creamery Butter," packed in nine-pound pails and commanding a price several cents a pound above what is called "Choice Dairy Butter" in larger packages. This creamery butter when sampled with a butter-tryer both smells and tastes fresh and sweet. Having read an article on oleomargarine, in which directions were given for testing the presence of oleomargarine in butter, the writer tried the experiment on his fancy creamery butter, more to prove to his economical housewife the prudent reason for paying the highest price to obtain a pure article, than with any anticipation of finding oleomargarine in it. He put a piece an inch square and half an inch thick on a butter-dish and placed it on the sill of a north window, exposed to the air and light (not in the sunshine) for six hours. The result was a square lump of soft, white, foul-smelling tallow. The same experiment has since been tried with the best-known brands of creamery butter sold in Chicago with a like result. To satisfy ourselves further, we made some butter from cream and subjected it to the same test. The result was, butter half melted down in the dish, not quite as sweet and fresh smelling as before the test, but still it was butter. The different parties who have sold us the creamery butter have appeared honest and sincere when assuring us it was strictly pure butter. To them it looks well and sells readily, which are the main requirements. It is a fact that oleomargarine is sold by the gallon all through the country, and enters largely into the making of much of the so-called best butter in market. Will THE TRIBUNE interest itself in the subject with its usual thoroughness, and please explain how pure butter can be distinguished from oleomargarine in the butter-tryer, greatly obliging yours very respectfully, B. & P.

At first the reporter was not inclined to pay any particular attention to this letter. He knew that oleomargarine was an oil made from animal fat, that it was as sweet and pure as lard, and just as good for cooking purposes as olive oil, that it could be so worked up with cream or milk as to make something which tasted like butter, and that it was harmless to the stomach. For these reasons he was inclined to pay no attention to the matter. If the creameries chose to make a little extra money by putting in oleomargarine with their cream, it was no more his affair than if the coffee-dealer mixed chicory with the Arabian berry. But then he reflected on the feelings and the terrors of

THE HOUSEKEEPING WOMEN OF CHICAGO,

their whimsical ideas and their absurd notions on the subject of oleomargarine. He reflected if they were to find out at any future period, as they probably would, that this oil was mixed with their butter, and were also to find out that THE TRIBUNE knew of it and did not publish it, there would be war in the camp. Looking at the case from this point of view, he decided to investigate the matter, and to publish the results Sunday morning, even though the publication should shroud 30,000 breakfast-tables with woe, and send 60,000 people butterless to church. He therefore went in search of the gentleman who had written the letter, and held sweet and greasy communion with him for the space of an hour or so, getting much information in addition to that contained in the letter, which is substantially as follows, given by the paper not as the truth, but as the statement of a gentleman who claims to have investigated the subject, and who backed up his story by the production of little pats of stuff which seemed somewhat like decomposed butter, chiefly yellowish, but covered with a crust of something which bore close resemblance to tallow.

HIS PURCHASES.

He stated that he had purchased butter from Pardee, Mann, Wood & Co., and an agent for the "Delaware County (Iowa) Creamery." These sample were all sold to him as "Creamery" butter. From Mann, Wood & Co. there were three samples. There was a wide difference in the results obtained from these samples. One resolved itself into a mixture of about two-thirds butter and one-third tallow. Another manufactured by Mann, Wood & Co., at their own factory near Elgin in this State, was tinctured, he said, with about 5 per cent of tallow.

AN IOWA CREAMERY

widely advertises its product as having been the prize butter at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. When reduced to the outdoor test, there was found, according to this gentleman, to be about 20 per cent of oleomargarine in it.

One sample, obtained from Pardee's grocery-house, on State street, was branded "Pardee." This was sold as best creamery butter at 28 cents a pound retail. It was less adulterated than any of the others, with one exception, but had about 10 per cent of what he believed to be tallow in it.

To make assurance doubly sure, the gentleman who engaged in these experiments said he procured a quantity of cream and had some butter made from it at his residence. This sample was exposed to the open air alongside of the others, and did not change its character or show any of the indications of adulteration so readily traced in the other samples.

The gentleman interviewed wished it understood that he was absolutely certain that none of the firms selling this butter had the remotest idea that it was other than what it purported to be.

A reporter called upon

MR. GEORGE E. GOOCH,

one of the leading commission merchants of the city, yesterday, in search of information upon the subject.

"It was only yesterday," said Mr. Gooch, "that I first heard of this new imposition upon the butter-dealers. A gentleman showed me several samples of what purported to be creamery butter, but which, after having been left out in the open air, resolved itself into butter and oleomargarine."

"Did you examine the samples carefully?"

"I was interested in the experiment, and was, of course, anxious to know it if the factories were sending out an adulterated article of butter."

"From what you saw of the samples, are you certain that they contained oleomargarine?"

"Yes."

Mr. Gooch, to corroborate his statement, called in one of his clerks who had handled creamery butter for several years.

"You saw the samples of butter that were left here yesterday by Mr. M.?" he asked of the clerk.

"Yes," was the response.

"Are you sure there was oleomargarine in them?"

"Certainly. I know there was."

"This is an unfortunate thing for the trade," said Mr. Gooch. "If it once becomes known abroad that we are exporting adulterated butter, the foreign trade will be ruined. It is a most short-sighted policy, and I do not see how the factory men could have gone into it. They may make a little more money for a short time, but in the end they will lose, for the English will not take any more if they find out that Western butter is not straight."

"Do you think that the practice of mixing oleomargarine with the butter is widely indulged in?"

"Doubtless there are not more than two or three factories as yet which have learned the trick. It is to be hoped that it will be exposed before it goes any further. This kind of thing must be crushed out. The newspapers should take hold of it; publicity alone will put an end to the practice."

The reporter went to the office of

MANN, WOOD & CO.,

on South Water street, where the alleged objectionable samples of butter had been purchased. Mr. Barbour, one of the members of the firm, expressed his astonishment at any such charges having been made against their butter.

"I am willing to put up $500 or $1,000 that no oleomargarine has ever been found in our creamery butter," said he.

The reporter narrated circumstantially the experiments that had been made with the three brands, and the results.

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Barbour; "we know just where we get all our butter, and it is simply nonsense to make any such charges."

"Then you do not know anything about the alleged imposition that has been practiced upon you by the manufacturers."

"There has been no imposition; of that I am sure. Our creamery butter is just what it is advertised to be, and nothing more nor less."

During the afternoon the reporter called upon

L. C. PARDEE,

a leading dealer in family supplies, with a view of ascertaining how much oleomargarine was retailed over the counter as a substitute for the real, genuine Orange County golden solid extract of cowjuice.

"I have heard a good deal about this patent butter," said Mr. Pardee, "but I've not seen any, and I don't believe that any respectable creamery makes use of it."

"The story is," said the reporter, "that a gentleman here in the city has tested some that was sold over the counter by a prominent grocery-house, and he found that fully one-half of the so-called butter was composed of oleomargarine."

"Yes," replied Mr. Pardee. "I've heard so. That young man was in here, and had a talk with me, and so little stock did I take in his scheme that I offered to pay half the expenses and furnish the butter for a chemical analysis."

"What did he say to your proposition?"

"He was unwilling to go into it. I am satisfied that no reputable butter-factory uses the patent article, and so much am I impressed with my opinion that I offered to bet him $100 to $10 that in any butter which I sell he cannot find a trace of oleomargarine."

"Did he accept your proposition?"

"No, he did not. As I said before, I do not believe that it is used in any respectable creamery."

With a view of discovering, if possible, some tangible facts relative to the question, the reporter made a trip among

THE BUTTER-HOUSES OF SOUTH WATER STREET.

W. B. Ayres & Co. heard that on one or two occasions last winter, when butter was bringing a high price, some of the Elgin factories had made use of oleomargarine. This product was not placed on sale here but shipped East, the most of it going to Boston. Oleomargarine can be produced for about 14 cents in the winter time, and affords a good profit when compared with the profits which common or medium grades of butter bring at that season. In June and July it cannot be used to any advantage, as the lower grades of butter can be sold at a lower figure.

"Is it ever used in the finer grades of butter?"

"We think not; for the reason that its presence is easily distinguishable. It turns into an oily grease at a temperature of about 100 degrees, or animal heat, while genuine butter preserves its consistency."

Charles Baltz thought that it was used by some of the manufacturers of skim-milk cheese. They use it to give that description of cheese a creamy appearance.

"Is it used in the manufacture of butter?"

"I have heard that it was, but my opinion is that it is much more used for the purpose I have indicated than for mixing with creamery butter."

"Are there any means of detecting it?"

"Oh, yes; the expert butter-handler can detect it both by taste and feeling. And besides, it melts into a greasy substance, which genuine butter never does."

Curtis & Switzer were of the opinion that no reputable butter-maker would use it. They had heard of its use in a few instances by some unscrupulous factorymen; but at the present price of butter, and in view of the hot temperature, it could not come into competition with the genuine article.

W. F. Roos & Co. did not believe that it was used by any respectable butter-maker in the country. They had known of the oleomargarine product being sold on the market last winter, and expected to see it next season. There was a factory here operated by the Turners, but they could not do anything until the winter months.

"Is it easily detected?"

"Yes; an expert butter-buyer can tell it almost immediately. It is sweet, and a good deal of it has been sold at prices a shade below those of the genuine article. But there is none of it in the market now. The weather is too hot."

Several other butter-houses on South Water street expressed the same views, and the reporter, satisfied that he could not get at the bottom of the business, retired in good order.

NO HARM.

Assuming that the creameries do use oleomargarine,—and it is certain that some of them are buying it,—do put it in their butter, it cannot be said that there is anything illegal or injurious in it. It is simply a case, at the worst, of getting more for their butter than they ought to get. What they at present sell for 28 cents a pound is, if mixed with oleomargarine, not worth that sum, and to that extent, from a moral though not from a business point of view, they are culpable. But the first thing for every housekeeper to do is to try the experiment for herself,—to take a little of the butter which she is using, and to set it after the fashion mentioned above; visit it at the end of a few hours, and see the result. If what is so used comes out unscathed, all right; if not, then it is for her to find a way out of the dilemma. It is probable that next week a person glancing up at the window-seats on the north side of houses will find them lined with little plates, showing that the test is going on.

HOW HEMMINGWAY BECAME NOTORIOUS.

Written for The Tribune.

Hemmingway sat down in his accustomed chair at home the other evening, and, taking his pipe and newspaper, settled himself for a few hours of comfort. His wife sat busy with her needle, the baby slumbered peacefully in its crib, and the dog on the rug at his feet.

"John," suddenly exclaimed his wife, after a thoughtful silence, "do you ever think of the cost of your everlasting smoking?"

"Here's another failure," he said, not noting her conundrum.

"Who cares about failures? You'll never have any money to invest, so failures will never concern you. How much money, I ask, do you suppose you spend in a year on your nasty tobacco?"

"Assets, $25,000."

"As its $25,000!" she shouted; "for Heaven's sake, $25,000! Why, it's a fortune, who——"

"Liabilities, $40,000."

"Liable to be $40,000," she shrieked, pausing in her work and looking at the stoical face of her husband; "and you sit there calmly and serenely and tell me that an odious habit may cost you $40,000 the coming year. Why, you could buy an elegant house furnished from attic to cellar for that sum; the baby could wear diamond ear-rings, I could drive as nice a phaeton as old Griggs' wife. I could afford a camel's-hair shawl and a new bonnet trimmed with real lace; Fido could have a gold collar, I could,—but never mind, John Hemmingway,"—she jumped up, put her sewing down with a spiteful slam, and threw on her shawl and hat.

"What in the world is the matter, Janet?" looking up from his paper, as his wife's tirade was increased from the tone of a cracked clarionet to the volubility of a Chinese gong; "been at the gin-bottle; don't see any blue eels riding in on velocipedes, do you?" and Hemmingway actually laughed.

"That's right; laugh,—laugh, John Hemmingway; smoke up a gold mine, chew up a brown-stone front, and laugh, laugh, John Hemmingway; kill your wife and child, and laugh!"

"Why, Janet, what is the trouble? Where are you going?"

"To my sister's, you brute; her husband doesn't smoke; you needn't sit up for me; I shall not come home till you are in bed and asleep; sit here and smoke until you look like a mummy with the blue cholera; till your teeth fall out and you get bald-headed; till you look like a moldy doughnut on pegs,—you poor, miserable specimen of insignificant and dilapidated humanity—ugh!"

She went out with a hop, skip, jump, and a slam. John fell back in his chair and whistled a long whistle; the baby turned uneasily in the crib, and the dog smiled as he sat up and scratched his ear.

The next morning Mrs. Hemmingway's sister told Mrs. Jones confidentially that Hemmingway *smoked up* $40,000 to $50,000 a year. Mrs. Jones told Mrs. Smith privately that Hemmingway *burnt up* $50,000 to $60,000 last year. Mrs. Smith told Mrs. Brown, in the strictest confidence, that Hemmingway *set fire* to property valued at from $60,000 to $70,000 last year; and so for once the rolling stone gathered moss. About a week afterward Hemmingway's hair stood on end as he perused the following item in the daily:

A FIRE-FIEND—TERRIBLE CRIME OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—A most shocking piece of rascality, which might have resulted in the serious loss of life, has been brought to light through the untiring energies and eagle eye of one of our reportorial staff. Last year Mr. John Hemmingway, living at No. — Wabash avenue, bought a house on the South Side, the exact locality of which the reporter was unable to learn, furnished it gorgeously, and succeeded in insuring it for an amount $20,000 in excess of its actual value. As Mr. Hemmingway is present Cashier in the National Savings-Bank, it can readily be inferred where all this splendor came from, and how it was obtained. At this royal estate Mr. H and his family, consisting of a beautiful wife and an only child, lived until one night last year the house was burned to the ground and all the furniture was destroyed. Mr. Hemmingway was said to be away from home, and his wife and child barely escaped with their lives. . . . This fiend in human form, it turns out, was the incendiary who fired the house for the purpose of securing the insurance. The companies paid the insurance, and the matter has been thought but little of, until lately it has leaked out to the reportorial ear, and the above facts ascertained. Hemmingway has thus far eluded the grasp of the law, but no doubt he will soon be figuring in the Criminal Court. The audacity of the man, to still retain his position as Cashier, and to be able to whitewash the officials, shows what a hardened criminal we have in our midst. . . .

Hemmingway didn't stop for breakfast; he clutched his hat and started for the newspaper office. The editor was out, but the associate was in, an ex-Columbia oarsman; he dove at him tongue, tooth, and toe-nail, and was landed at the bottom of the editorial stairs for his pains, one eye gouged out, four teeth in his stomach, and two ribs broken. He was taken home. The Directors of the bank met and discharged him, and then commenced an investigation. Hemmingway entered suit against the newspaper for damages, and got enough out of it to buy a glass eye. The bank, "on account of the defalcation of its Cashier," failed, and when he was able to get out his friends started a subscription to buy him some store teeth. Hemmingway thinks by the way the subscriptions come in he shall have to buy one at a time. He now tintinabulates a tintinabulator on a West-Side car, but when he goes home his wife has his pipe ready for him and lights the match. She is a changed woman. There is a moral to this story—we hope all wives see it. PHIL.

A WELSH MURDER.

Slaughter of an Entire Family Near Newport, in Monmouthshire.

London Telegraph, July 18.

A terrible discovery was made at Llangibby, near Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday morning. On the previous day a lad had been at work at the Llandowlais Farm with a man named Watkins, a laborer, who bore an excellent character for honesty and integrity. The boy went again to meet Watkins at the same place at an early hour yesterday morning, and, finding that he did not come to resume his labor, he proceeded to his cottage. On arriving there a frightful spectacle presented itself. The body of the unfortunate man Watkins lay on the garden path, his head being on a flower-bed, while the corpse of his wife was also lying near the garden-gate. The terrified boy at once ran to tell his mother what he had seen, and she accompanied him to the depot. Subsequently she informed Mr. Evans, of Cefullwch Farm, of what had taken place, and the police were communicated with. In the meantime, however, a man named Morgan, who was passing, saw the bodies lying in the positions already indicated, and ascertained that both had had their throats cut. He then became aware that the cottage was on fire. By means of a ladder, Morgan, assisted by a neighboring farmer, removed the tiles and plaster from the roof, and, the smoke having cleared away to some extent, the two men entered the building. They found that the dwelling had been greatly disturbed, and on proceeding up-stairs were horrified at finding the bodies of three children, all quite dead. One was lying with her head between a box and the bedstead, another under the bed, lying on its face, and the third in the inner room. Their names were Charlotte, aged 8; Frederick, aged 5, and Alice, aged 4. All three had been stabbed and hacked about with a knife, and all, especially the second child, were much burned. It seemed as if the eldest, who had wounds in the back, must have gone to the window for the purpose of raising an alarm, when she was prevented from so doing by the murderers. The wounds on the children were apparently more severe than those inflicted on their parents, and the opinion of the people who speedily assembled at the scene of the tragedy, including Maj. Herbert, the Chief Constable of the county, Supt. McIntosh, Sergt. Povall, Dr. Bolton, etc., was that Watkins had been first attacked and stunned with a blunt instrument, his throat being afterward cut while he was insensible, and that his wife had been killed in a similar manner. After rummaging the lower part of the house, the miscreants evidently went up-stairs for the purpose of plunder, and, finding the children, dispatched them, setting the house on fire before making good their escape.

The cottage is one of the kind usually occupied by farm laborers. It is situated in its own garden by the side of the road, and is a long way removed from any other dwelling. The rooms had been comfortably furnished for persons in the state of life occupied by the unfortunate deceased persons. The floor of one of the bedrooms was burned through to what had been the living-room below, while the feathers of the beds and the clothes had been greatly scorched and singed. It has not yet been ascertained what property had been taken from the house, nor has any clew yet been found to the discovery of the perpetrators of these diabolical murders, no facts having as yet come to light to aid the police in their investigations. A man wearing a blue Guernsey had been seen on the road near the place, but nothing further has been heard of him, and it is considered doubtful whether one man could have committed the deed which has caused such wide-spread horror throughout the district. It is likewise regarded as extremely improbable that Watkins could have committed the murders and subsequently killed himself.

HORRIBLE.

The Crime of Courtade.

New York Sun.

The Court of Assizes of Geers, in the south of France, has just held a murder trial of extraordinary interest.

In the Village of Plaisance dwelt M. Dulin, occupying the ground floor of his house, whose first story above he let to a tenant named Courtade, a man of violent temper, an ugly neighbor, and bad pay. Courtade was always in hot water with M. Dulin, who at last gave him warning. Courtade refused to obey this notice to quit, brought suit instead against his landlord, and persuaded the Justice of the Peace, the bailiff, Burgan, and the Recorder, Lasserre, to visit the house, to make a personal examination of his grounds of complaint. The party of five, consisting of the tenant, the landlord, and the three court officers, repaired to the house, under the leadership of the former, who, leaving them in the yard, on some excuse, went into the house, from which he immediately reappeared, armed with a couple of guns and a revolver.

"We are on the battle-field!" he shouted, "and here we must die. These two," pointing to the guns, "are for you, and this other for me."

"See here!" said the Justice, putting his hand on Courtade's shoulder, "you're not a child. Put down those things!" Courtade tucked one of the guns under his arm, brought down the other to an aim, and stretched dead M. Dulin and the Justice. Dropping that gun, he then fired one barrel of the other at the unlucky bailiff, the charge taking effect in the shoulder, while he emptied the second barrel into the ribs of the Recorder, Lasserre, who had run some yards away. With his revolver Courtade next finished Burgan, who was begging mercy on his knees. By this time the Recorder, fatally hurt as he was, had crawled behind a tree on the road.

"So you're hiding, ——," cried Courtade, as he walked up and gave his shrinking victim a shot from each side of the tree. Then, holding his revolver up, he said: "You're all dead. Rest in peace! I've got a gun left for myself." With that he coolly walked back to the house.

The hapless widow of Dulin saw him coming, and locked her door. Courtade approached with a friendly gesture. "I don't want to kill you," he said; and with those words, resting his revolver on the window-sill, took aim at the cowering woman, striking her in the left hip. She fell to the floor upon her baby, whom she had been holding in her arms, and whose wrappings were torn by the discharge. Courtade then entered by the window, and, finding that the woman did not stir, said: "Good enough! You've got your pay; now, I'll take mine!" With that he rushed up-stairs to his chamber.

All this had happened in far less time than it takes to record, so that the noise of the firing had already brought the police to the house. A last shot was heard from Courtade's chamber as the gendarmes, breaking in his door, found him stretched, horribly mangled and drenched in blood, on his bed, having blown off a part of his skull with a gun so arranged that he could pull the trigger with his foot.

The victims below were hurriedly examined. The landlord, the Justice, and the bailiff were dead; the Recorder almost at his last gasp—he survived a quarter of an hour, muttering a few unintelligible words. But Mme. Dulin, saved by her self-control, was alive—she and her babe, who was unharmed. Her wounds at last healed, and it was she who described this terrible scene of carnage, when Courtade—who also, to the wonder of everybody, recovered—was tried for murder at Auch.

On the 11th of the present month this trial began, before a vast audience. The Procureur-General, Diffre, came over from Agen to personally conduct the prosecution. A distinguished advocate, Corrent de Labadie, was engaged to aid the defense. The prosecution accounted for the awful crime by showing that Courtade had had from boyhood an ungovernable temper. He served in the army, and on his discharge took a position as gamekeeper, in which his life was one of idleness and disorder. His waywardness, inability to brook contradiction, and frightful lapses into rage terrified everybody. His half solitary life in the woods increased his ill-humor and his misanthropy. He was always talking of killing somebody, and turned his apartments into a sort of arsenal, where he was forever furbishing and practicing with his weapons. Once, in a fit of anger, he took aim at his own mother, but spared her. If he missed a shot at an animal, he would fire the other barrel at a tree or into his hound. Still, he seems to have had a demoniac coolness in the massacre at Plaisance, for Mme. Dulin described him as being perfectly calm while killing his victims.

It further appeared in evidence that Courtade had often threatened Dulin that he would "fix him," and that he would "settle" the court officers. He said on one occasion that there would soon be something for the Plaisance people to talk about, the like of which hadn't been seen since the crucifixion; and if he couldn't get justice from the court he would have it elsewhere.

The defense accepted most of the prosecution's theory, but pushed it into one of protection. Courtade's rage, they said, was the rage of a madman; he was the victim of uncontrollable fury, not a responsible being. It was also shown that Courtade had been subject to epileptic fits, which presumably had affected his mind. Courtade himself was examined in court, according to the French custom in murder trials, but with his horrible mutilation, which had carried away part of his jaw, he spoke so unintelligibly that one of the jailers, who had made a special study of his broken language, was forced to act as interpreter.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th of July the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, and Courtade was condemned to death.

JOHN J. AUDUBON.

Reminiscences of the Great Ornithologist's Early Life in Henderson, Ky.

Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.

As near as we can learn, Mr. Audubon moved to the Red Banks, or Henderson, about the year 1810 or 1812. He married Miss Louisa Bakewell, of Louisville, who bore him two sons. Mrs. Audubon and the two sons accompanied Mr. Audubon to his new home, and they all lived here until about the year 1822 or 1823. He was a Frenchman, and, possessed of all the energy, fire, and vim so characteristic of the French people, he soon embarked in business. His first enterprise was to open a grocery and dry-goods store in a little one-story log house which stood upon the corner of Main and First streets. He lived with his family in a little one-story brick building just in the rear of where the Odd-Fellows' Building now stands. Just where the Post-Office is now located was a pond, in which he used to catch one or more turtles every day, which he used in making into his favorite dish,—turtle soup. Shortly after this he operated a very large corn and flour mill at the foot of Second street. This mill was of very large capacity for those days; in fact, it would be regarded as of very respectable size these times. In this mill, upon the smooth surface of timbers, were to be found the most life-like paintings of birds, fowls, and animals of every description which inhabited this country at that time. Mr. William T. Barret has now, it is said, the first painting Audubon ever made of the woodpecker. The bird is represented as sitting upon the limb of an old tree, and listening to the familiar call of its partner. So perfect is the picture that persons have frequently mistaken it for a genuine stuffed bird.

While Mr. Audubon was engaged in the milling business, it was his custom to bathe in the Ohio. This he continued until he became the most noted of all the swimmers who indulged in that delightful pastime. It is said of him that when the first steamboat landed at the town some of her machinery had become disarranged, and the boat had to remain here for several hours making necessary repairs. As might be expected upon so extraordinary occasion as this, the people turned out en masse to see something new under the sun—the steamboat. A number of country visitors imagined the thing had life in it. Mr. Audubon and other citizens were among the visitors, and during the time they were on board concluded they would indulge in their favorite amusement—swimming. They undressed and began to dive from the side of the vessel. Several members of the swimming party made successful dives from the inside of the vessel next to the bank, coming up on the outside. This was regarded as wonderful. Mr. Audubon walked to the bow of the boat, sprang into the river, and, after some time had elapsed, made his appearance below the stern, having gone clean under from one end to the other. This feat was regarded by all who witnessed it as a most remarkable and dangerous undertaking, and he was awarded the greatest praise for this unequaled performance. It is said he did this several times during the time the boat lay at the bank. Mrs. Audubon was also a great swimmer. Mr. H. E. Rouse told us that he had frequently seen her go into the river at the foot of First street and swim to the Indiana shore. She dressed in a regular swimming costume, and was regarded by all who knew her as the next best to her husband, if not his equal.

During Mr. Audubon's life in Henderson, he pursued the study of ornithology, frequently going to the woods and remaining there for two or three months at a visit. Upon one occasion he followed a hawk, peculiar to this country, and, so anxious was he to become the possessor of the bird, he pursued it for two or three days, finally succeeding in killing it. He was never known to stop for streams of any kind; he would swim rivers or creeks in pursuit of any game or bird he might be in search of. At one time he watched a flicker, or what is commonly known as a yellow-hammer, until he saw it go in a hole at the top of an old tree. He immediately climbed the tree, and, running his hand in the hole to get the bird, caught hold of a huge black snake. Pulling it out of the hole, and seeing what it was, he immediately let go, and he and the snake both fell to the ground. Mr. Audubon used to tell this story, with a good deal of humor, to the many who often wondered at the great risk he would take in pursuit of this great study.

After living in Henderson until about the year 1822 or 1823, he became, from some cause, jealous of his wife, who is represented as having been a very beautiful woman. They got along badly, and she finally concluded to go to her former home, Louisville, to which place she was driven overland in the carriage of Benjamin Talbott, by his colored driver. Mr. Audubon became embarrassed in his business matters, and concluded to move from Henderson to a new locality, which he did some time afterward. We have in this community several gentlemen who knew Mr. Audubon well, and who can tell a great deal of his history while living here.

HUMOR.

The defaulting cashier's motto—*Non est-y* is the best policy—*Puck.*

"Let me kick him for his motor," is what the disappointed stockholders now say about Keely.

Why does perspiration take the starch out of your shirt? Because it's sweat.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Constituency thou art a jewel!" as the candidate remarked to the convention that nominated him.

It having been stated that none of the boatmen can pull a sunstroke, it is suggested that "That depends upon the scull."

A hundred years hence the newspapers of Central Africa will begin to record the finding of turtles inscribed "H. M. S., 1876."

A sign posted up in a Wisconsin sawmill reads: "The saws are running—no use to touch them to convince yourselves."

John writes to ask "if old Boreas ever had any wives?" Certainly, didn't you ever read about the "Merry Wives of Wind-sir?"—*Whitehall Times.*

Mi dear friend, az strange az it may seem to yu, mankind had rather see yu fail than succeed, bekause they had rather pity than admire.—*Josh Billings.*

There is something solemn in the tones of a great bell striking midnight, especially if you are a mile from home and know that your wife is sitting behind the hall-door waiting for you.

"Oh, yes," she said, "I'm very fond of little boys," and, as she tripped on a string stretched across the pavement, she added: "I feel as though I could eat a couple of 'em this minute, raw."

Two lawyers, while bathing at Santa Cruz the other day, were chased out of the water by a shark. This is the most flagrant case of want of professional courtesy on record.—*San Francisco Post.*

St. Louis has carefully preserved the names of those citizens who died of sunstroke. She doesn't propose building a monument over them, but their names will appear, as usual, in next year's directory.—*Chronicle-Herald.*

A mammoth ghost, robed in blue and scarlet, appeared on the western sky last evening in Greenville. Do these apparitions result from too much ice-water?—*Commercial Gazette.* Yes, sir; it is a clear case of colorin'-phantom.—*Graphic.*

An appreciative mind can throw a world of pathos into a very ordinary statement. "Yes," said she, leaning over the fence, in communion with a neighbor, "she is dead. She died just as she had got torn up to clean house. It is terrible."—*Danbury News.*

At twilight the other evening a thirsty citizen entered a new restaurant on Gratiot avenue and inquired for iced tea. He was handed a glass of liquid which tasted like tea, but was almost warm enough for the table. "I inquired for iced tea," he said as he put down the glass. "And you've got it," was the reply. "Do you call this tea cold?" indignantly exclaimed the citizen. The man tasted, smacked his lips and tasted again, and said: "Well, it isn't very cold, but I can't afford to ice my tea every fifteen minutes, can I? I melted up at least ten pounds of ice and poured into that jar at noon, and I don't see what ails it. Stand back and let me fan the tumbler with my hat."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Lightning came very near killing a tree agent in this State one day last week. It hit him three times, and if it had got another good whack at him would have fetched him, sure. But by that time the agent suspected what was the matter, and got away.—*Burdette.*

The other day, as two newly arrived Irishmen were walking up Kearney street, a pavement trap-door opened and a Chinese store-porter emerged. "Be gorra!" said one of the Paddies, "if the haythens haven't got a tunnel clane thro' from Chinee, bad luck to thim!"—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

IRISH HUMOR.

Some Newly-Told Stories.

English Magazine.

The first Viscount Guillamore, when Chief Baron O'Grady, was remarkable for his dry humor and biting wit. The latter was so fine that its sarcasm was often unperceived by the object against whom the shaft was directed.

A legal friend, extremely studious, but in conversation notoriously dull, was once showing off to him his newly-built house. The book-worm prided himself especially on a sanctum he had contrived for his own use, so secluded from the rest of the building that he could pore over his books in private quite secure from disturbance.

"Capital!" exclaimed the Chief Baron. "You surely could, my dear fellow, read and study here from morning till night, and no human being be one bit the wiser."

A young and somewhat dull tyro at the Bar pleading before him commenced: "My Lord, my unfortunate client"—then stopped, hemmed, hawed, hesitated. Again he began: "My Lord, my most unfortunate client"—another stop, more hemming and confusion.

"Pray go on, sir," said the Chief Baron. "So far the Court is with you."

In those days, before competitive examinations were known, men with more interest than brains got good appointments, for the duties for which they were wholly incompetent. Of such was the Hon. ——. He was telling Lord Guillamore of the summary way in which he disposed of matters in his court.

"I say to the fellows that are bothering me with foolish arguments, that there's no use in wasting my time and their breath, for that all their talk just goes in at one ear and out at the other."

"No great wonder in that," said O'Grady, "seeing that there's so little between to stop it."

It was this worthy who, being at a public dinner shortly after he got his place, had his health proposed by a waggish guest.

"I will give you a toast," he said: "The Hon. ——, and long may he continue indifferently to administer justice."

At the dinner-table, over the wine, Lord Guillamore was a force, and this is one of the stories he used to tell with great applause. It was a dialogue which he asserted he had heard in the old coaching days between the guard of the mail and a mincing old lady, when once traveling from Cork to Dublin:

The coach had stopped to change horses, and the guard, a big, red-faced, jolly man, beaming with good humor and civility, came bustling up to the window to see if the "insides" wanted anything.

"Guard," whispered the old lady.

"Well, ma'am, what can I do for you?"

"Could you"—in a faint voice—"could you get me a glass of water?"

"To be sure, ma'am; with all the pleasure in life."

"And, guard!"—still fainter—"I'd—hem—I'd—a—like it hot."

"Hot water! Oh, all right, ma'am. Why not, if it's plazing to you?"

"With a lump of sugar, guard, if you please."

"By all manner of means, ma'am."

"And—and—guard, dear,"—as the man was turning to go away,—"a small squeeze of lemon, and a little, just a thimbleful—of spirits through it."

"Och, isn't that punch?" shouted the guard. "Where was the use of beating about the bush? Couldn't you have asked out for a tumbler of punch at once, ma'am, like a man."

A story something like the following has been told before, but in its new shape it will bear repetition. It was told by Mr. F., Clerk of the Crown for Limerick, who was over six feet high and stout in proportion:

One day, when driving in the outskirts of Dublin, they came to a long and steep hill. Cabby came down, and, walking alongside the cab, looked significantly in at the window. His Honor knew very well what he meant; but the day was hot and he was lazy and fat, and had no notion of taking the hint and getting out to ease the horse while larding the lean earth himself. At last Paddy changed his tactics. Making a rush at the cab, he suddenly opened the door and then slammed it to with a tremendous bang.

"What's that for?" roared Mr. F., startled at the man's violence and the loud report.

"Whist, yer Honor! Don't say a word!" whispered Paddy, putting his finger to his lips.

"But what do you mean, sirrah?" cried the fare.

"Arrah, can't ye hush, sir? Spake low,—now, do. Sure 'tis letting on I am to the little mare that yer Honor's got out to walk. Don't let her hear you, and the craythur'll have more heart to face the hill if she thinks you're not inside, and that 'tis only the cab that's throubling her."

Baron R. was one of the most decorous of Judges, but was cursed with a scapegrace of a brother, who was a perpetual thorn in his side. When at school he was set a sum to do by his teacher. After an undue delay he presented himself before the desk, and held up his slate, upon one corner of which was a pile of coppers.

"What is the meaning of all this, sir?" said the master.

"Oh!" cried the youth. "I'm very sorry, sir, but I really can't help it. All the morning I've been working at the sum. Over and over again I've tried, but in spite of all I can do it will not come right. So I've made up the difference in half-pence, and there it is on the slate."

The originality of the device disarmed the wrath of the pedagogue, and young R. was dismissed with his coppers to his place.

Here, however, is one of the best kind told of Mr. Plunket, the father of the Lord Chancellor:

One morning Mr. Plunket, taking an early walk, was overtaken by two respectable-looking men, carpenters apparently by trade, each carrying the implements of his trade.

"Good morning, my friends," said the old gentleman; "you are early afoot. Going on a job, eh?"

"Good morrow, kindly, sir; yes, we are; and a quare job, too. The quarest and the most out of the way you ever heard of, I'll be bound, though you have lived long in the world and heard and read of many a thing. Oh, you'll never guess it, your honor, so I may as well at once. We're going to cut the legs off a dead man."

"What!" cried his hearer, aghast, "you don't mean—"

"Yes, indeed, 'tis true for me; and here's how it come about. Poor Mary Neil's husband—a carpenter like ourselves and an old comrade—has been sick all the winter, and departed life last Tuesday. What with the grief and the being left on the wide world with her five orphans, and no one to earn bit or sup for them, the craythur is fairly out of her mind,—stupid from the crying and the fret, for what does she do, poor woman, but send the wrong measure for the coffin, and when it come home it was ever so much too short. Barney Neil was a tall man, nigh six feet we reckoned him. He couldn't be got into it, do what they would, and the poor craythur hadn't what would buy another. Where would she get it, after the long sickness himself had, and with five childher to feed and clothe? So, your honor, all that's in it is to cut the legs off him. Me and my comrade here is going to do it for the desolate woman. We'll just take 'em off at the knee joints and lay 'em alongside of him in the coffin. I think, sir, now I've told you our job, you'll say 'tis the quarest ever you heard of."

"Oh!" cried the old gentleman, "such a thing must not be done. It's impossible! How much would a new coffin cost?"

The carpenter named the sum, which was immediately produced and bestowed on him with injunctions to invest forthwith in the necessary purchase.

The business, however, took quite an unexpected turn. Mr. Plunket, on his return home, related his matutinal adventure to his family at breakfast, the future Chancellor, then a young barrister, being at the table. Before the meal was ended the carpenters made their appearance, and, with many apologies, tendered back the coin they had received. He who had been spokesman in the morning explained that, on seeing the gentleman in advance of them on the road, he had, for a lark, made a bet with his companion that he would obtain the money, which, having won his wager, he now refunded.

John and the Hoodlums.

Toledo Blade.

It was, doubtless, Kearney, the great "Labor Reformer," who was the hero of the following true story: After one of the Kearney riots in San Francisco, a Chinese washerman was observed sitting disconsolate on the ruins of his shanty. To him a passer-by:

"How about your wash-house, John?"

"Washee house gone hellee!"

"How about the hoodlums?"

"Diam hoodlum! Got clean shirtee first time in lifee!"

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 639, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Important business. All members are requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordially invited. THEO. HARZ, Secretary. By order of the W. M.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, A. F. & A. M.—The annual picnic takes place at Sharpshooters' Park, Tuesday, 13th inst. Train leaves corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. at 9:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets, 50 cts. L. S. CHARLETTE, Secretary.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet in Masonic Hall, 76 Monroe-st., this (Sunday) morning at 12 m. to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry M. Simons. By order, WILLIAM K. FORSYTH, W. M.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Monday evening, Aug. 12. Work on the P. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order G. W. BARNARD, H. P.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Aug. 12, 1878, for work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. By order of the Em. Com. JAS. E. MEGINN, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Stated Convocation Monday evening, Aug. 12, at 8 o'clock, for business. By order of W. H. REID, H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were worth 99½ in gold and silver coin.

The Sultan having recently asked the English Government to stay the Austrian advance into Bosnia beyond a certain point, it has answered the request by positively declining to interfere. The declination was probably based upon the fact, not that England loves Turkey less, but Austria more.

BEN BUTLER has at last publicly cut loose from the Republican party, hoping to become the savior of the new doctrine of Socialism in this country; but there is one KEARNEY who will strenuously object to being considered as nothing better than a voice crying in the wilderness. No second fiddle for K.!

According to a Washington paper, the Democratic Senators are still indignant at some of the statements in MANTON MARBLE's letter published some time ago. The general impression seems to be that MARBLE wrote the letter at TILDEN's dictation, wording it so as to injure the characters of THURMAN and BAYARD for the Presidential candidacy.

A coincidence: The bill providing for the closing of public-houses in Ireland passed its third reading in the British Parliament yesterday, and on the previous day an order was issued by the police authorities of Chicago closing all the saloons of the city at midnight. The difference: The first-mentioned law affects Ireland only, the last touches both Ireland and Germany.

A point is well taken by ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York, when he says that the wealthy manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania "are practically preaching Communism in urging that American laborers must be protected and supported by taxing other citizens through tariffs." It is literally taking money out of the pockets of the rich consumers for the benefit of the poor producers, and what is that but Communism?

Gen. CROOK, the old Indian fighter, was interviewed recently by a representative of the Omaha *Herald* upon the occasion of his return from his visit to the Bannocks, in the course of which he gave expression to some very emphatic views upon the Indian question. He declared that the Bannocks went to war because they were hungry and some of them starving, the whites having come in and occupied all the grounds from which they derived their living. For this wretched condition of things he holds our present policy responsible, which sends out Commissioners who know nothing about the Indian, and misrepresent him, and allow outrages to be committed upon them under the cloak of religion. He closed his interview with the following strong declaration: "We will continue to have these outbreaks like the present one of the Bannocks as long as the present system prevails. The Indians have never had any redress for wrongs committed against them. I have known of squaws being ridden down, lassoed, and outraged, and if an Indian had said a word he would have been shot. If crimes are not punished they will be committed anywhere. No white man was ever convicted or punished for a crime committed against the Indians." The greatest obstacle that stands in the way of the adoption of Gen. CROOK's policy is the truth of the statements that he makes.

The order issued by the Superintendent of Police on Friday, directing the enforcement of the ordinance requiring that all the saloons be closed at 12 o'clock at night, is a sound and wholesome regulation that cannot be too rigidly applied. Many of these saloons, after that hour, become the resorts and lodging-places of the very worst classes of society, who are thus enabled to hide and to elude the grip of the officers of the law. The ordinance was framed in the interest of peace and good order, and a cheerful compliance with its requirements on the part of the saloon-keepers will place them on the side of the law-abiding portion of the community. It is no hardship,—no interference with their legitimate business,—as they have all day and half the night beside in which to ply their trade, but a conservative measure calculated to do good, and must be complied with. The order is supplemented with another forbidding the giving of concerts in saloons on Sunday, which can scarcely be defended on the same grounds as the other, as good music does not incite people to the commission of crime or breed vicious habits; but a decent respect for the opinions and wishes of others who regard these concerts as a desecration of the Sabbath ought to be sufficient to prohibit them. People who live in civilized communities must waive some of their personal rights and forego much individual freedom for the benefit they derive from the association, and for the general good of the entire mass.

The old-time theory that country life conduces to virtue has received hard knocks from time to time. When the person in Michigan has the heartlessness to send to this market boxes and baskets of peaches of which only the top-layers are fit to eat, we murmur. So, too, when we learn that the hitherto-supposed upright buttermaker mixes oleomargarine with the best "creamery," we grow faint, and lose our inherent faith in the simplicity and honesty of bucolic manners. Yet, after all, it is in sadness rather than anger that THE TRIBUNE notes these rural peccadilloes, and only suggests that if the manufacturer at the creameries would but reflect upon the dreadful possibilities beyond the grave, he would doubtless come to be a wiser if not a butter-man.

CHICAGO'S CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The time is approaching when the people should begin to take some interest in the Congressional elections of this fall. The candidates on both sides have been interesting themselves for some weeks, but it is much more difficult to get the attention of the public. Though the present year is in one sense an "off year" in politics, there has scarcely ever been a time when Congressional elections were more important, and every Republican community should be impressed with this fact. It is already certain that the Senate will be Democratic in the next Congress, and it will depend upon the majority in the House whether or not the Democratic party shall have complete and undisputed control of national legislation. There are many reasons to regard a Democratic majority in the next Congress as an impending calamity, and it is the duty of Republicans everywhere to spare no effort to avert it. A Democratic majority threatens many serious disturbances at the present time. If nothing worse should happen, the President would be seriously embarrassed in the administration of the Government through Republican agents and under Republican methods. Under the Tenure-of-Office law, the Senate is able to tie the President's hands; but a Democratic Senate would not probably go to extreme lengths in this direction if the House were Republican and could on that account retaliate in more ways than one. If both the Senate and the House shall be Democratic there will undoubtedly be a strong effort to coerce the Administration into a submission to Democratic dictation in regard to the offices as well as general policy. But there are more serious dangers than this. It is certain that an assault upon President HAYES' title is contemplated by a large faction of the Democratic party, and it is not unlikely that it will receive secret aid and encouragement from some discontented Republicans, who have already shown a disposition to harass the Administration. The resolution passed by the House of Representatives just before adjournment, in which the purpose of disturbing President HAYES in his office was disavowed, has no binding force whatever, and it was only adopted in order to quiet the apprehensions of the public during the Congressional campaign. With the Democrats in a clear majority of both Houses, and lusting after the spoils of office, this danger will become imminent; and any attempt to dispossess President HAYES, whether by refusal to recognize him, by usurpation, by unconstitutional *quo warranto* proceedings, or by a partisan impeachment, will terrify the country and impede the nation's progress toward a restoration of confidence and prosperity. A Democratic Congress threatens still other disasters. From present indications, it would adopt the financial policy of the "Nationals" and impose upon the country the scheme of *fiat* money, from the evil effects of which it might take an entire generation to recover; it would lend a willing ear to the Rebel claims that have already knocked at the door; it would probably pass such legislation as will render nullification practicable in the shape of resisting the collection of revenues; it would probably reduce the present low tax on whisky and tobacco in order to substitute intolerable burdens upon the industry and thrift of the American people; in one word, it would probably carry out all the obnoxious measures suggested by Democrats in the present Congress.

We have recounted these recognized dangers to be apprehended from Democratic control of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the Republicans of the three Chicago districts the peculiar and urgent necessity for putting forth more than their usual efforts to secure the election of three Republican members. There is nothing in the situation to discourage such an effort. The First District is Republican by a reliable majority of from 2,000 to 2,500 votes, and this majority can be increased this year with proper effort by reason of the error already committed by the Democrats in the nomination of young DOOLITTLE. His nomination was virtually a concession of the district to the Republicans, since it indicated an unwillingness of any able Democrat to make the fight. The only strength DOOLITTLE will have will be in the Communist vote of the Fifth and Sixth Wards and Lake Township, whatever that may amount to. He is making desperate efforts to secure this vote, panders to it in all he says and does, and may as well be conceded to have secured it. The course of the Republicans under these circumstances is perfectly clear. Their nomination of a man whose position and character will command the confidence of the business men, the property-owners, and the conservative classes in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, in Hyde Park, and in DuPage County, will secure for their candidate 2,000 or 3,000 Democratic votes which would only be cast for DOOLITTLE in case a worse blatherskite should be nominated by the Republicans. The Second District (the West Division) should also be carried this year by the Republicans, and it probably will be in case CARTER HARRISON shall be renominated by the Democrats. HARRISON's meeting a week ago showed that there was a decided opposition to him among the very classes who have heretofore furnished him with his chief strength, and his action in the SHIELDS case will cost him a good many more votes than his majority represented in 1876. His majority was only 524 over the votes cast for DAVIS and the scattering votes. Nevertheless, CARTER is likely to be nominated, as he is familiar with the most successful methods for capturing a Democratic Convention, and as the other announced Democratic candidates seem to be fully as objectionable. It ought not to be difficult, then, with a strong candidate and proper energy, to elect a Republican from the West Side, and thus increase the Republican representation in the Illinois delegation.

In the Third District, it is true that Mr. BRENTANO's majority over LEMOYNE was only 287, but we believe that the district is more surely Republican than this vote represents. Here, as in the other two districts, the peculiar circumstances which we related in the beginning of this article ought to incite the Republicans to special efforts. If Chicago can elect three Republicans it will increase the Republican representation in Congress from this State, and to that extent abate the dangers that Democratic control of Congress menaces. To do this the Republicans in all three districts must keep well in mind that their success can be assured only by the nomination of men whose character, principles, and interests will commend them to the confidence of the conservative classes, for these classes will seek to rally around men opposed to Mexicanization, repudiation, nullification, and anarchy, as threatened by Democrats, Nationals, and Socialists.

THE DELUGE OF CRIME.

One of the consequences of the War of the Rebellion, and a consequence more costly than the debt, and even the sacrifice of life, is that social demoralization incident to all wars, and especially to civil wars, of which the nation is now gathering the full fruit in the deluge of crime. To the careful observer of the daily records the exhibition of depravity is appalling. It is confined to no section of the country. The violence that was once regarded as peculiar to the frontier is now common in New England and in all the older communities. Crimes which were held to be incidental to the temptations and dissipations of large cities are now common in the most rural villages. Nor is crime limited to the unlettered or intemperate, or to persons engaged in rough employments and having unrefined associations. It rules in all classes. The moral restraints of education, religious association, social distinction, and professional pride, all seem to have weakened, and crime finds its servants anywhere and everywhere. There is no station or calling which does not furnish names to the list of criminals; and there is no class of crime which pertains exclusively to any class of persons. Murder and deeds of violence are no longer to be traced to drunkenness; burglars now are as apt to be college-graduates as they are to be children of the slums; and men of education, of refinement, and of elevated social surroundings are successful competitors with the graduates of the county jails and reformed schools for the profits and rewards of frauds, forgeries, robberies, and perjuries.

The producing cause of this demoralization of society is that men and women are now educated to make themselves rich without labor. Labor and toil, with thrift, economy, and self-denial, which were once the foundations of wealth slowly accumulated, are now discarded. Men now give themselves from six months to two years to become rich; they repudiate the thought of a lifetime of labor. The wealth they seek is the means that will enable them to indulge in every expenditure for personal gratification. This desire to avoid labor, to escape work, and to live luxuriously and extravagantly, is a natural product of the revolution in social habits caused by the War. The mania for sudden wealth is as strong in the men of 70 as in those of 20, and the horrible passion is filling the insane hospitals and the prisons, forcing men and women into premature graves, and sending thousands to all parts of the world fugitives from the land that would punish their crimes.

The War had not progressed far before avarice began to exercise its power. There were necessarily extraordinary expenditures. It was easy to cheat and swindle, and men grew rich suddenly, and rich beyond ordinary precedent. Suddenly-acquired wealth was followed by extravagance, and especially in personal expenditure. While the nation was building up a debt of a million of dollars a day, individuals were purchasing diamonds, plate, and all the other means of personal display. Social habits and social life were speedily revolutionized. Men and women began to learn how mean it was to be poor; how low it was to live on unfashionable streets, in inexpensive houses; how plain it was not to have a horse and carriage, like the SMITHS and JONESES; how it was impossible to attend church unless they could dress as the people around them were dressed; how they could no longer receive visitors unless they had the newest and latest styles of furniture, and especially some plate, as other people had; and thus, step by step, the evil of extravagance in social expenditure grew upon the American people, until it has seized upon them all, from the highest to the lowest in the social scale,—the men and women of means trying to outdo all others, and those of humble means trying to appear as rich as their more wealthy acquaintances; the laborer and the clerk attempting to rival their employers, and the lady in the kitchen following in close imitation of the lady in the parlor. The evil spread beyond the city—it penetrated to the rural hamlet, the farm-house, and the laborer's cottage. Personal gratification, personal decoration, personal expenditure for display, became the object of life,—not that these might be secured as a reward of a life of toil and thrift, but that they may be had in the immediate present and enjoyed in the presence and to the envy of all rivals. Cities being supposed to offer greater advantages for speculation and money-making, men abandoned country-life to share in the gayeties of the metropolis. The case of JONES, who made a fortune in six months, and whose family, after spending years in Europe, have come back to live in splendor where JONES once worked for $20 a week, has been an unfailing incentive. Everybody knew such a case; and why should men and women just as good as the JONESES wear out their lives in comparative poverty, when they might be as well off as JONES? Society has become tolerant of wealth, regardless of other and higher considerations. The question of how much a man has too often takes precedence of, if it does not exclude, "How did he get it?" Success in getting rich is measured by the amount acquired and the shortness of time spent in gaining it. Business of all kinds has become dull unless made piquant by speculation. Some money is necessary to begin with. Then comes the test,—in which the tempted sees on the one hand a life of toil, of humble social position, of self-denial; and on the other immediate and large gains, independence, release from labor, growing wealth, high social rank, and dress, elegance, comforts, and luxuries equal to those of the proudest.

For fifteen years this work of demoralization has been going on. All the men and women between 18 and 35 have grown up under this kind of life, and were educated in it, with the sole end in view of getting rich rapidly, and without work. It is the inspiration of social life. It governs trade, it decides the choice in marriage,—either the man or woman seeking to avoid labor as a means of support by marrying wealth. Getting rich stands as high in social estimation as securing spiritual salvation; and, while many do doubt the necessity of the latter, no one questions the importance of the former.

The impotency of all the ordinary restraints upon human nature in this race for money—that there may be an escape from labor to a life of indolence and sensual gratification—is shown by the terrible inroads made upon "polite society" by crime. The Church fails as a controlling power over men, and crime selects agents not only from the Church, but even from the ministers at the altar. Humanity, in the presence of this great search for gold as an escape from labor, stands confessed in all its weakness; and that weakness is recorded in the daily bulletin of defalcations, embezzlements, forgery, perjury, robbery, burglary, murder, assassination, and personal violence of all kinds; frauds of every imaginable description, from the removal of landmarks to false personations; the corruption of female virtue; the destruction of the family circle; and all the crimes incident to licentiousness, gambling, drunkenness, and the vice following the sudden acquisition of wealth and its rapid expenditure for personal gratification. As the sudden acquisition of wealth, and the honest accumulation of riches except by industrious labor and persevering economy, are of such extraordinary occurrence, not occurring more than once in ten thousand attempts, the disappointments and defeats among those who make the experiment naturally demoralize the victims. No amount of disaster will, however, cure them of the delusion. Like the habitual purchasers of lottery-tickets, and the men who tempt fate at the gambling-table, they will persevere. Sooner or later despair suggests crime, and one thing leads to another, and day after day the public bulletins proclaim the climax of crime reached by these people who seek to grow rich by short processes. How long this demoralization will continue, how long the waves of crime will continue to sweep over the land, cannot be foretold; but it is certain that there can be no permanent change for the better until men and women of all classes and occupations learn and practice the lesson that honest labor is honorable and exalting, and that the only certain, safe, wise, and enduring road to honest wealth is that of labor,—continuous labor,—and accumulation, slow it may be, by economy and self-denial. Anything else must end in crime.

THE STENCH NUISANCE.

A good many people are impatient in waiting for the promised abatement of the stench nuisance. Many complaints have come to us within the past few days; for the smells, like the poor, we have always with us. It is proper to explain that the Health Commissioner reports the offending establishments as actively engaged in providing the necessary deodorizing machinery, and, in this case, the people of Chicago, after acute suffering for several years, can bear the affliction for a few days or a few weeks longer. It will be in order, however, to hold the local authorities responsible in case there shall be any neglect or any unreasonable delay in putting this machinery into every one of the rendering and fertilizing establishments within smelling distance of any part of the city, for these authorities now have the matter in their own hands. After persistent watching, for which the Health Commissioner and a committee of the Citizens' Association are entitled to great credit, sufficient evidence was found to procure indictments against the chief offenders. Two of the cases—SCANLON's and SHERWIN's—were tried, the prosecution was vigorous, the evidence was abundant, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. It was at this juncture that the offenders began to feel for the first time that they could be reached in a court of justice, and that the people have some rights which stink-factories are bound to respect. It was then that the convicted offenders promised to reform their establishments; others entered a plea of *nolle contendere*, equivalent to a confession of judgment against them; and the whole batch, as we understand the case, agreed to provide the proper machinery at the earliest possible moment. As the prosecution in some cases, and the order of abatement in others, are merely suspended to provide an opportunity for the promised reform, we may expect that it will be carried out. Commissioner DE WOLF has become so much enlisted in the work that he will scarcely fail now to see that it be prosecuted to completion; and in this confidence the people of Chicago can afford to wait a reasonable time for the fulfillment of the promises. An early report, announcing the complete extinction of the foul odors, will be gratefully received.

It would be well for Mr. HEWITT's Congressional Labor-Investigating Committee to get at some of the bottom facts which would develop the modes of living that are adopted by the workingmen of the United States. It may be that the root of some of the difficulties will be found in their own homes, and in their own extravagant and improvident ways and habits, rather than in a lack of more greenbacks or better wages. Of all the representative men who have appeared before that Committee to tell how to make good times, and to invent panaceas to cure all the ills that the body-politic is heir to, not one of them seemed to think that there was anything wrong or defective in their modes of life. Prof. LEVI, of the University of London, believes that much of the trouble of the English workingmen is caused by their own vices and intemperate and dissolute habits. They earn in the aggregate $1,500,000,000 in cash annually, of which they ought to save at least $75,000,000; but as a matter of fact they only save $20,000,000. The Professor says that the bulk of the missing $55,000,000 is mainly wasted in strong drink. What is true of England is also true to a great degree of other countries. We showed in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the returns of the manufacture and sale of ales and beers indicate a rapidly-growing taste for those commodities in this country. The number of barrels entering into consumption during the year was 10,241,471, equal to 317,495,601 gallons. That was the consumption of domestic ales, beers, and fermented liquors during the year, or 26,458,967 gallons per month, or 869,849 gallons each day. Excluding women and children and men who do not drink beer as equal to three-fifths of the total population of 45,000,000, we have as the consumption of the 18,000,000 of probable beer-drinkers over seventeen gallons each during the year. It is probable, however, that the use of beer in families has become so general that the number of persons who consume it is much larger than is supposed. The increase during the year just closed was 431,411 barrels, which was not so great as it was in some former years, but sufficiently so to show that there is no disposition to substitute water as a beverage for beer and whisky. Recent investigations show that more money is paid for beer in almost every large city in this country than for bread. In New York competent authorities set down the amount at not far from $30,000,000 per annum. The amount unnecessarily expended for tobacco in its different forms probably exceeds that spent for drink by a large sum, and the two together form an aggregate of useless expenditure that would be amazing if accurately ascertained. The labors of that Committee might be more profitably turned to an investigation of the economical side of workingmen's daily lives than to spend so much time in listening to their impracticable and unphilosophical theories regarding finance.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The musical preparations for the season of 1878-'79 are already so far advanced that it is now possible to ring up the curtain and see what is going on behind the scenes for the entertainment of the great public next fall and winter. It is one of the compensations of life that, however hard the times may be, however severely people may have to struggle for the daily installment of bread and butter, however grinding the tax-gatherer may be, or however gloomy the prospect ahead may look, the public still demands to be entertained, and insists upon fiddling and dancing to dispel carking care and business anxiety. Being in such a mood, it is but natural the public should want to know the character of the amusements that will be given to them. This we are now enabled to furnish.

Opera comes first upon the list, and in this direction competition is the life of trade. The decision of MAPLESON, the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, to bring his whole musical staff to this country, with Signor ARDITI at their head, will put STRAKOSCH to his trumps. Among the artists of world-wide celebrity whom Mr. MAPLESON will bring are MINNIE HAUCK, who made her Chicago debut in 1868; Mlle. ETELKA GERSTER, the Hungarian prima donna, Mlle. BAUERMEISTER; and Signors FOLI, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, and possibly FANCELLI. The troupe, including the entire chorus and some members of the orchestra, sails from England Sept. 24, will open in New York in October, and visit us during the winter. In view of this competition, Mr. STRAKOSCH has strengthened his company. CARY and KELLOGG remain with him, and in addition to them he has secured Mlle. LITTA, the favorite Paris singer, who before she became famous was MARIE VON ELSNER, of Bloomington, Ill. He has also signed contracts with ROSNATI, an Australian tenor of excellent reputation, and is negotiating with M. FAURE, the great French baritone. It is doubtful, however, whether he can secure him. Should he do so, he will give MAPLESON a hard rub, as FAURE is the strongest card on the operatic stage next to ADELINA PATTI. The troupe will be here in November and February. The English opera field will be largely occupied by Mr. HESS, who has substituted EMMA ABBOTT at the head of his troupe in place of EMELIE MELVILLE. Miss MONTAGUE will occupy the second position, and Mrs. SEGUIN, always a favorite, will fill the alto parts. The other members of the troupe remain as last season, except that Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, well known here as an actor, takes the place of Mr. MORTON in comedy parts. Sig. OPERTI remains as leader. Mr. HESS has played a very strong card in securing Miss ABBOTT, not only because it enables him to add to his French repertoire operas like "Martha," "Fra Diavolo," "Lucia," "Faust," and "Mignon," but because Miss ABBOTT in opera will be a sensation. Miss MELVILLE, who seceded from the troupe at the close of the season, has also organized a troupe, but beyond the mere fact of organization we are ignorant. In English opera bouffe we shall have Mrs. OATES' troupe, and in French MAURICE GRAU's, with BAOLA MARIE, a sister of IRMA, we believe, at the head of it. From all this it will be seen that the opera field will offer unusual attractions.

The concert field will be hardly less attractive. There are at least eleven troupes who will probably favor us with a visit some time between the falling of the leaves and the blossoming of the roses, presenting every possible variety of entertainment. The following is the list: THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra; the Roze Concert Company (MARIE ROZE, soprano; PIZANI, alto; FRAPOLLI, tenor; CARLETON, baritone); the Di Murska troupe, which, with the exception of BRIGNOLI, may possibly unite with the Roze troupe; the Whitney troupe (FANNY KELLOGG, soprano; ABBY R. CLARK, alto; W. H. FESSENDEN, tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, basso); the Camilla Urso troupe, with the same organization as last season; the Mendelssohn Quintette Club (JACOBSOHN and DANNREUTHER, violins; RYAN, clarinet and viola; HEINDLE, flute and viola; HENNING, 'cello; MANOLY, double bass); the Phillipps-Brignoli troupe (MARIE STONE, soprano; ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, alto; BRIGNOLI, tenor; MACDONALD, basso); the Original Swedish Lady Quartette; the Temple Quartette, of Boston; and the Young Apollo Club, of New York. The great attraction of the season will be the debut of the eminent German violin virtuoso, WILHELMJ. It is not yet decided who will accompany him. CARLOTTA PATTI is talked of as the vocalist. The pianist has not yet been settled upon, and will not be until the piano-makers have sent in their bribes. The piano, of course, will decide the pianist, more's the pity.

The home attractions will also be of a superior order. The Apollo Club, which is now reinforced by a fine ladies' chorus, have underlined MAX BRUCH's "Frithjof," MENDELSSOHN's "St. Paul," HANDEL's "Messiah," and "Acis and Galatea," besides numerous minor works. The Beethoven Society will produce MENDELSSOHN's "Walpurgis Night," HOFFMANN's "Fair Melusine," MAX BRUCH's "Odysseus," and numerous smaller numbers. Incidental to its work the Society will give us its regular monthly reunions and a continuation of Mr. WOLFSOHN's historical piano recitals. Mr. EDDY will continue his organ recitals, resuming them early in September, and proposes to run them up to a hundred without repeating a number, which will give in the completed series about 800 distinct organ pieces. The newly-organized Abt Society, of which Mr. N. K. FAIRBANK is the patron saint, will also make its opening bow to the public. Besides these larger societies, we shall also have concerts by the Chicago Concert Party (Mrs. FALK, soprano; Mrs. WATSOUS, alto; Mr. SCHULTZE, tenor; Mr. BOWEN, basso; Mr. FALK, pianist); the Quaker City Quartette; the Cecilia Quartette (Miss WHITNEY, Miss HOYNE, Mrs. HALL, and Mrs. KEMPTON); the Chicago Ladies' Quartette (Miss HILTZ, Mrs. COX, and the Misses ROMMEISS); and several concerts by the German societies and the music-schools.

It will be seen from the above prospectus that at no time since the fire has a season promised such rare attractions and rich results as the one which will soon be upon us. Is it not time for some SPRINGER to rise up in Chicago and give the city a music-hall, and for the wealthy music-lovers to organize themselves upon a stock basis and secure an opera-house that will fill the place of the one we lost?

It was not the mother-in-law that caused the trouble this time, but the mother herself. A case was recently tried at Cambridge in this State, in which FLORA A. SPURLOCK prayed to be divorced from CHARLES W. GREEN, her reputed and legal husband, and the father of her 9-months-old child. The plaintiff is a clergyman's daughter, and was married to the defendant two years ago. She swore that she never loved her husband, but was forced to marry him by the importunities of her mother, who had watched and guarded her, writing or dictating her letters, and filling them with expressions of endearment and love that she never felt and would never have employed if she had been left to herself. She said she loved another man, and had pleaded against this unholy marriage, and had contemplated suicide to avoid it, but had finally submitted to it merely to satisfy her mother, being wearied and distracted with the toils of her unhappy environment. She was an unwilling partner to the marriage ceremony, but did not consider that in spirit she was ever married to the man who called himself her husband. Her mother admitted the truth of the wretched wife's assertions, but said she thought she was acting for her daughter's good. Her husband consented to an order of divorce, not wishing to hold an unwilling wife, and thus the first act of the sad drama ended. It is hard to imagine that a man could be as big a fool as GREEN must have been not to find out how the young woman felt before he married her. He probably bears an appropriate name.

Probably the time will never come when human life will not sometimes be contingent upon what are, apparently, to our limited observation, the very slightest and most trifling of causes. The issues of life and death often seem to be held by a thread so brittle that a child's breath may snap it asunder and leave us to face the consequences that involve all there is of life, and maybe lap over on to the side of the Unseen. A case in point was that frightful railroad accident that happened last Tuesday morning at Mingo, O., where fifteen persons lost their lives in a moment, because there was some slight defect in the running of the conductor's watch,—perhaps the fragment of a hair, or a mosquito's bill, got afoul of one of the wheels, and it stopped. The dreadful and heartrending result seems to be out of all proportion to the cause, and it is hard to reconcile such far-reaching consequences with an origin so obviously insignificant and obscure. For the want of a better name we call these things "accidents," which is a common term for our ignorance, and often aids us in hiding behind Providence. Turning from the philosophical to the mere pecuniary aspects of the damage done by that conductor's defective watch, it is stated that the casualty will cost the Railroad Company over half a million dollars.

Lincoln, New Mexico, must be a pleasant place as a summer-resort. The Cimarron *News and Press* of Aug. 1 reports that one PEPPIN, who was illegally appointed Sheriff, summoned a posse of roughs and renegades and proceeded to arrest one McSWEEN, who had opposed him politically. McSWEEN with some of his friends took refuge in his house. PEPPIN and his gang thereupon surrounded the house and commenced firing upon it. In the meantime, McSWEEN was notified by the soldiers stationed there that if he fired in their direction they would batter down the house with cannon. As he could not fire at PEPPIN's party without firing in their direction, he could not fire at all. After PEPPIN's gang had blazed away for some time without effect, they set fire to the house. Those who came out were shot, and McSWEEN was burned to death, which left PEPPIN victorious. If the report is true, then every officer connected with the company there ought to be dismissed from the service instanter.

There is a pretty sharp contrast between the speech with which DAN VOORHEES opened the Democratic side of the great debate in Indiana and the one which Gen. HARRISON submitted in reply to the Tall Sycamore on Friday evening, and printed in full in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. VOORHEES was sophistical, evasive, cunning, and deceptive,—full of misstatements, illogical conclusions, and false inferences,—while HARRISON was argumentative, statistical, historically and logically correct, and so concise in the treatment of his subjects that he who runs may read and understand, and the average Democratic Hoosier, though a fool, need not err therein.

It almost passes belief, but it has just come to light that somehow or other $100,000 worth of the bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, not authorized by law, have been issued and sold, nobody knows how or by whom. They bear the date of 1853, and are properly and officially sealed, signed, and delivered. It all happened, too, in good old Democratic times, when BIGLER was Governor, and all the State officers were of the same party. But that was before the party became the party of "Reform."

The post-mortem examination just held over the political remains of the late SAMUEL J. TILDEN by MANTON MARBLE has failed to elicit any new facts regarding the cause of his death, and there is now a very vigorous dispute going on in the Democratic newspapers about the verdict of the Coroner's jury. So far as the disinterested and impartial public can see, it is not clear that anything whatever has been learned by the recent investigation in regard to the unfortunate man's disease.

It is a little curious how the Presidential maggot sticks to a fellow when it has once made its nest in his brain. For instance, there is HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, and Gov. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of New Jersey, both of whom have had their chance and their defeat for all time, and yet both are jealous of poor old Mr. TILDEN, and are going about musing upon the probability of being again called to the front.

The mantle of the late Senator MORTON has fallen upon the ample shoulders of Gen. BEN HARRISON. His speech, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, is able, perspicuous,—plain in statement and clear in treatment,—exhaustive, and complete. It is the kind of a key-note that will rally his fellow-citizens of Indiana on the right side at the coming election.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on Monday evening, six-tenths of her diameter passing through the earth's shadow. Neglecting the penumbral phase, which can scarcely be recognized by the ordinary observer, the eclipse will begin at 4:32 and end at 7:44 p. m., Chicago time. Very little of it can be seen here, as the moon will not rise till near the end of the phenomenon.

MATT H. CARPENTER was recently interviewed in Washington, and to the question whether he owned any stock in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*,—better known in Wisconsin as the *Daily Murphey*,—he evasively answered that he "did not control the policy of the paper." No. CARPENTER is practicing law in Washington, and the paper is managed by PAT MURPHEY, his former law-partner.

GRANT IN NORWAY.

How the General Was Received and Treated at Christiania.

Interviewed by Newspaper-Reporters—His Opinion of the Socialistic Movement at Home.

Why He Did Not See the Napoleonic Prince-Imperial at Copenhagen.

The King of Sweden and Norway Calls on the General, and Banquets Him at the Royal Palace.

THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last contained an article on Gen. Grant's visit to Norway,—the article in question being a translated editorial from a leading Norwegian newspaper. To-day we give a detailed account of the General's arrival and reception at Christiania, translated especially for THE TRIBUNE from Norwegian newspapers just received.

The paper called *Verdens Gang*, published at Christiania, gives the following facts in its issue of July 16:

Having been notified of the ex-President's expected arrival, the American Consul at Christiania, Mr. Gerhard Gade, went down the fiord to meet the distinguished guest. The Consul stopped at Horten, at which place Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived on Saturday, July 13, on the steamer Christiania. The Consul, accompanied by Mr. Balling, a Norwegian, now a resident of Horten, formerly an American citizen, who during the War had been a Colonel on Grant's staff, boarded the vessel and accompanied the ex-President to Christiania, where it was the General's intention to stop a few days.

HE THOUGHT THE FACE WAS FAMILIAR.

Having exchanged courtesies, the Consul introduced Mr. Balling to Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The General grasped Mr. Balling by the hand, and shook it cordially, and then said: "I don't know if I've met you before; still your face seems familiar." Having been made acquainted with the fact that Mr. Balling was with him during the War, the General was still more pleased, and expressed great satisfaction at the unexpected meeting.

The journey from Horten to Christiania lasted but a few hours. The General and wife were both on deck, and were charmed by the beautiful surroundings. All the Norwegian and several foreign vessels had their colors flying in honor of the General's visit. While going up the fiord toward Christiania, the steamer was met by a great number of fishing-smacks and pleasure-boats, all festively decorated, and a number of them carrying the American flag. These boats were filled with people, whose rousing cheers and hospitable welcome evidently pleased the visitors, as both the General and his wife were continually waving their handkerchiefs in token of appreciation.

The steamer landed at 12 o'clock, noon, at the wharf in Christiania. Here the numerous ships in the harbor also had their colors flying, likewise all the public buildings and a number of private residences. The steamboat-landing was crowded with people, who cheered lustily when the steamer hove to. But nobody seemed to know where to find

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

They thought, no doubt, that he would appear in a fine uniform, decked with plumes and "fixings," like European Kings and Princes, and having a whole army of uniformed adjutants and waiters along, as well as a set of monkey-like coachmen and "hind-riders," clad in cloth of glowing colors, just as we are accustomed to see. If they had expected any such show, then the spectators were disappointed, for the first man in that great and mighty Republic, that renowned warrior, walked ashore, his wife leaning on his arm, just like the other passengers. He wore a black dress-suit, and had a chocolate-colored overcoat. It was not until he entered the carriage of the Consul, which was in waiting, that the people recognized the man to make homage to whom they had assembled, and then the multitude broke out with rousing cheers. The General arose in the carriage, gracefully lifted his hat, bowed and smiled. Then the carriage was driven to the Victoria Hotel, where rooms had been secured for him. Here the same scene repeated itself: the thoroughfare was crowded with people, anxious to get a glimpse of the

GREAT AND GLORIOUS ULYSSES.

The carriage stopped, the occupants alighted, and the General remained outside quite a while, looking after his baggage. It was not until after he had entered the hotel that the people were made aware of the fact that he whom they were so anxious to see had been among them, but they knew him not.

His visit in this country may be long or short, according to the state of the weather. If the weather is favorable, then it is his intention to visit Drontheim, Bergen, and a few other places. If the weather is unfavorable, however, then he will tarry with us but a couple of days. He will visit Stockholm, Sweden, after departing from us. He seemed very much interested in our fisheries, and expressed a desire to witness salmon-fishing.

The General has to-day been driven all around the city and the suburbs. Most of his short time, however, has been spent with the Consul, Mr. Gade, at his fine villa, "Frognersæteren." Several singing-societies serenaded him in the evening on his arrival. The following day the General and lady, accompanied by the Consul and lady and several prominent and distinguished people, attended English service at the university.

The Monday following he departed from this city for a short journey through Ringerike and Thelemarken, from which he expects to return on Thursday. An American citizen of Norwegian birth accompanies him as courier.

Several newspaper-men boarded the steamer Christiania upon its arrival at Horten, and

"INTERVIEWED" THE GENERAL.

They found him very pleasant and communicative. He praised the Norwegian people, whom, he stated, he had lived among and associated with a number of years. There were thousands and thousands of them in the Northwestern States. They were thrifty and enterprising, and a very honest people.

Being questioned as to the Socialistic movement now creating so much consternation in America, the General replied that he thought it to be of no importance. "It looked bad, very bad, three months ago," said he; "but the people took precautions in time, and now I scarcely think there need be fear of any uprising." The General said that it was mostly among the Germans, Irish, and French classes that Socialism would gain adherents. But few native-born Americans harbored Socialistic ideas.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A reporter for the *Morgenbladet* asked the General if he had seen the Napoleonic Prince-Imperial while at Copenhagen. "No," replied he, "I don't fancy the family. I had a great deal of admiration for Napoleon I.,—he was a great genius; but, concerning Napoleon III., it must be said that he shamefully deceived the French people, usurping the dignity of Emperor, and afterwards brought war and disgrace upon the country. Therefore," said he, "I did not think it worth while to pay my compliments to his son and heir."

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL PALACE.

The *Dagbladet* of July 20 has an account of a reception tendered Gen. Grant and wife, at the King's Palace, in Christiania. The King called on the General in person, at the Victoria Hotel, and the latter accompanied his Majesty to the palace, where a grand banquet was tendered the American hero.

Gen. Grant made a neat little speech, complimenting the Norwegians, and wishing the country, its people, and its ruler, success. Several toasts were drank in honor of the guest, and the affair passed off with great eclat. The military band furnished music for the occasion.

The Norwegian Quartette, who have just returned from their tour to the Paris Exposition, gave the General a serenade at the reception tendered him by the American Consul, Mr. Gade. The General and wife both expressed great satisfaction, and complimented the singers on their merits.

GOLD TRANSPORTATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Under instructions from Washington, the Post-Office authorities are making preparations to transport $7,000,000 in gold from this city to New York as third-class mail-matter. Business men here are at a loss to understand the action of the Government, more particularly in view of the recent transactions in which the Government paid out about $3,000,000 in New York to correspondents of San Francisco bankers, the latter paying a like amount, plus a small percentage into the Sub-Treasury here.

THURMAN.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—Senator Thurman arrived here this afternoon from Maryland. He will open the Ohio campaign at Hamilton, Butler County, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 13, in connection with Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati.

WAS IT THE DRUG?

The Theory Now Advanced as to the Death of Miss Latimer;

That It Was Caused by Medicine Taken to Reduce Her Fleshiness.

What the Doctors Say—Glowing Statements of the Pamphlet.

It was authoritatively stated, in an interrogatory form, some 1,800 years ago, that no man, by taking thought, could add one cubit to his stature. The pressing question nowadays among the corpulent, fatness having become unfashionable, is, whether, by taking thought and medicine, one afflicted with too great physical circumference can reduce his or her avoirdupois safely and successfully and attain the proper personable appearance that the modern dictates of fashion require. It seems to be an age of "Anti-Fat" remedies. The gentle reader—particularly if he be fat—has seen of late a prominent advertisement in nearly every paper in the country devoted to one of these cures for obesity. It was an advertisement with cuts, and, unlike the average cuts that show the results of using the remedy lauded, there was no need of calling the attention of the unhappy fat ones thereto by any such stock phrases as "Before using," "After using," "Look on this picture, and then on this," etc. The alleged beneficial results were too apparent from the contrast between the figures—one of a very, very corpulent woman, and the other of the same person, but very much reduced as to size. There is no good reason to doubt that the advertisement has proved a paying investment to the proprietors of the fat-reducer. For there be many that are fat, and some of them very fat, actually obese, and painfully and unfashionably overcorpulent, and, as before stated, the all-consuming desire is to become lean. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the list of remedies is confined to the one alluded to. Reputable physicians may advise their patrons to diet and to have nothing to do with quack remedies, but dieting is too easy, too simple, too natural a process to satisfy such as want to be made overlean, and that in a hurry. Hence, the resort to the new "discoveries." The remedy particularly and exclusively known as "Anti-Fat" may be safe and effective,—though any reputable physician will tell you he has his doubts about that,—and with it this article has nothing further to do. So far as known, it has not wrought any harm, which is rather more than can be said of a preparation that is now supposed, and with every apparent good reason, to have recently accomplished the taking-off of a lady in this city who was trying by its use to reduce her uncomfortable size. The history of the case, which was dug out yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, not by any means predisposed to corpulency, may serve as a timely warning to some who might otherwise be led to try the virtue of some of these patent "remedies."

MISS SARAH LATIMER,

the head of a private school for young ladies at No. 814 Michigan avenue, was taken suddenly ill Wednesday, July 31. When the physician, Dr. E. P. Miller, was summoned, he found her suffering from an attack of cholera morbus and excessive diarrhœa. At the bedside he was informed by the sufferer that she had been taking a remedy recommended to her by a friend to reduce her size, and that it had been sent to her by a physician in the East. She was an extremely corpulent person, weighing over 200 pounds, very plethoric, and predisposed to apoplexy. The previous symptoms, so the Doctor learned, were intense drowsiness and a dazed mental condition strangely at variance with the normal state of Miss Latimer's faculties. One day, shortly before this attack in which Dr. Miller was called to minister to the sufferer, she had gone down-town, wandered around with no apparent object in view, and did not reach her home until nearly midnight, where she arrived in this drowsy, semi-unconscious, and exceedingly unnatural condition referred to. The attack of cholera morbus was speedily checked, but the symptoms of drowsiness returned. The patient continued in about the same state until Sunday. During the morning of that day she got up, the attendants made her bed; and she sank back on the couch from which she never was to rise again. It was noticed that she grew worse very rapidly. The pulse was alarmingly low, there was high fever, and the practiced mind of the skillful physician saw that it was a case of congestion of the brain with cerebral effusion. All was done that medical aid could accomplish, but to no end, and about 9 o'clock Sunday evening the patient's sufferings ceased, death claiming her for his own. The appearance of the body after death was not markedly peculiar, beyond the fact that the features were of a deep purple hue.

Naturally enough, the fact that Miss Latimer had been using a very dark-colored liquid, with a very saline taste, to reduce her flesh, got abroad, and yesterday the reporter learned from Dr. Miller the history of the case as it has been given. The Doctor added that, while the cause of death was this congestion of the brain and cerebral effusion, in his opinion

THE REAL CAUSE LAY BACK OF THAT,

and could, if he were not greatly mistaken, be laid at the door of this strange remedy which had produced such unusual symptoms in Miss Latimer both before and after he was called to attend her. The Doctor still further stated that a teacher in Miss Latimer's school, a Mrs. Cook, had attended the lady in her sickness, was her personal friend, and could in all probability furnish additional information if it were needed.

Of course the reporter sought and found

MRS. COOK,

whose story was to the effect that a friend of Miss Latimer had recommended the lady to use a certain remedy for reducing corpulency which was prepared by one M. M. Griffith, who affixes M. D. to his name, and who resides at Parsons, Luzerne County, Pa.; that Miss Latimer wrote to the aforesaid Griffith, asking for some of the stuff, and that it came, together with a pamphlet entitled "Corpulence: Treated Without Starvation; or How to Get Lean, by M. M. Griffith, etc., etc."

"And she proceeded to take the remedy?" suggested the reporter.

"Yes, she used it altogether about three weeks."

"What were the doses?"

At this Mrs. Cook summoned the servant and interrogated her on this point. The girl said that Miss Latimer at first took a tablespoonful three times a day before each meal. This did not accomplish as much as she hoped for, and she wrote to Griffith about it. The M. D., in response, told her she might double the doses. This she did. Still the desired result didn't come. Finally she increased the dose still further, taking a small tumbler nearly two-thirds full, instead of taking it about half full, which would have been the double dose.

"And do you think it was the remedy which caused her death?"

"No, I can't see that it was. But the increased doses, together with the amount of exercise she took during the warm weather, may have had their part in effecting her death. She was a very large woman, she had set her mind on reducing her size, and she seemed determined to try every possible means to do so. She exerted herself unduly, these stupors came on, and this, together with the large doses may have hastened her death, which was due, I think, to apoplexy. I don't think the medicine could have contained anything like poison. Her friend, who used it before her, must have found it safe and effective, otherwise she would not have recommended the remedy."

"But the Doctor suspects that this very remedy was the real cause of her death."

"Well, you must remember that she took none of it from Wednesday night until the hour of her death. If it had been poison, or anything of that kind, twenty-four or thirty-six hours would either have seen her dead or restored to consciousness. Instead of that, she lived on until Sunday night. No; I think it was apoplexy, for Dr. Mitchell attended her about a year ago and spoke of his fears that she would have congestion of the brain."

From Mrs. Cook the reporter obtained for inspection

THE PAMPHLET

from Griffith, M. D. After giving an account of all the previous remedies used to reduce corpulency, and demonstrating, to the M. D.'s satisfaction, that they were all more or less failures, the author of this precious contribution to medical science gets down to the subject with which this article has to do,—his own remedy. It bears the scientific name of Fucus Vesiculosus, but is commonly known as sea-weed, sea-wrack, bladder-wrack, etc. According to the author, he discovered the weed while practicing medicine in Delaware. It possesses, he says, "the peculiar properties of diminishing the excessive accumulation of adipose tissue in the human system without otherwise injuring the general health." The instructions for making an infusion are to use one ounce of the acid to a pint and a half of boiling water, the mixture to be allowed to "draw" in a covered vessel. It is then cooled and strained, and is ready for use. The book gives the same dose as that at first taken by Miss Latimer, but adds that "no particular nicety need be paid in regard to dose or quality." The account he gives of the way he discovered the weed has a tinge of interest about it. He found that a patient had been drinking the infusion with the expectation that it would cure a certain kind of skin disease. It failed to do this, but, as the author alleges, it diminished the patient's fat, whereupon the M. D. took the hint and the weed, began drinking the infusion, and in a short time worked himself down from 211 to 185 pounds. He is modest enough, however, not to claim that it is a specific, but firmly expresses the belief that it will prove beneficial in a very large number of cases, provided the patients follow certain rules of dieting which he sets down. Speaking of the plant itself, he says it has a peculiar odor and a nauseous saline taste, but that several chemists who have endeavored to analyze it have obtained unsatisfactory results, although they have detected the presence of a considerable amount of soda in saline combination, and iodine in the state of iodide of potassium. According to the author, two or three weeks are necessary, after beginning its use, before any perceptible diminution of fat occurs. The merit, however, of discovering the weed does not seem to rest alone with the author, who, in an addendum to the book, credits M. Duchesne Duparc with being the first to extol it as a means of counteracting obesity. Really, the author somewhat contradicts himself, although that may spring from his excessive modesty in not wishing to claim the discovery as his own. The description given of the fluid extract accords in every particular with the appearance of the stuff taken by Miss Latimer.

DR. N. F. COOKE,

with whom Dr. Miller offices, has paid some attention to the case, and is preparing a paper on it for one of the medical journals. In a brief talk with the Doctor yesterday afternoon, he expressed his understanding of the case and his opinion of the anti-fat remedies somewhat after this fashion:

"Ten days before her death, Miss Latimer met an old acquaintance, who was also annoyed by obesity, and informed her that she had received a prescription from a physician at the East, by taking which she would be enabled to reduce her flesh very rapidly, and, at the same time, be allowed to indulge her appetite to her heart's content. She thought, of course, that such would be a very desirable state of affairs. If it worked successfully, she would give her friend a copy of the prescription. You may state through THE TRIBUNE, on my authority, that, after a careful examination of this subject, I am fully prepared to warn the public that there is no drug known which possesses this property of reducing flesh,—no drug which can be salutary for any case, and which must be unsafe for all. Banting's system, with its different modifications, is the only one yet discovered which can have the desired effect. Anything else means danger to the constitution, if not to life."

"Banting's system is one of dieting, is it not?"

"It is wholly dietary, discarding all substances containing sugar, starch, etc., and anything, in short, calculated to induce adipose tissue. Any physician who is at all posted is enabled to lay down certain rules of diet which will be efficacious in such cases."

"Have you any doubt that Miss Latimer's death was caused by using this stuff?"

"None at all, if Dr. Miller's description of her symptoms is correct. You know about her coming down-town, her drowsiness, her wandering around aimlessly and dull, and her return late at night. Then we have the emetic effects fully developed, which simulated very naturally a case of cholera morbus. First there is a mere state of dullness, then a stupor—these were the symptoms, you know, before, during, and subsequent to the attack—and this dullness of the senses, constantly increasing, amounts at length to coma, and then comes death. No, sir, I have no reasonable doubt that Miss Latimer's death was the result of tampering with this so-called remedy."

In connection with his paper on the case, Dr. Cooke will have a chemical analysis made of the mixture, which he will incorporate in the results of his examination.

MISS LATIMER,

the probable victim of this alleged "remedy," was a lady known in the best circles in Chicago, and possessed a host of friends, who were greatly attached to her. She was born in the West Indies, her father being an American and her mother a Spaniard. At the time of her death she was 49 years of age. Her mother died when she was quite young, and she was sent to live in a clergyman's family in Pennsylvania. She finished her education in Philadelphia, and was then adopted by her uncle, Mr. George Latimer, a wealthy planter in the West Indies. She went to Europe, where she remained seven years, spending most of the time in Germany. Coming to Chicago some fourteen years ago, she was first known as a teacher of German. Before the fire she had a school on the North Side, since which time she has been abroad on several occasions with classes of young ladies, whom she chaperoned about the principal cities in Europe. She returned last September, opened her school at No. 1105 Prairie avenue, and on the 1st of May last moved into the house she occupied as a school at the time of her death and of which she had a lease for several years. Her school closed about the middle of June, and she was enjoying her vacation when the fatal sickness came.

NEW GOLD-FIELDS.

Washing the Auriferous Sands on the Beach at San Francisco.

San Francisco Alta.

For the past week a party of "old-time miners" have been at work in the sands on the ocean beach,—or, more properly, in the sands about one hundred yards back of the ordinary high-tide water-mark,—and have found sufficient "color" to justify them in staking off ground and preparing to separate the golden specks from the black sand for their immediate profit. Usually any "find" of this kind is kept very quiet, but these discoverers are not loath to permit the world to share with them. During the day the "gold-fields" were visited by a large number of persons, and most of them satisfied themselves that "the color" really can be found in the sand, but as to how much profit will be yielded to the delvers none could hazard a guess, except those who took up claims or were put in by the original discoverers. About 600 yards from the mouth of the creek, near the Ocean Side House (the creek caused by the flow from Lake Merced), the actual work of digging is being prosecuted, though the beach is staked off for 10,000 feet and more. In a little break in the sandstone bluffs, and evidently a former outlet of Merced Lake, Mr. Fraser, the discoverer, has sunk a hole about six feet long and a couple of feet wide, and from this has taken the black sand which has caused the commotion. Fifty or sixty feet further up the little ravine the Fraser party are digging a hole for a well, and there is no doubt about getting water, as they already have struck a little pool at fifteen inches. This work seems to be for the joint interest. Dr. O'Donnell directing operations and evidently furnishing the supplies. A pump is on the ground, ready for work as soon as the well is completed, and a rude flume, with sieve, aprons, blankets, and other contrivances for operating fine gold diggings, is nearly ready to be put in use. The prospecting is done by washing in a shovel, as preferable to the ordinary mining-pan, because the black sand packs closely, and from each shovelful a very distinct "color" is obtainable after very careful and slow washing. The specks are quite round and very small, so small as to be easily carried away with the sand in the vigorous shaking or winnowing motion given in washing alluvial earth. In fact, the sand cannot be wholly washed off without losing the gold, and each prospect is put away with a thimbleful of sand for further manipulation with quicksilver. The value of the color in a spadeful of sand as taken up yesterday is about two or three cents. With means to handle the sand in large quantities and run it through a good machine, with plenty of water, there may be wages in it while the sand holds out. We have given the facts as they exist, so far as the black sand is concerned, but it is not every foot of the ground that has the black sand streak. Occasionally the indications will be seen on the beach, but it appears to need a thick streak of black sand to warrant the search for gold; and it needs peculiar skill, such as the discoverer has obtained by former working in beach sands, to show the prospect at its best. That the black sand contains gold is well known, but it has not yet been found in sufficiently paying quantities to render its working remunerative.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS TURNFEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—This evening began the exercises of the fifth biennial Turnfest of the Central Illinois District, in which are the Turn Societies of Bloomington, Pekin, Peoria, Decatur, Champaign, Danville, Springfield, and Jacksonville. Turners from Decatur, Pekin, and Peoria are already here, and others are coming to-morrow. Each delegation is met at the depot by a band. The city is brilliant with decorations, and full of music and life. To-morrow and Monday will be spent at the fair grounds in physical exercises and social speeches. On Tuesday the visitors will spend the day in viewing the city and making the acquaintance of our citizens.

HOOLEY'S.

The Troubles Which Have Come Upon the Theatre.

R. M.'s Account of the Way in Which Quinlin Got Ahead of Him.

The Latter Denies Certain Unpleasant Stories, and Is Thereby Vindicated.

Statements have been in circulation for some days alleging scandalous doings on the part of one who has been for a time connected with the management of Hooley's Theatre—Mr. Simon Quinlin. The scandal-mongers have already had their fill, and if they choose to follow it up it is not unlikely that they may find gossip of a salacious character enough to last them for a year or so, according to their capacity. Mr. Quinlin is publicly accused of having committed misdemeanors unbecoming a manager, by taking an unfair advantage of his position with reference to a class of persons who might at all times be objects of a gentleman's care and protection. The people around the theatre do not deny the truth of these rumors; they rather intimate that the truth has been only half told. These things, if substantiated, would have a hurtful influence upon the fortunes of an institution which has had none but well-wishers since its establishment. Hooley's Theatre has held a position as a first-class house of entertainment ever since its originator came here from Brooklyn years ago and threw a fortune into the big fire. Mr. Hooley has been followed since then by unmerciful disasters, and he has striven bravely, though sometimes ineffectually, to overcome them. He has been the victim of circumstances along with his neighbors, and he has been made the victim sometimes of calculating schemers. This last blow seems to have struck him very much as the man was struck who saw the back end of his wagon fall out, and all his potatoes roll down the hill. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE sought him out yesterday and found him in a jaded and wearied condition, unwilling to talk, and extremely reluctant to be interviewed—"for the reason," as Mr. Hooley remarked, "that he had nothing to say in the way of denial as to the frailties of his partner."

It was not so much the partner's backslidings that the reporter was inquiring after, as the question,

HOW CAME HOOLEY TO ALLOW SUCH A PARTNER

to obtain a supreme control in the management of his affairs? To the outside public Quinlin and Hooley have always seemed to be on the best of terms; and not until very recently has there been a suspicion of a skeleton in the closet. Moreover, it has been generally believed that Mr. Quinlin was a moneyed man, possessing vast riches in city real estate, and perhaps Government bonds, and that he was generously helping Hooley over the stile.

Hooley allowed himself to be interviewed on these points touching his business relations with Simon Quinlin. He said he had endured a great deal more than anybody knew since the partnership commenced, and now he could endure it no longer. He would rather step out of the concern a pauper and begin life over again than to have his name coupled with such doings as he knew had been going on.

"Is there, then, truth in these statements which have been going around?"

"I would rather," said Hooley, "you should see some others about my place that could tell you probably more than you would want to print. I won't say anything about that."

"Tell me, Mr. Hooley, how you came to get into partnership with this man. Were you old friends?"

"I knew him for years in a social way, and always took him for a fine big-hearted man, and a stanch friend. When I fell into trouble he seemed a man that would stand by me. At the time

QUINLIN CAME IN,—

you know the history of my concerns up to then, I presume,—at that time Laurence Beardsley was acting as Treasurer, he having advanced, through his father-in-law, John C. Haines, $30,000. Quinlin came in and took his place. He gave to the bank some vacant lots valued at $12,300, and the balance secured by notes, for which he received a mortgage back on the property."

"What was Mr. Quinlin's position when he came in? Was he a copartner in this concern?"

"No, he was simply acting as treasurer. He took Beardsley's place. He was to receive $40 a week for his services, and one-third of the profits at the end of five years, after payment of all incumbrances. This was about the beginning of 1874."

"Didn't he put any money into the business?"

"No; he only put in the notes and the lots as security to release Beardsley. To make him doubly sure I deeded the property in trust to him as security for the $30,000. Well, then in 1875 Tom Maguire came and took a lease of the property, and after his lease expired Quinlin and I entered into our present copartnership."

"Was this an equal copartnership?"

"Not exactly. Our first understanding was that I was to draw $75 a week for personal expenses. But when Quinlin came on to New York to see me about the matter in the spring of '77, he said we would have to raise $3,000 or we couldn't get the theatre, and he asked me if I could raise it. I said I could by taking Mr. Crane in as a partner. Quinlin agreed to this, and we went over to see Crane, who at once put up the money."

"Then Crane became a partner with you?"

"Yes."

"Was he to have an equal share of the profits?"

"That was the understanding."

"But you afterwards bought him out, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

between you and Mr. Quinlin?"

"The original agreement was that I was to draw $75 a week for personal expenses, and in making out the contract that matter was spoken of, but I said, inasmuch as Crane was coming in, making a third party, I was willing, to show my confidence in my partner, to waive the privilege of drawing that, and was ready to leave it to his own discretion, and not draw more than I could barely live on. He seemed much pleased at my magnanimity, and he inserted a clause to the effect that neither of us should draw any money for our personal use from the concern. This 'magnanimity' business of mine," said Mr. Hooley, "has been a potent cause of much of my subsequent troubles."

"How could that be?"

"Because, don't you see, if I had had that clause in the contract, and had the right to draw my weekly allowance, I should have been independent of Mr. Quinlin, and could have set down my foot, and put a stop to many things I have been compelled to endure."

"You partnership with Mr. Quinlin, then, has not been as smooth sailing as you anticipated?"

"Not by a ——. Mr. Quinlin turned out to be quite a different man from what I took him for. Why, he was in the habit of telling my own friends behind my back that he was the proprietor, chief boss, and all that, and that I was simply a dependent; that he had picked me out of the gutter and put me on my feet, and so forth. I look at the matter in an entirely different light, and I think the public will agree with me. I think that *I* have given *him* a position as a theatrical manager in the house I myself built, and in which I have at present involved nearly $60,000; and he has been making a living off my name, reputation, and labor."

"How did you come, Mr. Hooley, to let Mr. Quinlin

SO COMPLETELY BULLDOZE YOU

in this way, and assume all the sway over your affairs, when his financial status was no better than your own?"

"As I have told you," said Mr. Hooley, "that infernal clause I let him slide into the contract restricting me from drawing money for personal purposes he held over my head as a rod in pickle, and when I found fault with his actions he shook this in my face and said, 'Do you want me to live up to the dead letter of our contract, hey? If so, you shan't draw a dollar.' Now I *had* to draw a dollar, because I had a family to support."

"Has the house not been making money, Mr. Hooley?"

"O, yes, making considerable money; but we had a great deal to expend in fitting up the place, in making improvements, and buying out Mr. Crane,—and not only that, but Quinlin has so manipulated the late lease matter as to make me pay a rental of $15,600 per annum, whereas he only pays $10,000 to the bank, and pockets the balance."

"How does he manage that?"

"That is a question I want the courts to determine. The original contract says that we are to pay into the bank $300 per week for rent, but since the bank failed Mr. Quinlin has paid nothing, not for five months, but at the same time he has kept on drawing the money, which he appropriated to his own use."

"About this late lease, when and how did Quinlin get it?"

"The Receiver, Dr. Turpin, wishing to get possession of the property, made an agreement with Quinlin that if he would deed over the property he (the Receiver) would give us a lease at $10,000 a year, and cancel his notes for the balance of the securities."

"Well, didn't you take this lease jointly?"

"No; we were to have done so, but Quinlin broke his word at the last moment, and insisted on taking it in his own name."

"Then you seem to have let Mr. Quinlin do as he pleased?"

"Yes, up to the last, when I saw he was bent on throwing me overboard if he could. I awoke to this, and with the help of a good lawyer saved myself and secured my half-interest in the lease. And yet Quinlin draws from the concern under our contract $300 per week, and pays less than $200 of the same to the bank."

"Why do you permit all this?"

"Circumstances have compelled me to put up with this, and worse than all this, but I have done with it, and I mean now to assert my rights if I may."

"Mr. Hooley, have you been

AWARE OF ANY SCANDALOUS PRACTICES

being carried on in the theatre of late?"

"Of course I have. I could not help knowing of them. Everybody around the place knew it, and yet I didn't want to raise trouble if I could help it, seeing I was in a corner, so to speak."

"Do you know anything about this young girl—this Miss Arlington—that has brought up all this trouble?"

"Yes, she was the mistress of the ballet; but I would rather not say anything on that subject. I discharged her at one time because she was breaking up the discipline of the house, but Mr. Quinlin reinstated her, although, according to our contract, he had no power to hire or discharge any one. This young girl lorded it over me and everybody else."

"Have you seen her lately?"

"I saw her yesterday. She came to my office, and she looked a perfect wreck. I gave her a dollar to pay her car-fare home, and advised her to wait till Quinlin came home. She wanted to go and see a lawyer, and I advised her to wait and see Quinlin, which she did. She said a good many tough things about the Doctor, and charged him with being penurious and perfidious, and all that sort of thing. She said he used to take her out riding at nights and would give her the receipts of the house to keep for him till morning, and, says she, 'I was always honest with him, and never kept a cent, and when he went away he left me only $10 to pay my board.' The girl seemed to be thoroughly broken in spirit and health."

"What are you going to do about it all, Mr. Hooley?"

"I don't know," said he; "I can't possibly keep up any connection with a concern that has such an odium attached to it. I can't have my name connected with any such scandal. I have been unfortunate in business, but I have not been guilty of dishonorable transactions. Mr. Quinlin may be able to clear himself from these charges. I hope he can."

With this the talk with Mr. Hooley ended.

MR. QUINLIN

called at the office of THE TRIBUNE last evening, and in compliance with a free invitation to sit down and speak his mind, he spoke to a short-hand reporter as follows:

"I obtained a copy of the *Times* in Detroit Friday evening, and read the article, and left my business unfinished and started home by the next train. On my arrival I sought out the lady, had an interview with her, and she denied positively having made any such statement as the article contained. She said that she had been ill, and Dr. Purdy had asked her for money, and she didn't have any at that time; and he inquired who her friends were. She told him that she was acquainted with me, and he remarked that I was a man reputed to be wealthy, and that he would find me, and ask me to assist her. She did not state to him, nor to any other person, that there had been any improper intimacy between her and myself, and she so told every reporter who visited her. I met Mr. Thomas Burnside, of the *Times*, this evening, who informed me that he went to interview her, and that she had told him the whole thing was a lie from beginning to end. This denial was made to several other persons. I know by whom the story was originated, and their object, which was to injure me in order to benefit themselves. As I am now vindicated, they will not be able to accomplish their purpose. The whole affair has been villainously concocted during my absence from the city, and I am satisfied would never have occurred had I been present. The prime mover in it, I regret to say, is one whom I have aided with my voice and means to the extent of my ability and consequent suffering thereby, and, failing further money advances, now seeks to injure my personal reputation in this underhanded manner. In due time, the truth shall prevail."

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

The Explanation of How Stanton Got Hold of the War Department and Beat Them Both.

"Gath" has been interviewing, at Saratoga, Judge Hilton, who was intimate with Gen. Grant (though a political opponent), and got from the Judge the following history of a famous transaction: "Nothing injured Grant so much," said Judge Hilton, "in the minds of gentlemen as his alleged behavior to President Johnson in breaking his word to Johnson about the War-Office, which he promised to deliver back, but let Stanton resume instead. It was that which disgusted Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Grinnell said to me, 'That man is not a gentleman.' It is still the subject of the principal criticism on Grant's individual honor. "Now," continued Judge Hilton, "in that matter Grant was not a bit guilty in any way and Stanton exercised a coup d'etat on the office, but Grant, though incensed at Stanton, would never open his mouth to explain. In one of those spells of silent obduracy or obstinacy which seem to reach the depths of his character, Grant let mankind rail on and closed his lips. Not even Johnson got the benefit of an explanation, and abused Grant without answer until he died."

The following incident was then related on this very subject, and it is a pretty study of Grant's domestic life:

"I went to Washington, and, in the course of general conversation with Grant and his wife, touched on the incident of Stanton resuming the War-Office, and said if there was an explanation of it no time ought to be lost in having it published. It was one of those things impugning the personal honor of Gen. Grant, which was doing him harm in lofty minds.

"His wife, who was one of the truest women and wives in the world, a woman all over,—she has more influence with that man than all the statesmen in the country,—said to me:

"'You are right, Judge Hilton. It ought to be published. But Gen. Grant will not allow a word to be said about it. Now, I want to tell you, before him, the circumstances of that taking back of the War-Office by Mr. Stanton.'

"Grant sat perfectly immovable while Mrs. Grant told the story. Grant had only taken the War-Office to keep peace in the country, and had promised Johnson not to give it to another without telling him. Grant was a strong friend of Stanton, and went to Stanton and told him he had thought it right and a duty to take the War-Office. Said Stanton: 'Gen. Grant, there is not a living man I would give it up to but you,' and he did give it up. Time passed on and the Radical Senate resolves to put Stanton back. One evening Gen. Grant was about to go out of his house with some ladies to spend the evening, when a messenger met him in the hallway. Grant had his hat and coat on; the ladies were behind him and the carriage ready. The messenger said: 'Here is something for Gen. Grant.' Grant took the parcel. He was then receiving papers and all sorts of things by multitude and he merely saw that it bore the inscription: 'Senate of the United States.' He thought it a matter to be looked into next day and went out with his ladies. Next day he arose and breakfasted, and along toward official hours took up the papers at his dwelling. He found the thing he had laid down the night before was a resolution of the Senate non-concurring in Stanton's displacement. This was equivalent to Stanton being the lawful Secretary of War. Grant walked right up to the War-Office, where he found that Stanton, from an early hour of the morning, had strongly installed himself and was prepared for a fight. He had in fact taken advantage of Grant's late knowledge of the subject, and took the office by a stratagem near daylight. Grant had no alternative but to go away. Mrs. Grant, finishing this story, said:

"'Judge Hilton, there sits that man (Grant) who knows that story to be true, and he will not let it be told to acquit him of any duplicity with President Johnson!'"

Grant sat immovable, and did not wag his head either way. Mr. Stanton told Judge Hilton that such were the facts. Anticipating some point of honor on Grant's part, Stanton had seized his own while the Secretary *ad interim* slept. "But," said Hilton, "Grant never was cordial with Stanton after that, and always looked at him askant. He nominated Stanton, as a dying man, to the Supreme Bench, but never took him into his counsels or confidence."

WISCONSIN HOP CROP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Reports from the Wisconsin hop region show that the crop is assailed of all the evils which beset the hop crop, including blight, lice, and rust. No crop is anticipated, and no good grade of hops can be produced from the Wisconsin crop so far as present appearances indicate.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Removal of Two of the Clerks for Keeping Their Eyes Shut.

Some More Stories in Relation to Alleged Shortages, and How They Were Hidden.

The Post-Office guillotine dropped again yesterday, and, as was predicted in the columns of last Saturday's TRIBUNE, the heads of Thomas A. Southgate, Assistant Cashier, and J. M. Stryker, Jr., Statement Clerk, of the Money-Order Department, dropped into the official waste-basket. These young men are not discharged for any participation in Miller's shortcomings, but because they could not help but have known, or strongly suspected, that skulduggery was going on in their department. Southgate was Assistant Cashier, and, as Ed Miller was Chief Cashier, he could not have been unaware of how matters were being conducted. This he kept to himself, and hence his discharge at this late day. Stryker, as Statement Clerk, turned in each day the amount of money-orders paid. As he checked all these, he must have known that Miller was playing fast and loose with Government money, but he said nothing about it. The charge, then, against them is, that they knew of the stealing that was going on; that they kept the information to themselves, simply because they did not want to give away their friends Miller and Gregg. In this they violated the law, and, in fact, became accessories under the law; they owed their fidelity to the United States, and by not giving the proper information they violated their oath of office.

Some reflection has been attempted to be cast upon Postmaster Palmer for his action in the Miller defalcation. It took place long before he took office, but it was he who worked and wormed it out, and he is determined that all who had knowledge of it and who are now in the employ of the Government shall be discharged. There has been no desire to conceal or shield anybody, but there was a desire to recover the money, and to that end certain measures have been instituted which have proved unsuccessful, with all which the public has been made familiar through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is said that

GREGG HAS GONE BEFORE JUDGE BANGS,

and to him has unfolded a tale which would exonerate the ex-Superintendent of the Money-Order Department, but bury dark and deep in infamy ex-Cashier Ed Miller. Thus there is being played a game of diamond cut diamond. W. W. O'Brien has Miller in training for the immunity race, and it is said that his client has the inside track. On top of all this comes the story that Gregg was short $5,000 as early as the year 1874,—even before the July fire had destroyed the building corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, where the Post-Office was then situated. It is said that one fine day in May a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department came out this way to look over Gregg's accounts. Gregg heard of the intended visit, and he "put his castle dead to rights." It is alleged that just then the Superintendent was $5,000 short, so he went to Gen. McArthur's son, who was the Cashier for his father, and borrowed $5,000 of him. When the Special Agent came Gregg's accounts were correct, and nobody was the wiser. How much this system of transferring funds was carried on no one seems to know. Gen. McArthur just now is out of town, to be gone some days, and when he returns he may be able to explain how these things came to be. As it is, Southgate and Stryker are out of situations, and some other removals are likely to be made.

SOUTHGATE.

When Southgate, Ed Miller's assistant in the Money-Order Department of the Post-Office, received from Assistant Postmaster Squiers, by order of the Postmaster, his letter of dismissal, he asked the Superintendent, who presented him with the note, why he was discharged, and was told by him that he did not know; that he had been faithful and efficient,—in fact that he regarded him as the best clerk he had in the department. The young man then went to see Mr. Squiers about the matter, but that gentleman professed to be as ignorant as the Superintendent. Southgate then tried to see Postmaster Palmer, but the latter had gone away.

Southgate was visited by a TRIBUNE representative last evening at his boarding-house, No. 201 West Washington street, and he was very blue over his situation. He suspected that Mr. Palmer had inferred that he was in a measure mixed up with the Miller defalcation, but he asserted his innocence in the most vehement terms. He said that he had been in the money-order department of the Post-Office for six years, and never before in his life had he been discharged. He thought it was unjust that he should be dismissed, and he was afraid that the insinuations against him would injure him in obtaining another situation, even if he had an opportunity. He made

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

to the reporter:

"Notwithstanding the fact that I was Mr. Miller's assistant, I had no way of knowing how his accounts stood. He invariably balanced the cash during the whole time that I was his assistant. I never balanced his cash a single time, even; neither did I know what his total cash was, or should be, and had no way of knowing, as he used a tin box, in which were mutilated currency, checks, money-orders, etc., which I knew nothing about. He would open in the morning, and if he was called to another part of the office, or went out, I would pay orders during his absence. When I acted in his stead I never knew the amount of money the drawer contained. If he returned before the office closed, the cash would be balanced by him and Mr. Gregg; if he didn't return, it would not be balanced until he did return, but was simply counted and turned over to Mr. Gregg, who did not balance it, to my knowledge, until Mr. Miller was present. I never knew the combination of the safe. I never in my life made an entry of any kind on a cash-book, or any book used as a memorandum of cash. I did not figure any orders except those paid at the window by myself, and seldom knew the total amount of orders paid at the window in a single day. All that was expected of me in connection with the cash was to pay during Mr. Miller's absence, and not to keep or know any amounts whatever of cash. My duty was to look up and compare orders which were presented by the banks, all of which were figured by Mr. Stryker (the accountant). I defy Mr. Miller, or any and all connected with the Post-Office Department, to prove that I was ever guilty of anything pertaining to crookedness during the whole time I was employed in the Post-Office."

This statement was entirely with relation to himself, and intended to establish Mr. Southgate's innocence regarding the defalcation.

But the subject which interested the reporter most was to find out whether Mr. Southgate had

ANY COGNIZANCE OR SUSPICIONS

of anything wrong in Miller's accounts in years gone by. With this end in view, he asked the ex-clerk if he had suspected anything wrong with the cashier's accounts as far back as 1874. Mr. Southgate, feeling that he was innocent of guile himself, had strong hopes of being reinstated as soon as Mr. Palmer should find out the facts, and consequently he was guarded in his statements. He confessed that he had some suspicions, but as the men above him were all of one family, as it were, he thought it best to keep his eyes shut, and likewise his mouth, and attend strictly to his own business. He had seen the cashier borrow money from the Post-Office proper many times, but this was a common occurrence, and had to be done frequently when remittances were made to New York to carry the business of the Department forward to the next day. He did not say as much directly, but the reporter inferred that he considered Gregg and Miller connected in the matter, and thought there was a perfect understanding between them on all points. He had a number of times observed Gregg bring money into the Department, or take money out of his pocket to make the accounts good. He did not know where Gregg got the money; it might have been his own for all he knew. Miller was not very attentive to business. Sometimes he was in and sometimes he was out—more often he was out.

Mr. J. W. Gregg was also visited by the reporter last evening, and was questioned regarding the Miller transaction. He said there had been some statements in the newspapers regarding himself which were false. It had been published that he had agreed to pay $5,000 of the shortage out of his own pocket. This was not true. He had stated that he would furnish security that $5,000 would be paid in two years, conditioned upon Miller's being returned and immunity granted him. Another published statement was to the effect that he, Palmer, Miller, and Golsen had held a consultation. This was false, as was also the report that he had made a statement to Judge Bangs. He had never made a statement to anybody, but had kept his own counsel. He should continue to do so until the proper time came.

The reporter asked what would be considered by Mr. Gregg as the proper time, and that gentleman replied that this would be when his character was assailed, or, in other words, when it was charged that he was in any manner implicated with Miller in his deficiency.

"Have you any hidden facts to disclose,—anything that will bind Miller close, or anything that has not already been published?" asked the representative.

He evaded answering, but his manner implied that he wished to convey the impression that he knew more than he was willing to disclose at this time.

"Did you ever balance the cash?" continued the reporter.

"No; I never had anything to do with that."

"Did anybody else?"

"Not that I know of."

"Who was Miller's assistant?"

"A young man by the name of Southgate."

"Did he ever balance the cash?"

"I don't think he ever did."

"What kind of a man was Southgate?"

"He was one of the best clerks in the office. He was the quickest and smartest man I ever saw in that place."

"Was he straight and honest?"

"Oh, yes; I never had any suspicion of him."

"How do you think Miller got rid of his money?"

"Oh, a little at a time, here and there, drinking, etc."

"Did you know of any shortage by anybody in 1874?"

"I did not."

"Have you, within a day or two, made any statement to Judge Bangs about the Miller case?"

"I have not."

KIMPTON.

South Carolina's Ex-Financial Agent Arrested in Westfield, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Col. J. F. Treatlen, Chief Constable of South Carolina, arrived at the Executive Chamber to-day with a requisition for Hiram H. Kimpton. A telegram from Gov. Rice, at Saratoga, directs a full hearing. The indictment upon which the requisition is based charges John G. Patterson, Niles G. Parker, and Hiram H. Kimpton with conspiracy to bribe the South Carolina Legislature. Each side is well represented. The counsel for Kimpton say that the matter will be fought at every point; that the case is purely political; that the present State Government is desirous of repudiating certain bonds issued in 1872, which have already been scaled down 50 per cent.; that Kimpton is desired as a witness to alleged irregularities in their issue in order that the State may repudiate the balance, and that he has refused to compromise the matter in accordance with the negotiations the State authorities have been making during the past two months.

New York Tribune, Aug. 8.

H. H. Kimpton, ex-financial agent of the State of South Carolina, was arrested in Westfield, Mass., yesterday afternoon. He is one of the fifteen ex-State officers who were indicted in Columbia, in September last, for forgery and fraud. A warrant was sent here for his arrest at the time Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer, was arrested in New Jersey, but Kimpton removed from this city and escaped. Nothing more was heard of him until the Yale College Commencement this last spring, when the Chief of Police of New Haven telegraphed to the Pinkerton Detective Agency here, asking if Kimpton was wanted. Before a reply reached New Haven, Kimpton had again disappeared. He was traced to Westfield, Mass., when word was sent to State-Detective Campbell to keep watch for him. He managed to elude arrest until yesterday. It will be necessary for a requisition to be obtained from the Governor of South Carolina before Kimpton can be removed, unless he chooses to waive that formality, when he will be taken direct to Columbia. Kimpton was the financial agent of the State of South Carolina from 1868 to 1874. He had an office in Exchange court, in this city, and is charged with negotiating the overissue of bonds, and in taking an active part in all the questionable transactions of the Ring. He is a graduate of Yale College, and was an intimate friend and classmate of ex-Gov. Chamberlain.

Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, who was arrested in New Jersey last fall and taken to South Carolina, where he was released last February on turning State's evidence and promising to assist in the prosecution of the other indicted officers, makes the following charges against Kimpton: "I never knew a financial act to pass the Legislature which was not proposed as a bill by Kimpton. In the years 1868-'69 acts were passed for the redemption at par of all outstanding debts. Bonds were authorized to be issued. The Financial Board was authorized to raise $3,200,000 in the years 1868-'69 by the issue of bonds of the State. This amount, to be raised by the sale of bonds, had to be obtained at a sacrifice. In fact, the bonds had to be sold at first at 20 cents on the dollar. The ordinary bonds of the State were not taken readily when put on the market. In this exigency recourse was had to the act authorizing the issue of conversion bonds. The act provides that these bonds shall be issued for the redemption of other State securities, but it was claimed by Kimpton and Chamberlain that these bonds could be issued directly, and the proceeds devoted to the redemption of outstanding claims and to meet State expenses. These bonds were put on the market and sold readily, as bankers had no means of knowing how many were issued or could be issued in one year. The bonded debt of the State was increased $10,000,000. Kimpton is charged with fraud in the issue of these bonds. Senator Patterson wrote a letter to Mr. Parker, directing him to deliver to Kimpton $114,250 in land scrip, to pay the expenses of certain legislation in connection with the Blue Ridge Railroad affairs. In this transaction the State Legislature voted $4,000,000 to pay the expenses of the road's construction. It is claimed that the Ring pocketed $1,800,000, and of this amount Kimpton is charged with $600,000.

As financial agent of the State, Kimpton had in his possession all the bonds of the State that were issued for raising money. He was not obliged by law to exhibit his accounts to the State Treasurer or to the Financial Board, nor to render any vouchers thereof, and he never did so until his final settlement. When his final settlement was made, in accordance with a special act, he received from the Financial Board a due-bill of about $150,000, and settled with the Board upon what is stated to be a fraudulent set of books. Kimpton is also charged with frauds in connection with the Marine & Phosphate Mining Company, the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Company, and other concerns.

John Grimball, of the firm of Grimball & Tunstall, No. 41 Pine street, attorneys for South Carolina, said last evening that the search for Kimpton had been kept up constantly since the indictment was found. His firm held a requisition charging Kimpton with misappropriation of State funds and bribery. On hearing of the arrest, Mr. Grimball telegraphed to State-Detective Campbell, of Westfield, to hold the prisoner. Should Kimpton attempt to delay his return to South Carolina, Mr. Grimball will go at once to Westfield, to take charge of the case for South Carolina.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 10.—During the past week the hotel-proprietors have experienced a heavy run of guests, many of whom were obliged to seek private residences for lodgings. The Townsend House, Gifford's, Draper Hall, Bordulac, Woodland, Jones, La Belle, and Willow Beach, all are well supplied.

Among the Chicagoans who have summer residences here may be mentioned George A. Severance, H. H. and George A. Shufeldt, M. D. Johnson, Mrs. E. C. Pierce, C. A. Dupee, Capt. Parker, and others.

Hops are the predominating entertainment, and are well attended. At the Woodland was given the last; and it resulted in immense satisfaction to the numerous guests of the house, besides those from the other hotels.

There are probably more than 500 strangers here now, being more than was ever known before.

The Townsend House has had many adversities, but has gone ahead of them all, and is now supplied with 200 guests.

A yacht-race was an exciting addition to the enjoyments of the season. The yachts, owned by Messrs. Peck and Shufeldt, for two hours kept alongside one another, till at last Peck's came out ahead.

L. C. Van Horn, of Chicago, and Mrs. L. Listermans, are at the Bordulac; C. B. Greeley, L. Ehrlich, A. H. Hebard, J. C. Wharton, and J. L. Heim, at the Townsend House; A. A. Wallace, Miss Emma Bailey, C. H. Filley, W. W. Hunter, C. H. Kellogg, and J. Knickerknacker, at Draper Hall. PHILIP.

A Pitiful Wreck.

In 1863 Frederick F. Harral, of one of the wealthy families of Bridgeport, Conn., graduated from Yale College. Then he studied in the Twenty-third Street Medical College, New York, taking the highest honors. He was appointed a surgeon in the New York Hospital, and after eighteen months was made head surgeon. In 1869 he went to Europe, and after traveling for a while on the Continent he studied German for one year at Brunswick and surgery for eighteen months at Vienna. He went to Paris in 1872, from which place he was recently brought home to Hackensack, N. J., by his brother, shattered in mind and body, the effects of drugs administered by a French woman, who induced him to marry her while he was under the influence of drugs. A few years ago Dr. Harral was a young man of more than average ability and brilliant promise. He is now an incoherent writer and talker, unable to complete a sentence correctly, cannot speak his native tongue, and is an inmate of Kirkbride's Asylum in Philadelphia, having been declared by a jury to be incompetent to manage his estate, which amounts to $60,000.

DESPLAINES CAMP-MEETING.

This camp-meeting will begin Thursday, Aug. 15, and continue until the evening of Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878. Commencing Thursday, Aug. 15, and continuing daily, except Sunday, until Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run its trains from and to the Kinzie and Canal street depot, at Chicago, and the camp-grounds as follows:

Leave Chicago.	*Leave Desplaines.*
9:30 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
3:30 p. m.	7:25 a. m.
4:45 p. m.	8:55 a. m.
5:40 p. m.	9:52 a. m.
6:30 p. m.	3:05 p. m.
	5:36 p. m.

On Sundays, Aug. 18 and 25, trains will be run as follows: Leave Chicago, 8:45 a. m.; leave Woodstock for the camp-grounds, 8:15 a. m; leave camp-grounds for Chicago, 6 p. m.; arrive at Chicago, 7 p. m.; leave camp-grounds for Woodstock, 6:15 p. m. Tickets can be bought at city ticket-office, 62 Clark street, and at the Kinzie and Canal street depot.

For the lip there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where Sozodont has got no place;
But those who use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ridge's Food is the best article for strengthing infants and invalids ever prepared. In cases of lack of proper nourishment from the mother it is an invaluable artificial substitute for mother's milk. Gale & Blocki, agents, 85 Clark street and Palmer House drug-store.

Whitcomb & Kendall, 93 South Water street, Western agents for the Kendall Manufacturing Company's laundry soap, of Providence, R. I.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulence. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day. Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, for $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

PILE CURES.

BARHAM'S
"PILE CURE"
WARRANTED TO CURE
Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles.
99 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

See what this man says:
Barham Pile Cure Co., No. 99 Madison-st.:
Gents: I was afflicted with the Piles for three weeks, and suffered awful pain; could neither sit, sleep nor rest. I got your PILE CURE, used it a week, and am cured. JOSEPH OETZEL, 254 Clark-st."
Also this one, and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS:
Barham Pile Cure Co., 99 Madison-st.:
I was troubled with "Blind Piles" for ten years, and suffered great inconvenience and pain. I bought your "Cure" and am cured, or so they don't trouble me.
WM. J. MOONEY, Policeman 18, 221 Green-st.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
PILE CURE.
Warranted to cure every case of Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. Price, only 50c. For sale by druggists.

EXCURSIONS.

HO! FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
Additional Attractions.
LUTGEN'S FULL CORNET BAND
AND
PROF. NELSONS VAUGHAN'S ORCHESTRA
Have been engaged to accompany the renowned Palace Steamer
PEERLESS,
During her entire round trip, leaving here on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 p. m. No pains have been spared to make this one of the most enjoyable and pleasant trips of the season.
The Elegant Upper-Cabin Steamer,
JOSEPH L. HURD,
Will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 8 p. m.
Staterooms may be secured in advance at the office of LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., Managers Lake Sup. People's Line Stmrs.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S
KUMYSS
The original and only article of its kind. Not approached in taste or ease of digestion by any of the imitations. Send for treatise on Kumyss. In order to obtain the genuine article, address orders directly to
A. AREND, Chemist,
Originator of Kumyss in America,
179 Madison-st., Chicago.

KOUMISS Nothing like it for Children.
The BEST made. $3.25 per dozen qts., delivered. 75c refunded upon return of bottles. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. KELLY, cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

FINANCIAL.

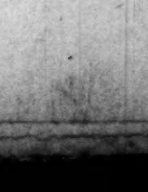
ESTABLISHED 1863.
RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks, Gold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, such as "straddles," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amounts, bought and sold on regular commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Two-story Frame House, No. 816 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished, with lot 37 feet front by 180 feet deep; will be sold cheap; no reasonable cash offer will be refused. Apply on premises between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p. m.

Graceland Cemetery Lots.
800 square feet, whole or part, beautifully located near the Munger, the Wheeler, the Mayor Sherman, and other fine improvements. Section A. Owner leaving city. Call or address 49 Ashland Block.

SCALES.



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SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PARIS.

Exhibition Oddities—The "Evangelical" Coffee-Palace.

The New Hippodrome—Musical and Dramatic Gossip—The Miners' Strike.

An Indictment of the French Capital—"Toujours le Systeme," and How It Works.

A Conspicuous Lack of Humanity—Brutal Treatment of All Animals Except Dogs.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, July 23.—The Exhibition, which has been the means of enriching so many unscrupulous hotel-keepers and restaurateurs, is likely to be remembered with bitterness and sorrow by one class of the Parisian population,—the owners and tenants of the countless tiny buildings that fill the avenues and streets surrounding the Trocadero and the Champ de Mars. No sooner did the decree go forth for the construction of the new World's Fair than a host of humble speculators began to bid hotly for the neighboring space. A thousand fanciful chalets sprang into existence, like so many mushrooms. Some were meant for restaurants, some for shops or bazars, some for cafes,—the largest part of them,—and a number were soon let to enterprising jack-puddings, circus-managers, and lion-tamers. And all these poor fellows counted hopefully on making fortunes. They have been

CRUELLY DISAPPOINTED.

The public at the 1878 Exhibition is a prudent public, little given to indulge in reckless expenditure or unseemly diversions. It has its breakfast at home, and leaves the Champ de Mars in time to get back to its own house to dinner. Mr. Krantz is responsible for all this sobriety. He would have his Exhibition serious; he has made it solemn; and the sufferers are not MM. Krantz & Co., but, first, the public, and, next, the unfortunate wretches who have embarked their little all in these poor outside ventures. In vain a hundred signboards tempt the passer-by with the promise of a dejeuner three courses—and a free ticket to the Exhibition as dessert—for two and a half francs. In vain Bidel seeks patronage for his thrilling lion-show. The visitors are in a hurry to get away or in a hurry to arrive. They go to the Exhibition, much as they would to business, in the hope of getting some profit, direct or indirect. Few have amusement in their minds; which is perhaps as well for them. In this way they avoid extreme disappointment, and are inclined to take the rare pleasure offered them by a grudging administration for a great deal more than its proper worth.

There are one or two places in and about the Place du Trocadero, however, in which much entertainment is found by the cynical. Near the British Bible-depot, with its solemn-looking pamphlet-distributors, I was lately astonished to stumble upon an "Evangelical" Temperance Refreshment-Room. I ask its pardon,—Palace:

"THE BRITISH TEA AND COFFEE PALACE,"

to give its full title. Now, tea is a capital thing in its way; so is coffee; and so, for that matter, is chocolate. I have no objection to "Evangelical" ideas either, and I have every respect for the Holy Scriptures. But I own I do object to the Bible being pressed into the service of speculative refreshment-contractors. I went into the B. T. and C. Palace this morning, and glanced round at the walls. But first I should tell you that the "Palace" is only a wooden shed; neat enough to be sure, but still only a shed. The walls were adorned with gayly-painted texts, chiefly taken from the New Testament. The fourpenny chocolate was middling, and the young British maidens who waited on me were as pretty and good-natured as "Evangelical" maidens could be. So far, good. But "There's more behind." Below each text, I beheld, to my amazement, some

FLARING TRADE-ADVERTISEMENT.

"God is Love" was coupled with an invitation to try somebody's "Paysandu Ox-Tongues"; and "Looking unto Jesus" with "Barrett's Mineral Waters." Huntley & Palmer seemed to be calling God to bear witness to the quality of their "Reading Biscuits." Over their respectable names stood the fervent protestation, "Thou, God, seest me." If they put alum into their biscuits, bad luck to them. And so on and so on. To begin with, I quarrel with the British Palace people for the bad taste and want of discrimination shown in hanging up the bills. It would have been so easy to couple Huntley & Palmer's with the reflection that "Man does not live by bread alone,"—thereby suggesting as an agreeable change the celebrated "Reading," or the no less celebrated "Best Shilling Mixed." "Barrett's Mineral Waters" ought to have adjoined the injunction, "Look not upon the wine when it is red"; and the "Paysandu Ox-Tongues" might appropriately have pointed the moral of a passage from the cheerful story of Ananias and Sapphira. In this way all incongruity would have been avoided; the watery chocolate would still have had a Scriptural sweetening; and the Evangelical purse would have lost nothing. But it is much funnier as it is, after all.

At the end of the Pont de l'Alma, not far from the Trocadero, there now stands one of the finest buildings in Paris,—

THE NEW HIPPODROME.

It is constructed almost entirely of iron, and holds nearly 10,000 people. The interior arrangements are comfortable and handsome; there is a capital band, conducted by that unfortunate M. Vizentini, ex-Director of the Theatre Lyrique; and the entertainment provided is thoroughly amusing. In the day, the roof of the Hippodrome is removed by means of ingenious sliding machinery, so that, in the hottest weather, you get plenty of fresh air inside. At the evening performances the immense building is brightly illuminated by the new electric light. The chief attraction at the Hippodrome just now is a grand medieval Tournament, to accompany which M. Vizentini has composed some really pretty music,—as different as can be from the barbarous compositions that usually distract one's ears at circuses. Besides this there are the Chinese Giant, seven feet high; the wonderful Japanese jugglers, who balance ladders on their eyebrows, and do a dozen other equally extraordinary feats; and the Roman chariot-races. Altogether the Hippodrome is a very welcome addition to the sights of Paris.

That reminds me that the public are now admitted on Sundays to view the interior of the Opera-House.

M. Halanzier fought against the new regulation as long as he could, but it was gently hinted to him that, unless he showed a little more regard for the convenience of the people, his yearly subsidy might be refused, or, at all events, seriously diminished; so, like a sensible man, he gave in, under protest. It seems rather extraordinary that the public, which pays for the magnificent Opera-House, should so long have been excluded from its splendors. For it is practically excluded at the representations by the very high prices charged for seats. Very few can afford the nine or ten francs required for a place in the parterre or upper boxes, and Cook's tourists snap up all the cheap seats in the galleries.

After having been forgotten for about three years, M. Joncière's "Reine Berthe" is again promised us by M. Halanzier. M. Joncieres, who is the author of several operas (the most important being "Dimitri," which was produced at the opening of the Lyrique two years ago), is best known as a critic. His musical feuilletons in the *Liberte* are always readable and entertaining. They say, by-the-by, that Madame Joncieres does them for her husband, though he signs them. With "La Reine Berthe" we shall probably have the new ballet of M. Olivier Metra, a composer who has been hitherto forced by adverse circumstances to fritter away his talent on polkas and waltzes.

"POLYEUCTE"

appears to be nearing the final stages of preparation, and is likely to see the footlights towards the middle of September. Not a single new work has been produced at the theatres for a long time past. The open-air concerts continue to attract attention. A new Spanish troupe of minstrels has replaced the Moscow "Bohemians" at the Concert de l'Orangerie, where Arban also still conducts his fine but rather noisy orchestra. The Besselievre concerts are less in favor than usual this year, though the programmes are all that the performance of a promenade concert should be. At the Trocadero the chief features have been the three English concerts given lately under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and the National and International Orpheon concerts.

THE STRIKE

in the mines of Anzin, Denain, and the neighborhood, continues. The miners camp out at night on the Belgian frontier by hundreds, and beg on the highroads in the day. Altogether matters are becoming most serious, and the movement seems to be spreading to other industries.

HARRY ST. MICHEL.

AN INDICTMENT OF PARIS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, July, 1878.—Paris is undoubtedly the cleanest, handsomest, gayest, most orderly, and, in one sense, the politest of cities; in art, the richest; in shops, the most attractive; in the dress of women, the most tasteful; its bouillon-establishments, the cheapest; the Cafes Anglais or Tortoni, the dearest; in the necessities of life, the most economical; in its luxuries, the most extravagant. But much of its art has been stolen; its shopkeepers are unreliable and untruthful; its politeness is hollow and lip-serving, its dust unendurable, and its water dangerous. The automatic movements of all departments of its public service are full of the perfect order the Greeks knew to be Heaven's first law. The Government of Paris is a *machine vivante*. By system, all movement, and rest too, of public business are conducted, and the immense value of patience taught. From the earnest effort of the aristocrat for a favored seat at Grand Prix, review, or fete, to the equally earnest struggle of the workman for a three-sous seat on omnibus *imperiale*, everywhere one meets the

SAME SYSTEMATIC, ORDERLY METHOD.

Your entry into an omnibus is under General Omnibus Order No. 1, and your exit by General Omnibus Order No. 2. *Toujours le systeme.* How otherwise could this excitable, voluble mass of two millions be managed?

One desires admission to some object of great interest,—and Paris is full of such,—say to Egouts or Catacombs. There is but one manner of accomplishing it: you must send in your application, in the prescribed form, to the prescribed officer who has your particular object of interest in charge; go back to your hotel, and—wait. Your application having been presented, you find, upon inquiry (the necessity of which inquiry is forced upon you by the delay in receiving a reply), that there are five hundred other applications before yours, all of which must be in their order passed upon, and the capacity of drain or catacomb limited: so, patience! The weeks fly by. You become saturated with Parisian life; its gayety begins to pall, its superficiality to become visible; you ache for something homelike and substantial, American or English; and you pack up your trunks, inform the official in charge of your object of interest that you will be unable to avail yourself of his kindness. He receives and salutes you with the inevitable shrug, or an overwhelming grief; and you depart for (if you are very wise) home. Thus the ten go to the drains or what not, and the four hundred and ninety go somewhere else; but they would certainly have gone too, had they had the requisite time and patience.

(All this you can find, of course, in Badeker or Murray, if you care to look it up and translate it into your own language.)

But let me come to my indictment, to-wit: That there is no city in Christendom

SO FULL OF CRUELTY

and of indifference to suffering in others,—man or woman, child or beast,—as this same Paris; and no race so utterly barbarous and blind to enlightenment on this subject, in this year of grace, as the Latin. I understand that you can find this same cruelty in Spain and in Italy, where the priest stands by laughing while the wretched boy who drives urges his more wretched donkey forward by fire,—thrusting a burning brand against his tortured flesh. But there is no pretense in the Christendom outside that either Italy or Spain is yet abreast of other nations in either morality or education. The universal love of power that is at once a stimulus and a weakness of man, seems to be intensified in the individual as his actual liberty is reduced or restrained either by necessity of work or necessity of government; and with the acquisition of power by the ignorant, whether over the woman, the child, or the horse, comes too often its abuse. An English collier or navvy will stamp out his hard-working wife's life with his hobnailed shoes, or, for mere amusement, will strike her, or kick at a passing cur, because his power at home has never been questioned, and his life abroad is one of slavery. The rough, brutal French teamster or cocher, whose life is so full of work that he drops asleep on his plank or box (for Paris is mainly made up of two classes,—those who work all the time, and those who play also all the time),—he, too, will whip, with rival brutality, a horse that looks from his eyes with more soul than a score of his scourgers. He dare not kill it outright, but I have frequently seen these wretches

STRIKING THEIR HORSES AT ALMOST EVERY STEP,

while the poor animals struggled with loads at least once and a half as heavy as they should be, and the trace-buckles and collars cutting and tearing their already raw and bleeding flesh.

And now, a paradox.

The same mental defect that enthroned the ibis and made the crocodile sacred in Egypt; that threw the Roman arms and law about the cackling goose, to the exclusion of the higher animal life, seats the dog in the "high places" of Paris; and the Parisian, philosopher or cocher, grande dame or blanchisseuse, Tortoni-fed or sans-culotte, who will torture to death a horse, or placidly or with indifference see it done,—betraying a cruelty that seemed to me impossible, and that would be promptly punished in New York, Boston, or Chicago,—will caress and fondle its pet poodle, hound, or bull-dog with demonstrations of affection that draw the attention and pity of the trans-Atlantic traveler.

As an inevitable sequitur, brutality taints the characters, and fleas the persons, of these same "light-hearted Parisians."

The eternal cracking of the cocher's whip, the continuous procession of excoriated flanks and trembling limbs, knee-sprung, spavined, and dying horses, underfed and overworked, scourged into continuous struggle by their half-drunken, brutal drivers: this is one of the features of the panorama of daily life in this

"HIGHLY CIVILIZED CENTRE,"

that makes one shudder at the thought of its long night of barbarism, when men and women were of less account than horses; and the progress is very, very slow toward the recognition of the power, grace, and dignity that we term "humanity," of which an educated charity is the central motor. The horse is hated and abused, probably because he is nobler, higher in the order of creation, than the brute who drives, and abuses, and has power over him, and the still more culpable owners who permit this abuse. Yet the dogs of Paris, who fawn upon and "lick the hand that strikes them," are protected and nurtured with a care that even the children of Paris are strangers to.

Still, in the midst of all this cruelty, a Society for its abatement has an existence; has had its periodical elections of officers and members since the year 1845 or thereabouts; and has, it is claimed, in spite of the insufficient laws, and the derision of the French public, which has amused itself with lampoons and laughter at the idea of the protection of animals (always excepting dogs) from its cruelty, succeeded in making some advance in the direction of this decency; and has a goodly roll of members, and two very gentlemanly Secretaries, who doubtless do what can be done with the very slight authority the Legislature has granted, and the low state of public opinion, toward a recognition of the demands of humanity in behalf of the dumb animals.

In all this one must doubtless

MAKE SOME ALLOWANCE

for the crowded condition of this "gay capital," in this its Exposition year, when every day is a fete day; and one is willing to concede the possibility of a greater observance of decency when the gay Parisian has more leisure, and less business for man and beast; yet one would be glad to believe the roots of this Nineteenth Century plant of protection to dumb animals had struck deeper into the character of our French brethren.

J. G. S.

Bishop Whipple's Son.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 9.

Yesterday's *Enquirer* contained an account of the finding in the river at Louisville of the body of a young man supposed, from papers in his possession, to be John Hall Whipple, a son of Bishop Whipple, the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. Young Whipple had lived for some time in this city, where he had led a very dissipated life, but about two weeks ago left here, and departed no one knew whither. The finding of the body yesterday was the first intimation his friends in this city had of his whereabouts.

The body found yesterday had a pistol-ball wound in the head, from which it was inferred that the man had either committed suicide or been murdered. From the statements of those who were intimate with young Whipple here, the former seems to have been most likely. The unfortunate young man was very popular with his associates, had all the manners and graces of a gentleman, was finely educated, and fitted to move in the best society, and, were it not for his passion for gambling, might have lived an honored and respected citizen. From his first coming to this city he plunged into all manner of dissipation, and though frequently reasoned with by his friends, and those who admired and liked him for his other good qualities, he sank deeper day by day, until finally he became a confirmed gambler. Some months ago he left here and went home, as he said, but shortly after returned, and remained in this city until about two weeks ago.

At the Fourth Street House, on West Fourth street, where he boarded, he brought a woman whom he introduced as his wife, but who, it is alleged, is a well-known sporting woman of Chicago. He even went so far as to write to his father and brother telling them of his marriage. His liaison, as it is claimed, with this woman did not conduce to his peace of mind, and they had several quarrels, and finally, on finding that in his absence she went out driving with other men, he left her and the city, leaving his friends, as stated above, in ignorance of his whereabouts. It is thought that jealousy on account of the woman, and remorse at his condition, drove him to taking his own life.

A singular train of circumstances connects him with an attempted murder in Little Rock, already detailed in these columns. Readers will recollect the story told in the *Enquirer* special from Little Rock on July 31 of the shooting of Mr. J. B. McLaughlin, a lawyer of that place, by one E. H. Orr, a gambler, with whom he had a dispute, and the explanation of the affair is given by the Chief of Police. From the latter it appears that Bishop Whipple in June last had written to him and sent a photograph of his son, whom he expected would be there about that time, telling the Chief to arrest him and hold him until his arrival. Just about this time the Chief arrested Orr in a gambling house, and the likeness between him and the man whose photograph had been sent by Bishop Whipple was such that he detained him, thinking he was the latter's son, while he sent for his father. He was brought up in court on a charge of gambling, and, being drunk, raised such a fuss that the Judge committed him for contempt of court, and it was to get out of prison that Orr made the bargain with McLaughlin which he settled with a bullet.

THAT AWFUL PEACH-BASKET AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DOUGLAS, Allegan Co., Mich., Aug. 8.—In your paper of Aug. 7 there appeared an article which was apparently written while you were suffering from a slight attack of that cholera-morbus which you declare exists "more or less in nearly every peach-basket in Chicago." And now, if you have so far recovered from the melancholy effects of that luckless package of fruit as to have regained your accustomed degree of fairness and impartial judgment, permit one of those "miserable sinners in need of regeneration" to inquire if you don't feel just a little guilty for having made an attempt to lay all of the blame, in this matter of fraudulently-packed peaches, on the peach-growers of Michigan, instead of placing at least a portion of it where it properly belongs, viz.: with a certain class of fruit-dealers and "scalpers" in your own precious city, who, whenever, in the course of human events, they happen to obtain direct from the grower a package of peaches honestly put up, immediately proceed to open said package, stuff all manner of peach corruption and depravity into the bottom, place a little choice fruit on top, and, to cap the climax, place the stenciled cover, or printed label, bearing the honest grower's name, on top of the whole, and then point to it as evidence of the good quality of the fruit! Then, when you, or some other unsuspecting victim, purchases it, the villain, who has sold both you and the peaches, laughs in his sleeve as he thinks how the grower must stand the cursing, while he pockets the profits.

Now, it would seem as though there might be a very simple way for you city-folks to avoid all this peach difficulty about which you complain so much. Why don't you buy only of such dealers as you know to be honorable, and require them to guarantee the quality of the fruit they sell throughout the package; and, if the one from whom you think of buying is afraid to do this, let him keep his peaches until they spoil on his hands. Then, if the grower who sent those peaches is the one really at fault, he will, when he gets his returns, discover that it does not pay to send peaches to market dishonestly packed. But if, perchance, the dealer had obtained his supply of fruit from some "scalper," he would likely be more cautious about who he dealt with next time, and the "scalper" would soon learn that imposing upon both the producer and consumer by "stuffing" peach-baskets had ceased to be profitable.

While, of course, there are in the peach-growing districts, as in all other communities, some men who are dishonest, yet, as a class, I think the peach-growers of this section would compare quite favorably with any other class of business men, so far, at least, as honesty is concerned. I don't even think that they would disgrace the editors of some city dailies if, at the camp-meeting at which you propose they should be seen, arm in arm, going forward to the "anxious seat."

One thing more: It is well known that, for several years past, the peach-orchards of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, in this State, have been terribly affected with a disease called "yellows," which causes a premature and unhealthy ripening of the fruit, and, after usually about two or three such crops, the tree dies. In this county (Allegan), and also in the Counties of Ottawa and Van Buren, there is a law which prohibits any one from allowing a tree having the "yellows" to stand; it must be removed root and branch. So vigorously is this law enforced in this locality, and so quickly are trees which show any signs of the disease made way with, that it is often difficult for persons wishing to see them out of curiosity, or for information, to find any. In Berrien County, where St. Jo and Benton Harbor are situated, they have no such law, but seem to claim it as their right and privilege to produce and sell as many diseased peaches as they choose, and, so long as the Chicago health-officers, or Chicago people, will permit such traffic, I don't know as the peach-growers in these more northern localities would have any right to object or complain, providing it did not injure us. But the fact is, it does injure us greatly. This worse than worthless trash is poured into the Chicago market for weeks before we have any peaches to ship, and, instead of being quoted or spoken of as St. Jo or Benton Harbor peaches, they are called *Michigan* peaches; and, of course, the impression gets abroad that all Michigan peaches are equally worthless. People who have eaten of the diseased fruit become disgusted with peaches in general, and Michigan peaches in particular,—their taste has been sickened, and when peaches from this section come along they fall upon a depressed market, and must be sold at a disadvantage.

All we desire is, that dealers and consumers should exercise the same judgement, discretion, and care in buying peaches, that they would in buying anything else; and then we willingly stand, or fall, upon the merits of our production.

Had I not already taken up so much space, I might say a few words about the size of peach-baskets, but think I will leave that until some other time, when, if desired, I might attempt to show that not every man is necessarily a "fraud" simply because he ships peaches in baskets that do not hold a bushel, nor even a peck.

W.

OF WHAT AM I THINKING?

Of what am I thinking this bright summer-eve,
While the crickets are chirping their sweet vesper-hymn,
And the whip-poor-will piping its notes to deceive,
While the sunshine, retreating, is quick growing dim,
And all the dark shadows are length'ning their forms?
Of what am I thinking, do you ask of me now,
While the calms of the sky but betoken the storms
That hide in the mountain and shadow its brow?

While the zephyrs of even are playing among
The tall poplars and pines that border the lane,
And breathing a chorus to the katydid's song,
Or 'wak'ning an anthem 'mid the waving of grain—
Of what am I thinking, do you ask of me still,
While the stars are just peeping from out the deep blue,
And the moon in its grandeur beams over the hill,
Retouching sweet Nature with a far gentler hue?

Of what am I thinking, do I still hear you say,
While the infant is cradled in its snowy-white bed,
And the children have ceased from the sports of the day,
The kisses all given, and the "Good-nights" all said?
Go study the lesson these beauties impart,
And believe that the Angel of Death is as sweet
When he comes to the faithful, the true loving heart,
As the beauties of evening that day beauties meet:

Believe that he brings to each soul in its sorrow
A far brighter day, with more sunshine and gladness
Than Earth ever brought with its brightest to-morrow,
Or man ever knew in the valley of sadness.
Of this I am thinking this bright summer's eve,
While the glories of twilight are fading away,
And the queen of the night doth victories achieve
As she battles and conquers the god of the day.

CHICAGO. A. M. G.

A Waterspout on the Hudson.

Newburg Journal.

Last Friday night residents along the water front were treated to a phenomenon which is rarely seen in this latitude—a waterspout. Accounts place its origin at a point off the foot of South street. The spout was small at first, but it grew rapidly and attained a diameter of twenty-five or thirty feet, seeming to be a volume of water as large around as an ordinary house at the top. It was picked up out of the river and whirled around in a seething, foaming mass, going upward until many feet above it was lost in the inky clouds. It began close in near the Newburg shore, and took a course diagonally across the river toward Dutchess Junction. It crossed in front of the ferry-boat, about two or three hundred feet distant, and disappeared in the deep gloom on its way to the eastern shore. Men attracted by the unusual occurrence stood oblivious to the soaking rain, and looked in wonder on the remarkable event.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business Steady—New York Exchange Weak.

The Produce Markets Active—Provisions Firmer—Hogs Higher.

Wheat Weak, Owing to a Free Movement of "Red"—Other Grain in Good Supply.

FINANCIAL.

Business for the day did not develop a single new feature. The banks have an abundance of money and are cheerfully meeting all the requests of all good customers. A gratifying fact is that nearly all notes are promptly paid at maturity. One of our largest banks reported not half a dozen pieces of paper laid over for a month past, and they were for good reasons not at all connected with the ability of the makers to meet them. With such a condition of financial affairs bankers are always entirely satisfied. A gradually increasing business is reported as the season progresses. Of this there is ample evidence in the relative position of several of the banks, as buyers and sellers of exchange. Some that for weeks past have been large buyers now make on shipments of customers nearly all they want. The fact shows that the steady flow of farm products eastward is beginning to tell favorably on the financial condition of the West.

Not a day for weeks past has there been so few transactions in New York exchange between banks. Perhaps half a dozen would cover the whole of them. Buyers offered to purchase at 25 cents discount per $1,000, and sellers demanded par. The few sales reported were made on an even trade. The truth is, there were scarcely any purchasers, all parties appearing willing to hold over till next week and take the chances on whatever the market may be.

In discounts it remains to repeat the figures ruling for a month past, viz.: 6@10 per cent,—8 being the usual rate. Call and short time loans, with approved collaterals, 3@6 per cent at a few of the banks.

The clearings for the week ending Aug. 10 were as follows:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$2,912,000	$232,000
Tuesday	2,679,000	198,000
Wednesday	2,945,000	313,000
Thursday	2,747,000	242,600
Friday	2,423,000	279,000
Saturday	2,776,000	313,000

AN IMMENSE ESTATE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 4, on what authority is not stated, gives the following as the bequests of the late Michael Reese, of that city:

To the State University of California, $650,000, to be expended by the Board of Regents as they may deem proper; to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, $25,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Lying-In Hospital, $15,000, with Robert C. Johnson appointed as Trustee; Joseph Rosenberg, his nephew, who holds his power of attorney here, $30,000; to Max Frank, another nephew, employed in his office here, $25,000; Mr. Leonard, clerk, $2,500; Mrs. Dr. Eckel, $2,500; to each of his five sisters in Chicago, $250,000. The estate is to be sold and realized upon as soon as practicable, and the residue, after paying the above bequests, is to be equally divided among his heirs. Joseph Rosenberg, nephew, of San Francisco, and Mr. Rosenberg, brother-in-law, residing in Chicago, are appointed executors. This will was signed and sealed about the 15th of March last, and D. O. Mills and William Alvord are its signers as witnesses. Before his departure, Mr. Reese presented his nephew, Joseph Rosenberg, with a large amount, ranging between $20,000 and $50,000, in Government bonds, gas and water stocks. Deceased left an indebtedness of $1,020,000 in call-loans.

In explanation of the large amount of call-loans of Mr. Reese, it is stated that on a pledge of United States bonds he was accustomed to borrow large sums from his friends and others in Germany at 3 and 4 per cent interest and loan in California at from 10 to 25 per cent. Probably a large part of his fortunes was made in this way.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday's sales were as follows:

	Shares.	*Price.*
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	200	$1.20
Seek No Further (Black Hills)	250	1.25
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	45	10.00
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	15	10.10
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico), buyer 30 days	50	11.00
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	200	1.05
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	175	1.10
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.)	125	.60
Belden Tunnel	75	.55
San Juan (Col.) asked	....	.75

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Parties in interest will notice a considerable change in rates. Prices in New York and Chicago Saturday were as follows:

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	484	488
Belgium	517⅞	515
France	517⅞	515
Switzerland	517⅞	515
Germany	94¼	95⅛
Holland	39⅜	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	107¼	107⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	102¾	102⅞
United States 5-20s of '67	104⅝	104⅞
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅜	107⅝
United States 10-40s	108⅜	109¼
United States new 5s of '81, ex. int.	105⅝	106⅜
United States new 4½s	104⅛	104⅝
United States 4 per cent coupons	100⅛	101
United States currency 6s	120¼	

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold, 100¼@100½. Greenbacks, 99⅝ in coin.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side), ex. div.	118	123
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	....	150
Chamber of Commerce	....	65
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*102¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gold sold all day at 100¼. At the close 1 per cent was paid for cash gold. Carrying rates, ¼. Borrowing rates, 1 and flat.

Silver bars, 115 for currency and 114¼ for gold. Silver coin, ¾@1¼ per cent discount.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds quiet.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market was irregular in the morning, but during the afternoon was in the main strong and higher, and closed at an advance of ¼@2 per cent from the lowest point of the morning. The bears at one time offered Granger stocks, and St. Paul preferred reacted from 68¼ to 67⅛, but the stock was steadily absorbed, and rapidly recovered to 68⅜.

Transactions aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 6,800 were Erie, 9,700 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern common, 18,000 preferred, 18,000 St. Paul, 26,000 preferred, 17,500 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 1,100 Wabash, 6,000 Western Union, and 1,500 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½.

Customs, $348,000.

The Treasury disbursed $492,000.

Clearings, $10,721,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½; sight exchange on New York, 487½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,123,900; specie, increase, $2,416,800; legal-tenders, decrease, $2,323,600; deposits, increase, $3,454,300; circulation, decrease, $83,806; reserve, decrease, $770,350. The banks now hold $20,835,925 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107⅛	New 4½s	104⅝
Coupons, '65	102⅜	New 4 per cents	100⅝
Coupons, '67	104⅝	10-40s, reg.	108
Coupons, '68	107⅛	Coupons	109
New 5s	106⅛	Currency, 6s	120⅛

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	89⅝	C. C., C. & I.	29¾
Quicksilver	12	New Jersey Central	33¼
Quicksilver, pfd.	31¼	Rock Island	112⅜
Pacific Mail	16¼	St. Paul	30⅛
Mariposa	⅛	St. Paul, pfd.	67⅜
Mariposa, pfd.	¼	Wabash	12⅛
Adams Express	104	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells, Fargo	90	Terre Haute	2
American Express	46	Terre Haute, pfd.	2⅛
U. S. Express	44	Chicago & Alton	81
N. Y. Central	108	Chicago & Alton, pfd.	102
Erie	17⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie, pfd.	35	D., L. & W.	52⅜
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	23
Michigan Central	62⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Panama	125	Chicago, B. & Q.	110⅝
Union Pacific	64⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	11⅛
Lake Shore	61⅜	C. P. bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	83¼	U. P. bonds	105⅛
C. & P., ex. div.	78¼	U. P. Land Grant	104⅛
Northwestern	33⅝	U. P. Sinking Funds	102⅜
Northwestern, pfd.	65⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia, new	29
Tennessee, new	33¼	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	29		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; account, 94 13-16.

American securities—4½s, 106⅝; '67s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 107⅞; Illinois Central, 85½; Pennsylvania Central, 32½; Reading, 16; Erie, 17⅝; preferred, 33.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Rentes, 110f 57½c.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 1,700,000 marks during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Friday.	*Saturday.*
Mess pork	$10.50	$10.55
Lard	7.70	7.70
Shoulders, boxed	5.50	5.50
Short ribs, boxed	6.40	6.55
Whisky	1.05	1.05
Wheat	96¾	96¾
Corn	39⅛	39
Oats	22¼	22¼
Rye	52	52
Barley	90	90
Live hogs	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Cattle	2 @5⅛	2 @5¾
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols	94 15-16	94 9-10
Sterling exchange	482½	483

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	1877.	*Shipments.* 1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	5,910	5,510	2,968	5,717
Wheat, bu	68,264	28,888	43,630	9,460
Corn, bu	418,195	386,545	381,370	338,235
Oats, bu	161,980	104,615	89,595	22,516
Rye, bu	24,196	26,404	392	16,000
Barley, bu	2,529	26,973	800	
Grass seed, lbs	87,145	70,325	11,793	14,630
F. seed, lbs	242,415	302,407	218,067	22,000
B. corn, lbs		14,000	8,231	364
C. meats, lbs	73,920	72,305	2,143,236	2,675,223
Beef, tcs			2	10
Beef, brls			157	40
Pork, brls	1		250	3,118
Lard, lbs	4,700	51,550	72,155	468,670
Tallow, lbs	8,725	42,150	27,000	18,568
Butter, lbs	252,901	205,428	189,271	391,135
Live hogs, No.	11,415	11,195	4,098	5,381
Cattle, No.	2,137	2,144	2,347	1,341
Sheep, No.	1,388	575	725	270
Hides, lbs	162,780	198,200	116,570	49,470
Highwines, b'ls	50		52	50
Wool, lbs	152,706	239,263	202,814	240,160
Potatoes, bu	2,160	36	716	
Coal, tons	4,364	3,965	899	954
Hay, tons	30	30		
Lumber, m ft.	5,330	4,650	1,915	3,568
Shingles, m	2,171	360	532	345
Salt, brls	7,300	860	2,998	2,589

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 3,578 bu wheat, 5,078 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 116 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 37 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (228 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 190 cars and 29,600 bu high-mixed, 1 car new mixed, 541 cars and 47,600 bu No. 2 corn, 145 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (883 corn); 89 cars No. 2 white oats, 47 cars No. 2 mixed, 24 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (163 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 38 cars and 180 bu No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected, (50 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 3 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed. Total (1,333 cars), 628,000 bu. Inspected out: 53,758 bu wheat, 263,023 bu corn, 32,810 bu oats, 2,441 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Aug. 10, 1878.	*Aug. 3,* 1878.	*Aug. 11,* 1877.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	32,377	45,621	50,051
Wheat, bu	492,223	383,439	119,547
Corn, bu	2,295,245	1,879,580	2,345,571
Oats, bu	615,325	429,261	334,085
Rye, bu	115,789	65,701	142,785
Barley, bu	12,559	15,365	22,546
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	63,350	68,809	75,042
Sheep, No.	19,901	23,342	19,223
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	34,411	36,989	46,500
Wheat, bu	323,099	343,689	156,600
Corn, bu	2,128,183	1,867,823	2,538,961
Oats, bu	454,780	288,994	168,025
Rye, bu	65,429	79,489	156,898
Barley, bu	7,270	12,412	1,140
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	24,173	26,351	23,438
Sheep, No.	9,813	13,374	9,332

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Aug. 10, 1878.	*Aug. 3,* 1878.	*Aug. 11,* 1877.
Flour, brls	12,410	23,700	6,900
Wheat, bu	934,241	801,000	159,350
Corn, bu	930,282	670,400	910,820

It was complained Saturday that some new oats have been inspected rejected in this city simply because they were sweating, and claimed by experts that such sweat does no harm. If the oats have not been wetted the sweat works out without injury to the grain.

The great commercial event of Saturday was the drop in the price of winter wheat, due to increased offerings and a falling off in the demand. The receipts at Toledo and Detroit aggregated about 289,000 bu, and the first named place was said to be 5c lower, while the shipping demand noted here the previous day had nearly disappeared. It was reported that farmers were delivering more freely in the country, and that numerous orders were received here to sell for future delivery, sellers thinking that a longer wait would mean lower prices.

This weakened spring wheat in our market in sympathy. Other markets were steadier, provisions being firm. Corn was easy. Oats and rye exhibited little change. The increase in the receipts of grain made carriers stronger in their views, and they ventured to hope that the era of very low freights is gone by.

There was no noticeable change in the general characteristics of the dry goods market. Business is fully as good as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and as the autumn trade promises to be of a larger volume than for any previous autumn since 1873, there is a cheerful feeling among jobbers. The tenor of prices continue unqualifiedly firm. Groceries were in fair general demand, with some lines displaying considerable activity. A firm market for coffees, and easier prices for sugars were noted. Teas, rice, spices, soaps, etc., were steady. Nothing new was developed in connection with the butter and cheese markets. There was an active movement in the former at full prices, while the latter was quiet and easy. Dried fruits remained dull, with prices ranging as before, though layer raisins were firmer, and prices were easier. Fish were firm and in good request. Prices in oils ranged the same as on the day before, and were steady. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal and wood were unchanged.

Lumber was dull Saturday. The offerings of cargoes were fair, and the market weak in the absence of buyers. At the yards a moderate business was done at variable prices. The wool dealers reported a moderate order business at unchanged prices. Broom-corn was dull and easy under fair stocks for the time of year, which holders want to reduce before the new crop is available. Seeds were firmer,—that is, the two leading varieties, timothy and flax, the receipts of which fall short of expectations. Hides were steady. The sales of green fruits were on a liberal scale, choice fresh varieties bringing about as much money as on former days of the week. Poultry and eggs were dull and easier.

Lake freights were active and firm. The ruling rate for corn to Buffalo was 2c, but some carriers asked 2½c, and others would not accept less than 2¾c. Corn to Kingston brought 5c. Room was taken for 71,000 bu wheat, 371,000 bu corn, 55,000 bu oats, and 42,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance, as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Baltimore 22c, Philadelphia 23c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain. It was intimated, however, that the actual transactions were at 5c below these figures.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 9c and 10c for corn and wheat to New York, and 12c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 8¼c on wheat and 7¼@7½c on corn.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Receipts—Flour, 21,556 brls; wheat, 176,200 bu; corn, 107,920 bu; oats, 80,710 bu; corn-meal, 1,295 pkgs; rye, 1,282 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 1,222 pkgs; pork, 595 pkgs; beef, 177 pkgs; cut meats, 862 pkgs; lard, 1,173 pkgs; whisky, 176 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city during the first ten days of August for four years:

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
No. 1 hard	2	....	18	....
No. 2 hard	....	42	20	....
No. 1	75	40	6	133
No. 2	935	207	88	674
No. 3	221	55	74	262
Rejected	80	39	65	91
Unmerchantable	5	4	4	9
Total	1,318	387	275	1,169

Of the number reported inspected so far this month, 1,017 were winter wheat, against 87 cars of winter wheat for the same month last year. The receipts of winter since July 1 were 2,239 cars, against 165 for same time last year.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, and sold higher, though the strength was not sustained to the close. There was not much change in the tone of advices from other points, but hogs were quoted stronger at the Stock-Yards, and this induced a good local demand for product, but not much inquiry on outside account.

The following table exhibits the detailed shipments of provisions for the week ending Aug. 8, and since Nov. 1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding time last season:

Articles.	*For week ending Aug. 8, '78.*	*Since Nov. 1, 1877.*	*Same time, 1876-'77.*
Pork, brls	3,213	252,487	260,652
Lard, brls	138	5,342	6,041
Lard, tcs	7,608	481,701	287,261
Lard, other pkgs	2,416	118,681	93,940
Hams, brls	495	22,771	19,684
Hams, tcs	3,167	122,335	68,639
Hams, boxes	2,586	123,017	80,746
Hams, pieces	506	814,770	994,831
Hams, other pkgs	187	4,000	3,068
Sides, brls	73	4,897	2,163
Sides, tcs	245	11,317	7,379
Sides, boxes	8,872	513,647	343,140
Sides, pieces	21,182	1,005,364	855,576
Shoulders, brls	69	2,300	871
Shoulders, tcs	195	8,581	5,949
Shoulders, boxes	1,898	91,041	32,221
Shoulders, pieces	12,729	664,508	986,272
Tongues, pkgs	101	11,777	11,444
Hocks, pkgs	25	7,689	3,088
Total gross weight, lbs—			
Lard	3,206,424	198,482,860	119,342,320
Hams	2,904,935	143,437,133	100,255,447
Sides	6,088,887	331,839,824	244,801,626
Shoulders	1,365,358	68,270,197	34,995,350

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the packing since March 1 to date, and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, as follows:

Aug. 7—	1878.	1877.
Cincinnati	95,500	93,000
Chicago	1,340,000	990,000
Indianapolis	210,000	128,000
Cedar Rapids	121,630	81,465
Cleveland	134,177	89,220
Other places, approximately	276,000	255,000
Total	2,177,307	1,636,685

MESS PORK—Was in good demand and firmer, advancing 10@15c per brl, but closing only a shade better than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 500 brls spot at $10.60; 1,000 brls seller the month at $10.65@10.70; 13,000 brls seller September at $10.62½@10.75; and 3,750 brls seller October at $10.70@10.82½. Total, 18,250 brls. The market closed tame at $10.55@10.57½ cash or August: $10.60@10.65¼ seller September; and $10.70@10.72½ seller October.

Prime mess and extra prime are quiet and steady at about $11.00@11.25 for the former, and $10.00@10.25 for the latter.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs, but receded afterwards to the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $7.75; 7,250 tcs seller September at $7.72½@7.80; 3,000 tcs seller October at $7.75@7.77½; and 500 tcs seller the year at $7.50. Total, 11,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.70 cash or seller August; $7.75@7.77½ seller September; and $7.75 seller October.

MEATS—Were active in local futures, and short ribs sold about 5c per 100 lbs higher, while other descriptions were very firmly held, but with not much demand for export. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at $5.30 seller September; 50 bxs do at $5.25 spot; 100 bxs long and short clears at 6¼c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 10c; and 3,000,000 lbs short ribs, at $6.45 spot, $6.45@6.50 for September, and $6.60 for October. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. and sh. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$5.37½	$6.45	$6.25	$6.35
Boxed	5.50	6.55	6.40	6.50
August, boxed	5.50	6.55	6.40	6.50
September, boxed	5.62½	6.65	6.50	6.62½

Long clears quoted at $6.10 loose and $6.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 6½@7c boxed; long-cut hams, 9½@9¾c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@10c for 16 to 15 lb averages; green hams, 8¼@9c for same averages; green shoulders, 5c.

Bacon quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7¼c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 4@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@21.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was firm at 6½@6¾c for city and 6½@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, partly because of limited offerings, and partly because buyers seldom do much in flour Saturdays. The trading was chiefly local, but holders were generally firm in their views, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat. Sales were reported of 400 brls winters, chiefly at $4.85@4.90; 200 brls springs at $4.75@6.50; and 260 brls supers on private terms. Total, 860 brls. Quotations are: $2.50@3.50 for fine, $3.50@4.00 for superfines, $4.50@5.50 for extras, $5.00@6.00 for double extras, and $6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, $2.70@2.85.

BRAN—Was dull and easy. Sale was made of 10 tons to arrive at $9.00 per ton.

FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at $12.50.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 200 brls kiln-dried at $2.05.

WHEAT—Was active and lower. The market for next month's delivery declined 1¼c, and closed ¾c below the latest quotations of Friday. Liverpool was reported strong, but quiet, and Baltimore firm, while red was scarce in New York, and there were a good many buying orders here from New York parties and others, which appeared to have been called out by fears of material damage from stormy weather in England. But the deliveries of winter wheat appeared to be on the increase, and the receipts here were also large, which induced free offerings for future delivery, and that fact bore heavily upon the market for spring wheat, though the reports of crop failure in the West were continued. The shipping demand was very light. Seller September opened at 95@95¼c, receded to 94c, improved to 94¾c, declined to 93¾@93⅞c, and closed at 94c. Seller October ranged at 93¾@94¼c, and seller the year was quiet at 1¼@2c below September. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 96¼@97¼c, closing at 96¾c. Spot No. 2 closed at 97c for new, and irregular on old. Spot sales were reported of 11,400 bu new No. 2 spring at 97c; 3,000 bu old do at $1.07; 12,000 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.04; 3,000 bu No. 3 at 84c; 800 bu old do at 87c; 400 bu new rejected at 64c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 65@86c. Total, 32,400 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was inactive: there being none on sale.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand early, and firm, but weakened under increased offerings in sympathy with a decline at other points, and fell off 2c, but recovered towards the close, when one or two orders were received to buy for this month. Seller August sold at 99c early, receded to 98c, and closed at 99c. Seller September sold at 98@99c. Spot No. 2 red closed at 99c, and No. 3 at 88c. Spot sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 1 red at 99¼@$1.01; 58,000 bu No. 2 at 98@99c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 88c; and 3,000 bu by sample at 70@92c. Total, 68,400 bu.

CORN—Was active and easier, though averaging about the same as on Friday. The market advanced ¼c early, and closed ⅛@¼c lower than the preceding evening. Liverpool was firm, but New York and Baltimore were dull, and our receipts were again large enough to surprise many operators, while sympathy with wheat and greater strength in freights tended to cause lower prices. Shippers took hold freely, but insisted on lower prices, and futures ruled rather tame in sympathy. Seller September sold early at 39¼c delivered to 38⅞c, and closed at 39c. Seller the month opened at 39⅛@39¼c, and fell off to 39c at the close. Cash No. 2 closed at 39c, and high mixed at 39¼c. Spot sales were reported of 72,400 bu high mixed at 39@39¼c; 230,000 bu No. 2 at 38¾@39⅛c; 1,600 bu wheat at 40c; 43,800 bu rejected at 37½@37¾c; 8,000 bu by sample at 36@39c on track; and 3,600 bu do at 37@39c free on board cars. Total, 359,200 bu.

OATS—Were active and steady. The receipts were again large, and the stock in store increased last week, but cash oats were steady, being in good demand for shipment. Nearly all the futures were active, September being perhaps more so than the others. No. 2 oats sold at 22½@22⅝c, and closed at 22½c, or about ¼c above seller the month, and old No. 2 brought 23½c. No. 2 white, new, sold at 23@23½c, and rejected at 18¼@19c. Seller August sold at 22¼@22½c, closing at 22¼c, and September at 22¼@22⅝c, also closing at the inside. October was quoted firm at 22@22½c, and the year at 22¼c. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu new No. 2 white at 23@23½c; 13,200 bu do No. 2 at 22¼@22⅝c; 8,400 bu old No. 2 at 23½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 18¼@19c; 9,600 bu by sample at 19¼@26c on track, and 28,200 bu at 19@27c free on board. Total, 63,600 bu.

RYE—Was active early, closing quiet and tame. No. 2 sold to shippers at 52c, and August brought the same price. September was quiet at 50½c, and rejected sold at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 41,800 bu No. 2 seller August at 52c; 1,600 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu by sample at 47@48c on track. Total, 44,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet, closing about the same as on Friday. The market opened 1@2c lower, but soon recovered, with rather light trading during the session, buyers and sellers being unable to agree on prices. Old No. 2 sold at 90c. New was quoted at $1.15. August sold at 90c, and closed at 89½@90c. September opened at $1.16, rose to $1.18, and closed with sellers at the outside. October was quiet at $1.14@1.15. Old September was quoted at 91c. Extra 3 was quoted at 65c old, 75c new, and 70@75c seller September. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu old No. 2 barley at 90c; 1,600 bu extra 3 at 75c; 800 bu feed at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 75c. Total, 7,800 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry, and freely supplied at 6¼@6⅝d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,100; receipts, 6,500; American, 5,000.

CHEESE—American, 43s 3d.

SHORT CLEAR BACON—35s.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—SUGAR—No 12 Dutch standard, 23s 3d@23s 6d, spot and afloat; refined, 9s 3d@9s 4½d; Calcutta linseed, 50s 6d@51s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 55s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s 6d; short ribs, 31s 6d; long clears, 32s; short clears, 34s 6d; shoulders, 28s. Hams, 53s. Lard, 39s. Prime mess beef, 73s. India mess beef, 82s; extra India mess, 88s.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Weather in England showery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Steady at 12@12⅛c; sales, 900 bales.

Futures steady; sales, 33,000 bales; August, 11.94@11.95c; September, 11.65c; October, 11.40@11.41c; November, 11.21@11.22c; December, 11.18@11.19c; January, 11.20@11.21c.

FLOUR—Active and firm: receipts, 22,000 brls; sales, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@4.00; common to good extra, $4.05@4.30; good to choice, 5.80@6.50; common to good extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; common to choice St. Louis, $4.00@7.00; Minnesota patent process, good to XX, $6.25@8.50. Rye flour quiet and steady.

CORN-MEAL—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat less active and lower; closed firm; receipts, 176,000 bu; sales, 480,000 bu; Chicago in store, $1.08; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.16; ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.10; No. 3 do, $1.03½@1.04; No. 2 do, $1.09@1.09½; steamer No. 2 do, $1.07½@1.08; ungraded amber, $1.05@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.09½@1.11; No. 1 do, $1.13; steamer No. 2 do, $1.05½@1.06¼; ungraded white, $1.13@1.20; No. 3 do, $1.12; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.16. Rye firm; Western, 62@67c. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet and firm; Canada, $1.02@1.12. Corn active and firm: receipts, 108,000 bu; sales, 500,000 bu; ungraded, 44½@49c; No. 3, 46½@47c; steamer, 47½@48c; No. 2, 49@49½c; choice white Western, 60c. Oats a trifle firmer with moderate demand; receipts, 81,000 bu; sales, 78,000 bu; rejected, 30½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 2, 33¼@33½c; No. 1, 33c; No. 1 white, 36¼@36½c; mixed State, 31½@35c; white, 33½@37c. Rye unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; Western, 7@10c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand and firm. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining, 7 1-16@7¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 2¼@3¼c; crude, 6½c; refined, 11c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@6 15-16c.

RESIN—Dull at 37½@42½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 27¾c.

EGGS—Firm; Canada and Western, 13¼@14c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, 20@21½c; California do, 20@21c; common do, 19¾@21c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 28@42c; pulled, 18@36c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas, 13@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess pork, $11.00. Beef dull. Bulk meats active and firm; middles quiet; long clear, 6½c. Lard heavy; opened firm; prime steam, $7.80.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 6@23c.

CHEESE—Dull; Western, 5@7½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; ingot lake, nominal. Pig unchanged. Bar steady and quiet; refined English and American, $16.50@18.00.

NAILS—Quiet and unchanged.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	9:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	9:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	9:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:15 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§9:00 p. m.	§6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§9:00 p. m.	§6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bFond du Lac via Janesville	*4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	*7:35 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	*7:35 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dati'n	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	†9:05 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	†9:05 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	†9:05 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	*3:35 a. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*3:35 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express.	§9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	*3:35 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*7:55 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Oconomowoc, Wauk'sha, Madison and Iowa Express	*5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	9:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§9:10 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	*8:30 a. m.	*6:20 p. m.
aCairo & Texas Express	§9:10 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§9:10 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:30 a. m.	*6:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§9:10 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*5:25 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 a. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:10 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:50 a. m.	§5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§9:40 p. m.	*7:05 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	*7:35 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:20 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Night Express	§8:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:40 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Night Express	§8:00 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	*7:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§7:30 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	*9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*	9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily*	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*	10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

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SPORTING.

THE TURF.

A MEETING IN OCTOBER.

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Executive Committee—H. W. Farrar, Abner Taylor, H. G. Pulling, J. H. McAvoy, Jewett Wilcox.

These are the officers of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, and it is to them that the public looks for a reviving in this city of the interest in turf sports which fell away with the murder of McKeever on the old cinder track. It has always been argued in these columns that an eligibly-located and well-conducted race track in Chicago could not fail of success, and until the contrary is proven that assertion must hold good. The various things that handicapped Dexter Park have been stated often enough, and need not be alluded to here, as that track is dead and buried. The new course, which a couple of enterprising business-men have constructed on the West Side, is not equaled, in point of natural advantages of location, and extent, and beauty of buildings, by any in the country. In about two weeks everything connected with it will have received the finishing touches of the various artisans, and then its control will be handed over to the gentlemen whose names head this article.

When the building of the track was begun there was talk of giving a trotting meeting in August, but although the buildings might have been completed in time for this there would have been trouble in securing just the class of horses that are wanted to take part in the meeting. What Chicago is after is the best, and nothing else will satisfy it. The great Eastern stables of Splan, Green, Mace, Murphy, and others, with their brilliant array of flyers, must be secured to inaugurate the new track. Col. J. W. Conley, who takes a lively interest in the matter, returned from an Eastern trip yesterday, and last week, at the Rochester meeting, interviewed all the leading drivers and owners, and learned that they would be only too glad to come here with their horses and compete for the liberal purses that will be offered. But nearly all of them are at present bound by engagements until the close of September, and consequently the Chicago meeting will be given during the second week in October. That it will be a grand success, if the weather is fair, there can be no doubt. The programme as arranged is an attractive one, nearly all the purses being for horses of the faster classes, and, by its arrangement, all the animals that made low records in the Central Circuit will be brought together in different classes. As the matter now stands, Chicago will have four days of first-class sport, and a chance to witness the performances of such noted animals as Rarus, Lula, Hopeful, Proteine, Mattie, Dame Trot, Dick Swiveller, etc.

QUEER DOINGS AT FREEPORT.

For the past two or three seasons there have been complaints from horsemen that the track at Freeport, in this State, was not run exactly on the square, but although there have been rumor and gossip enough about the matter, no one of the interested parties has had nerve enough to do more than enter a vigorous protest against the manner in which affairs at Taylor Park were conducted. A Chicago man has taken the matter in hand, however, and before he is through with it the Freeport manipulators may discover that when they attempted to play their little game on a resident of this town they woke up the wrong party. On the fourth day of the recent meeting at Freeport, which began July 31, there was a purse of $800 offered, free to all, and the entries were Monroe Chief, owned by A. W. Longley, Esq., of this city, and driven by Peter Johnson; Mazo-Manie, the Milwaukee horse; and the Michigan mare Lady Turpin. In the brief telegraphic accounts of the race received in this city, it was simply stated that at the close of the third heat Monroe Chief was distanced for foul driving.

Understanding that there were some interesting facts connected with the case, a TRIBUNE man undertook to hunt them up and met with the most gratifying success. It seems that the first two heats of the race were won easily by Monroe Chief, Lady Turpin being second, and Mazo-Manie quitting every time in the homestretch. In the third heat Lady Turpin got away with the lead, and at the half-mile pole was three lengths in advance of Monroe Chief, who led Mazo-Manie a length. At the three-quarter pole the Chief had collared Turpin, and after a good race down the stretch, beat her home a length. Everybody supposed that the race was over, as it was evident that the Chicago horse had won three heats. When Eugene Rood, who was driving Mazo-Manie, came back to the stand to weigh, he said to the judges: "Johnson drove me foul on the backstretch." No notice was taken of the remark by Longley or Johnson, especially as the judges did not call upon the latter for his statement of the facts, as they should have done in case the complaint of Rood was given any consideration. The horses in the 2:48 race were then called up and trotted a heat, after which it was announced that Lady Turpin had won the third heat in the free-for-all, Monroe Chief being distanced on account of foul driving. When the news of the extraordinary decision reached Mr. Longley, he at once went to the judges and asked them why Johnson's side of the story had not been heard. To this Warner, the Secretary of the track, replied that the horse had not been distanced on the testimony of Rood at all, but upon that of the patrol judges. One of these, Mr. Packard, continued Warner, had stated to the judges that Johnson had "driven two positions all the way around"; and Warner further volunteered the information that the judges in the stand were unable to see the condition of affairs at the point where the foul was alleged to have taken place.

Before this conversation with the judges, or rather with Warner, for that individual seems to have done most of the talking, Mr. Longley had seen both of the patrol judges, and they had assured him that they saw nothing wrong, and had so reported to the judges of the day. When he mentioned this fact to Warner, the latter said that they had undoubtedly told him (Longley) so in order to avoid any unpleasant feeling, but they certainly reported a foul to the judges.

Longley and Johnson then talked the matter over, and finally concluded to see Messrs. Kyle and Pickard, the patrol judges, again. This was done, and both the gentlemen said they had seen nothing wrong in the heat in which the Chief was distanced. They were willing to make affidavits to this effect, and accordingly a Justice was sought out, before whom the two men swore the following:

State of Illinois, Stephenson County, ss.: S. O. Pickard, of lawful age, being first duly sworn upon his oath, does depose and say: that he was, by the Freeport Driving-Park Association, appointed a patrol judge, and was on duty as such on Aug. 2, 1878, on the occasion of the free-for-all race on said day; that he was standing near the southeast turn of the track at Taylor Park; that he carefully watched the proceedings from his point of view in the third heat of said free-for-all race; that he saw no foul driving on the part of the driver of Monroe Chief in said heat.

Lewis A. Kyle, being also sworn upon his oath, says that he was stationed as patrol judge on the north turn of the track in said heat, and that he saw no foul driving on the part of the driver of said horse in said heat.

S. O. PICKARD,
L. A. KYLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of August, A. D. 1878.
A. T. GREEN,
Justice of the Peace.

These affidavits place Warner in a very delicate and unenviable position. They give the lie direct to his statement to Longley that the patrol judges reported foul driving by the driver of Monroe Chief. Just how Warner will extricate himself remains to be seen. But there is other evidence that Warner will be obliged to surmount. A young man named Potter, son of the editor of the Freeport *Bulletin*, was in the judges' stand during the race in question, and he states positively that the patrol judges did not report any foul driving, but, on the contrary, said that everything was all right. Col. Conley, Budd Doble, Mr. Samuel Morgan, and other well-known horsemen who were present, denounced the distancing of Monroe Chief as an outrage, and offered to give their evidence in the matter if called upon to do so. Even the owner of Lady Turpin, who was directly benefited by the decision, as it gave his mare the race, said it was a shame and a fraud.

Why this extraordinary and universally condemned decision was given, THE TRIBUNE cannot state, but there is talk of pool-box manipulation, etc., and it is openly charged that after the race, Warner had some pool tickets on the field against Monroe Chief cashed. At all events the matter will be taken before the Board of Appeals, and it is to be hoped that body will ventilate it thoroughly, and act with decision. In the meantime, horsemen will fight shy of Freeport.

And now that THE TRIBUNE has taken this track in hand, it proposes to expose some deviltry in the matter of suppressing time, a practice that has long been the curse of more than one track, otherwise respectable. It is generally very difficult to prove a matter of this kind, since both the interested parties, the horse owner or driver, and the judges, are equally anxious to hide the secret in their breasts. But a case has at last been secured in which, to use a policeman's expression, the Freeport judges appear to be "dead to rights." On the same day that the Monroe Chief outrage was perpetrated, Johnson, the driver of that horse, was driving the stallion Envoy in the 2:48 race. This horse won the first heat, as timed by watches in the hands of several responsible and capable men, in 2:25¾, none of them making it slower than 2:26. After the heat was over Johnson drove to the stable, and had just got the horse unhitched when a patrol judge rode up at furious speed and hurriedly took Johnson into a stall, where the following interesting conversation took place:

Judge—"What time do you want for this heat?"
Johnson—"I don't know."
Judge—"What is the horse's record?"
Johnson—"2:29."

"All right," said the judge, and away he dashed. The time was hung out—2:29. Envoy afterwards trotted another heat in 2:26, and it was hung out 2:28.

But this is not the only instance in which, it is alleged, the time was fixed to suit owners. According to reliable men who were there, the following cases also occurred:

In the 2:29 race Foxie V. trotted in 2:24, as timed by a dozen watches, but 2:26 went on the board. In this race Peter Johnson held a watch on Amboy, who was second, and that horse made the mile in 2:25.

In the 2:37 race, Mignon trotted in 2:28¼, and it was announced as 2:30. Josephine, who won this race, took a heat in 2:29, but 2:31 were the figures hung out.

In the 2:29 race, Amboy trotted one heat in 2:29, and the immaculate Warner afterwards said that the driver of the horse came into the stand after the heat and said that, as his horse was going into the stud, he would like a fast record, "and therefore," said Warner, "we gave him a little the advantage." This "little" was three seconds, the time announced being 2:26.

All these facts have come to THE TRIBUNE from reliable parties. In regard to the suppression of time on Envoy, there seems to be no room for doubt. The penalty for this kind of work is expulsion from the National Association, and when Mr. Longley's lawyer is arguing the Monroe Chief case before the Board of Appeals he should also present that of Envoy, and secure the expulsion of the judges who were in with it.

HOW 2:14 WAS BEATEN.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE gave the particulars of Rarus' great heat in the special trial of speed at the Cleveland meeting, and also announced that at Buffalo the previous day he had trotted a second heat in 2:13¼. The best description of the performance that has come to this office is that in the Buffalo *Courier* of a week ago to-day. It is as follows.

Without leaving the track, the horse again came down and got the word, but broke almost immediately, and was turned before reaching the draw-gate, brought back, and blanketed for a couple of minutes. Now came the hour of victory. Again Rarus came flying down, this time as steady as clock-work, the word was given, and with the runner at his girths he flew along. Every foot-fall was eagerly watched, not a mistake did he make, and when the quarter-pole was passed the watches marked 33½ seconds, a 2:14 gait, and on the slowest quarter of the track. The straight work of the back-stretch was now before him, where his mighty stride could have its perfect work, and along this he flew at a terrible pace, reaching the half in 1:05¾, or 2:11½ gait, and trotting the second quarter in 32¼ seconds, a 2:09 gait. The speed was slackened very little on the third-quarter, the gallant trotter never making a skip or faltering, and when the timers noted 1:38¾ at the three-quarter pole, the exclamation, "He'll do it," was heard all over the track. Now the seconds become precious, the horse was tiring, as Splan could feel, and as the wire was approached he gently touched him with his whip, tap, tap, on his hind quarters. Two minutes was recorded by the watches, and he was nearly at the distance stand; 2:10, and he was within 100 feet of the score; 2:11, 2:12, and he is only fifty feet away; 2:13, and he is here, and click go scores of watches as he sweeps under the wire, and the index hands point to the hereafter memorable figures, 2:13¼. Everybody knew the horse had done it, but the shouting did not begin until the board was hung out from the judges' stand. Then the cheering was tremendous, the quarter-stretch was alive with people waving their hats and hurrahing, the crowds in the grand stands rose up in a body, the ladies clapped their gloved and jeweled hands and waved their handkerchiefs, and the men hallooed themselves hoarse. Directly Splan appeared in the judges' stand, and received an ovation, and was presented with a basket of lovely flowers.

THE ROCHESTER MEETING.

Last year Rochester was the only point in the Central Circuit whose meeting was a pronounced success. The railroad strikes prevented a large attendance at Cleveland; the Pool bill killed the interest at Buffalo; but Rochester came out in a blaze of glory, and gave a meeting of unexampled brilliancy. This year, however, things were different. Cleveland and Buffalo had all the success they could wish for, the average time at each being better than 2:22, figures never before reached at a trotting meeting in this or any other country. When the horses reached Rochester many of them were a little sore from the fast and protracted races they had been obliged to contest during the previous two weeks, and it was hardly to be expected that they would appear at their best. In addition to this the track, which when right is one of the fastest in the country, was about two seconds slow. All these causes combined against fast time or brilliant performances, and consequently there are none to record.

On the first day, Charley Green's mare Dame Trot, who won so handily at the other points in the Circuit, was beaten easily by Wildair. This horse was very successful at the small Eastern meetings early in the season, and won his races so easily that he was pretty well advertised as a watch-breaker by the time he reached the Central Circuit. At Cleveland and Buffalo he was rank and unsteady, and, although showing great speed in places, was unable to win a heat from Green's black mare. Since passing into Splan's hands Wildair seems to have improved, and won his race at Rochester in straight heats, the time being 2:24½, 2:22, 2:24½. Lady Hoag, the animal that created such a sensation in California two years ago by trotting trial miles in wonderfully fast time, she being then known as "The Stark Mare," was entered in this race but did not start. Neither did the Canuck trotter, St. Patrick, who has been trying to get a Circuit record for several years. Proteine, the wonderful daughter of Blackwood, captured the 2:22 race on the same day, Dick Swiveller taking the first heat and reducing his record to 2:20½. On Wednesday the 2:28 horses had a hot battle, the Western mares, Croxie and Lucille, being the chief contestants. It was evidently arranged for Croxie to win the race, but the fourth heat was such a "dizzy" one that the judges put Johnny Murphy behind Lucille, and he piloted her to victory in the two succeeding heats. In the 2:24 race, Edwin Forrest repeated his victories at Cleveland and Buffalo, winning the first, second, and fourth heats, Dick Moore taking the third in slow time. Indianapolis captured the purse for 2:30 horses on the third day, but the time was slow, the best heat being 2:25½. Hopeful won the free-for-all, Great Eastern and Cozette being the only ones to start against him. The fastest mile was 2:20. Friday's races were prolonged ones. In the 2:26 class Steve Maxwell took two heats in 2:27, 2:24½; after which Jersey Boy captured a couple in 2:25½, 2:26¾, and yesterday morning, to which time the race was postponed, he took the deciding heat in 2:25½. The 2:20 race on Friday was a long one. John H. took the first heat, Banquo the second, May Queen the third, and Adelaide the fourth. A postponement until yesterday morning was then had, when Powers, who had been taking things easy, came along in grand style, and won the fifth, sixth, and seventh heats in 2:21, 2:22, 2:24½,—the first being the fastest heat of the race, and reducing his record a quarter of a second. The table of winners is as follows:

Name.	Sire.	Record.	Previous record.	Amount won.
Rarus	C'nklin's Abd'lah	2.17¼	2.13¼	$1,500
Powers	Volunteer	2.21	2.21¼	1,000
Proteine	Blackwood	2.20¼	2.19¾	1,000
Edwin Forrest	Ned Forrest	2.20¼	2.18¾	900
Jersey Boy	Young Volunteer	2.25¼	2.27	750
Lucille	Exchequer	2.22	2.21	600
Adelaide	Phil Sheridan	2.22	2.19¼	600
Indianapolis	Tatler	2.25¼	2.21	500
Wildair	Sherman Morgan	2.22	2.24¼	500
Dick Swiveller	Walkill Chief	2.20¼	2.23	500
Dick Moore	Belmont	2.24¾	2.21	450
Steve Maxwell	Unknown	2.24¼	2.23	375
John H.	Black Bashaw	2.24¼	2.19¼	300
Lysander Boy	Lysander	None	2.25	300
Croxie	Clark Chief	2.25	2.30	300
Woodford Mamb	Mamb Chief	None	2.22¼	270
Chestnut Hill	Hysdik	None	2.21	250
Dame Trot	Mess. Duroc	None	2.21	250
Wolford's Z.	Capt. Beaumont	None	2.24¼	250
Lady Pritchard	G. M. Banner	None	2.21	200
Banquo	Unknown	2.22¼	2.21	200
Lady Mills	Chosroes	None	2.24¼	180
Daroy	Delmonico	None	2.25	150
C. W. Woolley	Unknown	None	2.22¼	150
Gray Salem	Unknown	None	2.27	150
Bonesetter	Brooks Horse	None	2.23	150
Hamb. Mamb	Curtis Hamb.	None	2.27¼	120
Scott's Thomas	Gen. Thomas	None	2.33	100
Volunteer Maid	Volunteer	None	2.25¼	100

Whole number of heats trotted ... 37
Fastest heat (by Rarus) ... 2.17¼
Slowest heat (by Indianapolis) ... 2.27

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The unfinished races began at 10 o'clock, a free gate bringing an immense crowd. In the 2:26 race, the fifth and last heat was won by Jersey Boy, Steve Maxwell taking second money, Bonesetter third, Wolford Z fourth. Time, 2:25½.

In the 2:20 race the fifth heat was won by Powers; the rest as follows: King Philip, Banquo, Richard, Lew Scott, John H., May Queen, Adelaide. Time, 2:22.

The sixth heat was won by Powers, Adelaide second, John H. third, Banquo fourth, May Queen, who came first, distanced for foul driving. Time, 2:22.

The seventh heat and purse was won by Powers, Adelaide second, John H. third, Banquo fourth. Time, 2:24½.

Rarus trotted a third heat, making the first quarter in 34; half, 1:00; three-quarters, 1:43¼; mile, 2:17¾; losing the purses, as he had to average 2:18. He would have done it, but broke on the home-stretch.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The steeple-chase was won by Problem, Trouble second, Deadhead third. Time, 4:52½.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The track is in fair condition to-day. The first race, for the Kentucky stakes, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Uncas, Harold second, Idler third. Time, 1:20¼.

The second race, Summer handicap, for all ages, mile and three-quarters, was won by Loulanier, Bushwhacker second, Virginius third. Time, 3:14. Susquehanna was scratched.

The free handicap, one and an eighth miles, was won by Bonnie Wood, Belmont's filly second, Hattie F. third. Time, 2:02½.

TRACK TALK.

The dam of Proteine is also the dam of Belle Brasfield.

John Splan drove Hopeful in the free-for-all race at Buffalo.

Monroe Chief trots in the stallion race at Mendota this week.

Calmar, one of the phenomenal horses of 1877, is in ordinary at Cleveland. He has lost his speed.

White-faced Jim, an English pony, 14¼ hands high, recently trotted two miles at Alexandra Park in 5:12½.

Mr. John D. Morders, the breeder of Clark Chief, has become insane, and been sent to a Kentucky asylum.

Alleveur, 3 years, by Gilroy, has been purchased by Michael Murphy, and will be trained for hurdle-racing.

The London *Sportsman* of July 27 announces the safe arrival of the thoroughbred American yearlings shipped per steamer Wisconsin not long ago.

There will be a series of trotting races at the Paris Exposition, Sept. 7, when $12,500 in purses will be offered. Spotted Colt expects to win his share of the events.

Mr. Charles M. Cottrill, Secretary of the Milwaukee Driving Park, was in this city yesterday. He predicts the most complete success for the new Chicago track.

Nominations for the three classic events in England next year closed recently, and foot up as follows: Epsom Derby, 265 subscribers; The Oaks, 201; and the St. Leger, 266.

Spotted Colt, record 2:25½, was shipped to France last Thursday, in charge of his trainer, John H. Bishop. He is entered in some kind of a race at the Paris Exposition.

About 300 people visited the new track yesterday. Everything is progressing favorably, and as soon as some of the stables are completed, Budd Doble will send his horses there.

The Minneapolis Association will transport free of charge from Chicago or Milwaukee all horses which enter at its meeting. This is an inducement to horsemen to take part in the Milwaukee meeting, to be held Aug. 27 to 30.

William Lakeland's stable of runners, consisting of Little Reb, Mary R., and Adventure, has been shipped to Kentucky, where they will remain until the fall meetings are over, when a journey to New Orleans will be taken.

Lysander Boy, who has been doing such good trotting in the 2:22 class through the Central Circuit, is a dark chestnut gelding by Lysander, a son of Hambletonian. He is owned by Malloy & Pendergast, of Syracuse, N. Y., and driven by Jack Feek, the man who brought out Great Eastern.

It seems that in the eighth heat of the 2:28 race at the Buffalo meeting, in which the only starters were Croxie and Lucille, the former winning in 2:19¼, Croxie lost a boot and shoe at the three-quarter pole. John Murphy, who drove her, stated to the judges that he was offered $2,500 to drop the heat to Lucille.

Mr. H. T. Helm's work on "American Roadsters and Trotting Stallions" has already been attended to in these columns. It has since been issued from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., and forms a volume of over 500 pages, plentifully interspersed with cuts of America's noted trotting stallions. It is a work that everyone interested in horses should have.

"J. W. H."—Address M. L. Clark, Jr., Louisville, Ky., for the rules of the Louisville Association, and Charles Wheatley, Esq., Fordham, N. Y., for the Saratoga rules. The rules at each place are different, and both are for running horses only. The rules of the National Trotting Association may be had by addressing T. J. Vail, Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

The stallion Indianapolis, that is trotting through the central circuit, is said to be the rankest kind of a quitter on the homestretch. In the fourth heat of his race at Buffalo he was beaten by C. W. Woolley in 2:22¼, but although this may seem, and is, fast for a fourth heat, the last quarter was trotted at only a 2:30 clip, and it was in this quarter that Woolley overhauled and beat the favorite.

A writer in the Cleveland *Leader* has figured up the summaries of the trotting meetings at that place for the past eight years, and gives the following as the average time at each meeting. It shows conclusively the advancement in speed of the American trotter:

1871	2:36	1875	2:24¾
1872	2:29	1876	2:24
1873	2:27¼	1877	2:23
1874	2:25¼	1878	2:21¾

The American horses made but a sorry show at the late July meeting at Newmarket. On the 9th, in the 2-year-old stakes, half a mile, the Duke of Hamilton's Glen Jorsa, by imp. Glenelg, out of Ulrica, by Lexington, 117 pounds, and Mr. M. H. Sanford's Requital, 122 pounds, were both entered and ran, but failed to get a place. On the 10th, Mr. Sanford's Miss Ward, 3 years old, by Baywood, out of Ear Ring, by Ringgold, was entered and ran for the July cup, three-quarter mile, 109 pounds up, but failed to get a place. Same day in the Beaufort stakes, handicap, one mile, Mr. Sanford's Start, 4 years old, by imp. Glenelg, out of Stamps, by Lexington, 118 pounds up, ran unplaced. On the 11th, same gentleman's Brown Prince, 4 years old, by Lexington, out of imp. Brittania IV., 111 pounds up, ran unplaced in the July handicap, three-quarter mile. Start also ran unplaced, same day, in the summer handicap, two miles, 124 pounds up. On the 12th Mr. Sanford's Requital ran unplaced for the Stetchworth stakes, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs 136 yards, with 127 pounds up.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON—CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—It is such a common affair for the Boston Club to promenade over the prostrate forms of the clubs which take the trouble to fall down in their path that it seems hardly worth while to point out that to-day's game was like most others played on these grounds. What will impress the reader of the score the most, next to the Bostons being able to win the ball, is the number of men left on bases by Chicago batsmen. In the line of plays which will be talked over come first in order the pitching done by Larkin, after that O'Rourke's work, and a particularly good stop by Start of one of the most dangerous-looking throws Capt. Ferguson had a chance to make. Joe put the runner out by a left-handed catch, and he did it purposely.

O'Rourke was left on first, earning it in the first inning. Hankinson threw badly to Start in the fifth inning, the result being that Joe and the ball got under the runner, who brought up at third on the play, and an out to centre field let him in.

In every other inning except the final one the Chicagos played the full game, so far as pitching and fielding is concerned, and not a man of the other side got to a base. There was but one inning in which the Whites appeared to realize the proper use to be made of a bat-stick. Sullivan drove a safe one to Manning, Harbidge was second out to O'Rourke, and Start and Anson batted the new man home. Then a bad pitch and Ferguson's base on called balls filled the bases. Hankinson tried his best towards winning the game. The catch off the hit by O'Rourke was an extraordinary one, and unquestionably cut off two runs at the least.

In every inning but the fourth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh the Whites were on the bases by batting. Two were left in the first inning, Anson on second and Harbidge on third. In the seventh inning Ferguson failed them, and McClellan and Sullivan were of more harm than good to Hankinson and Larkin in the eighth inning.

The ninth inning saw the game a tie, and the tenth likewise. Morrill's safe hit in the eleventh inning completed the Boston's batting score. When he got started for second Harbidge sent the ball across too low. The collision between the runner and McClellan wound up in a tumble for the latter. The ball went past Anson and Morrill made his run. There was a good attendance, but the weather was unfavorable.

SCORE.

BOSTON.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Wright, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Leonard, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	0	1	1	5	0	1
Manning, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burdock, 2 b.	4	1	0	1	6	4	0
Sutton, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Morrill, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	12	0	1
Bond, p.	4	0	0	1	0	6	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	4	1	1
Total	36	2	3	5	33	16	7
CHICAGO.							
Harbidge, c.	5	0	1	2	4	0	1
Start, 1 b.	5	0	1	3	17	0	0
Anson, c. f.	5	0	2	3	5	0	0
Ferguson, s. s.	4	0	1	2	1	4	0
Hankinson, 3 b.	4	0	0	1	2	1	1
Cassidy, r. f.	5	0	0	0	2	1	1
Larkin, p.	5	0	3	3	1	3	0
McClellan, 2 b.	5	0	0	2	0	5	0
Sullivan, l. f.	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	43	1	9	17	33	14	3

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Chicago, 1.
First base on errors—Boston, 2 times; Chicago, 3 times.
First base on called balls—Hankinson, Ferguson.
Left on bases—Boston, 1; Chicago, 12.
Wild throws—Sutton, Hankinson, Harbidge.
Wild pitch—Bond.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1.
Balls called—On Bond, 31; on Larkin, 16.
Strikes called—Off Bond, 30; Larkin, 34.
Struck out—Hankinson, Larkin, McClellan.
Double plays—Sutton and Morrill, Cassidy and Start.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
Umpire—Daniels.

OTHER GAMES.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Cincinnati, 9; Milwaukee, 0; six innings.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Indianapolis, 6; Providence, 5.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 10.—Lowells, 3; Manchesters, 2.

LEAGUE ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—The National League Professional Ball Clubs held a special meeting here last evening and to-day. The business done is fully stated in the following address issued to the public and players to-day, over the signature of President Hulbert, of Chicago:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10, 1878.—The National League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs having met as above dated, at a time when it is possible to accurately estimate the financial and other results of the season of 1878, offers the following as the conclusions as to the present season and its recommendations for the future. The League believes that its efforts to present the distinctively national game of the country as an exhibition in the best possible manner, and under the most stringent regulations, have been appreciated and approved, and that all lovers of pure and manly sport will concede that its efforts have been directed towards the elevation of the game. It is part of the experience of the League clubs for the season of 1878 that the dullness in business and depression have so far affected their receipts that a general loss is already assured. At the same time, it is apparent that under the present system this loss must all fall upon the associations from which the players receive all the money earned and much more.

The League declines to continue business on this principle, and takes this time to announce to players that for 1879 the aggregate salaries paid by each club must not exceed a sum which the experience of this year has shown can be earned. It has not, however, after discussion, seemed wise at this time to attempt to restrict any association as to what it shall pay any or all of the men in its employ.

In the line of reduction of expenses within probable income the League has, at the meeting above dated, entered into an agreement which binds its members to make the contract season of 1879 six months, and no longer, to-wit.: From April 1 to Sept. 30, both inclusive. It is expected that by thus giving the player fully half the year for the pursuit of any trade or business which he may have he will be enabled to devote the other half to play at less cost to the clubs than when, as in the past, he received his entire support from them.

By the terms of the agreement last named the clubs have bound themselves not to pay money advances during the winter season, they believing that this practice has in the past encouraged idleness and discouraged some players from following such business or trade as they were fitted for.

A uniform style of contract has been approved.

It has been announced to the League that certain clubs desire memberships in it. It is therefore proper to say that the clubs now holding membership will expect from applicants compliance with the agreements above noted as a condition precedent to admission.

By order of the League,
W. A. HULBERT, President.

This dismisses the idea of grading salaries and other nonsense of that kind which has been advocated.

NOLAN TO BE BOUNCED.

It is likely that "The Only Nolan" will be expelled from the Indianapolis Club and from the League. He has been acting strangely of late, and Thursday night refused duty on the ground that his brother was dead in Paterson, N. J., and he wanted to go to the funeral. It appears, from the best evidence at hand, that no brother was dead or ill, and if that be proved, Nolan will be expelled for refusing duty on false pretenses. Healy, of Providence, pitched for Indianapolis here to-day and made a fine display. He has been engaged by President Pettit to fill Nolan's place.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The position of the contestants was not changed by the past week's games. Chicago is still second, but Boston has a more commanding lead than at any time during the season. Providence is looming up, and will push Cincinnati close for third place. The latter Club seems to be "all tore up," losing three or four games to non-League clubs last week. Following is the record up to last evening:

CLUBS.	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Providence	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Games won
Boston	....	5	6	5	6	9	31
Chicago	4	....	0	4	8	10	26
Cincinnati	3	6	....	6	4	5	24
Providence	3	1	3	....	8	6	21
Indianapolis	0	4	8	1	....	4	17
Milwaukee	0	2	2	3	2	....	9
Games lost	10	18	19	19	28	34	128

RESUME OF THE WEEK.

Following is a brief statement of the results of the principal games played last week. Those marked with a star were League games:

Aug. 5—Chicago, 3; Utica, 1.
Aug. 5—Cincinnati, 9; Rochester, 1.
Aug. 5—Springfield (Mass.), 6; Forest City, 1.
Aug. 5—Buffalo, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Aug. 5—Peoria Reds, 12; Davenport, 5.
Aug. 6—Cincinnati, 2; Star, 1.
Aug. 6—Peoria Reds, 3; Dubuque, 1.
Aug. 7—*Providence, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
Aug. 7—Hornell, 4; Springfield (Mass.), 4.
Aug. 7—Buffalo, 7; Cincinnati, 1.
Aug. 7—Peoria Reds, 6; Forest City (Rockford), 1.
Aug. 7—Milwaukee, 2; National, 1.
Aug. 8—*Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Aug. 8—*Providence, 8; Indianapolis, 8.
Aug. 8—Buffalo, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Aug. 8—Peoria Reds, 8; Forest City, 4.
Aug. 8—Hornell, 5; Springfield, 3.
Aug. 8—Milwaukee, 11; National, 3.
Aug. 9—*Providence, 12; Indianapolis, 6.
Aug. 9—*Providence, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Aug. 9—*Boston, 3; Chicago, 0.
Aug. 9—Star, 3; Tecumseh, 1.
Aug. 9—Forest City, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Aug. 10—*Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Aug. 10—*Cincinnati, 9; Milwaukee, 0.
Aug. 10—*Indianapolis, 6, Providence, 5.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The standing of the ten clubs remaining in the race is as follows, up to last evening:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Played.*
Stars	24	8	32
Buffalos	23	10	33
Tecumsehs	23	13	36
Uticas	19	9	28
Rochesters	19	16	35
Hornells	17	16	33
Lowells	16	18	34
Manchesters	14	18	32
Worcesters	9	22	31
Springfields	6	21	27

GAMES TO COME.

Following is a list of the more prominent games announced for this week. The League games are designated by a star:

MONDAY—*Cincinnati vs. Milwaukee, at Cincinnati.

TUESDAY—*Chicago vs. Providence, at Providence; *Indianapolis vs. Boston, at Boston; *Cincinnati vs. Milwaukee, at Cincinnati; Springfield vs. Utica, at Utica.

WEDNESDAY—Springfield vs. Albany, at Albany; *Cincinnati vs. Milwaukee, at Cincinnati.

THURSDAY—*Chicago vs. Providence, at Providence; *Indianapolis vs. Boston, at Boston; *Cincinnati vs. Milwaukee, at Cincinnati; Worcester vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.

FRIDAY—*Cincinnati vs. Milwaukee, at Cincinnati.

SATURDAY—*Chicago vs. Providence, at Providence; *Indianapolis vs. Boston, at Boston; Lowell vs. Springfield, at Springfield.

NEW YORK PROSPECTS.

On his way from Rochester to Providence Mr. Pettit, President of the Indianapolis Club, seems to have taken in the New York *Clipper* office. It is well known that Mr. Pettit expects to locate in New York next season (or before it commences), and also that he has a strong desire to march with a more successful team than the one he has had this season. Among the other premises which go to make up an understanding of the question is the one that Mr. Pettit has about lost faith in the absolute and supreme ability of Nolan as a pitcher. It took a long time to get that out of him, but it is now out (or pretty nearly), and Mr. Pettit believes that Nolan is no better than anybody else when put into a tight place and opposed by a lot of hard-headed, earnest batters, who put their collective and compared experience against his personal skill. This doesn't touch on the question of honesty at all. Well, then, suppose Mr. Pettit in New York: what does he propose to do? Why he has set his eye (so the *Clipper* says) on McCormick, p.; Flint, c.; Start, 1 b.; Quest, 2 b.; Hague, 3 b.; G. Wright, s. s.; York, l. f.; Remsen, c. f.; Shaffer, r. f.; with Clapp and Bradley as changes in pitching and catching. "But," as a rival manager said to a TRIBUNE reporter last week, "what will I be doing all this while? Most of them he can have, but where will I be asleep while he is picking up Start, Remsen, Shaffer, Clapp, and Quest?" And, further, one W. A. Hulbert is now in the East, and it isn't likely that he will be asleep to the interests of Chicago; the record doesn't show that he is likely to be. But beyond the question of a team for New York comes that of a ground; the proposal now is to use Fleetwood Park. This is not a bad place—when you get to it. But to go from down town one must take the elevated railroad to Forty-second street, then the steam-cars for ten minutes, and then walk a good bit. Will that do? Will people go that distance? Those are the questions, and it seems as if the success of a New York nine depended on answering them satisfactorily rather than on the make-up of a nine.

THE MILLER MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—The card in last Sunday's TRIBUNE does me a wrong in regard to my leaving the Davenport Base-Ball Club. In the first place I gave them over a week's notice. Also, our manager, while in Burlington, wrote to the Directors, telling them that I was going to quit when I got back to Davenport. The reason I quit was that they broke their contract with me, just as they did with Rockwell, Morris, and Glaspell, only I gave them one week's notice, and the Directors of the Club only gave them a minute's notice, after engaging them for a season of five months. Was that right? The reason I had for leaving the Club was that in the beginning of the season they said they could only pay the in and out fielders so much and no more. I signed with them just the same as the rest, and I did my duty faithfully, and worked hard for the interest of the Club, until less than a month ago, when they let those players go without waiting to see if they could get anything to do. They engaged other players in their stead, and gave them big salaries, so you see they broke their contract right there. I told them I wanted as much as they got, and wanted to be released; but they would not give it to me, and then I asked for my release, and told them I would go anyhow if they did not give it to me, which I did. In regard to me being in debt to them, I confess that I do owe the Club $11. But they do not say how much they are indebted to the other members of the Club. These are facts which I can prove, and in conclusion I would say that if Mr. Green, the head man of the Club, will publish the letter I wrote him the day I left Davenport, the public can then judge who was in the right. Respectfully,

JOSEPH W. MILLER.

GENERAL NOTES.

Force will probably play in Washington next season.

The Manchesters were said to have disbanded, but a later dispatch says the Club will play the season out.

On the recent trip of the New Bedfords, Gore made eight three-base hits and four home runs in twelve games.

Girls like base-ball players for lovers because they are so accustomed to the waist-high business.—*Hackensack Republican.*

Companies B and C, of the First Regiment, played Friday afternoon at White Stocking Park. B was successful by a score of 16 to 15.

The fight for the International championship has narrowed down among the Stars, Buffalos, and Tecumsehs, with odds in favor of the Stars.

The *Clipper* jumps on the wrong side of the fence, as usual, and advocates uniform salaries,—a thing which is not only impracticable but also foolish.

Yesterday's game between the Cincinnati and Milwaukee Clubs was the first of fifteen consecutive games to be played by the former Club on their own grounds.

There will be a game of base-ball at White-Stocking Park next Saturday, the 17th, between the Grocers and Board-of-Trade men, for the benefit of Hahnemann Hospital.

The Oakland and Lake View nines played yesterday on the Chicago University grounds, and the Lake Views were defeated—an unusual thing for them—by a score of 6 to 2.

Mr. S. Wangersheim, centre-fielder and change catcher of the Clipper B. B. Club, of this city, has got his release, and will play the balance of the season with the Crooks.

Hartford has a Chinese base-ball club. Chin, the third baseman, does all the talking, and Mr. Slang Yung, the pitcher, sends 'em in hotter than any 'Melican man in the profession.

A correspondent suggests the following team for next year: Brown, c.; Larkin, p.; Start, 1 b.; Burdock, 2 b.; Sutton, 3 b.; Ferguson, s. s.; O'Rourke, c. f.; Pike, l. f.; Cassidy, r. f.

The Chicago Club played a part of last Monday's game at Utica in the rain, and the players were thoroughly wet through. As a consequence, Remsen was taken with chills at Boston and was laid up.

It is understood that in return for Barnes' suit to recover $1,000 salary, which he claims is still due him on his contract of 1876 with the Chicago Ball Club, that organization will soon commence an action against Barnes for $1,000 for damage done the Club by his failure to play.

Capt. Clapp, of the Indianapolis Club, denies the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* story relative to the purchase of pool-tickets by a member of his team. He makes out a good case, and dares the *Enquirer* to produce the proof. Cincinnati will never get over the defeats sustained at the hands of Hoosiers.

"Proud Pike. How He Whacked It to Whoop-La William," is the way the Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of the batting of Pike in the Providence-Cincinnati 9-3 game, he making four clean hits, including a three-baser, off Will White, and played second base admirably for the Providence, taking Sweasy's place.

It is stated, with apparent reason, that Clapp and Bradley have struck hands and sworn to go together next season. It seems sure that Brad has recovered the skill which he seemed to have lost when he was in Chicago, and that he is playing a strong game again. And if this be true, we shall see the old-heads back again—probably in St. Louis.

The rumors concerning 1879 come thick and fast. It is stated on what seems good authority that Cleveland, Buffalo, Lowell, New York, Washington, and St. Louis will apply for admission to the League, and, per contra, that there isn't much chance for Indianapolis and Milwaukee to take another year. There is not one chance in ten that the League will take in more clubs than will make its number eight. Suppose, then, that the eight were Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Cleveland in the West, and Boston, Providence, New York, and Buffalo in the East, how would that suit? The terms East and West here used are only comparative, and based on the fact that the best schedule can only be made where there are an equal number of clubs in each division.

In the *Clipper* latest at hand there appears a statement of the average record of the six League clubs in batting and fielding for three months ended with July. Naturally enough (seeing that the table appears in the *Clipper*) the Chicagos are put down as the poorest batting team in the League. Every well-posted man in the game would naturally laugh at this, the more so that the figures given the Chicagos for a club average (.239) are less than any man's record in the team, bar one. The real truth of the matter is that the Chicago Club's average up to the end of July was .304 instead of .239. The *Clipper* adds, "If it was 'batting which wins,' where would the Boston and Chicago nines have been at the end of July?" The answer is easy. The Chicagos would have been at the the top. Ask us a harder one.

The *Clipper* had the following advice to give the League managers, who met in Providence Friday, relative to salaries of players and the hiring of men before the season was finished:

In the first place, the League must long ere this have arrived at the conclusion that they had been "paying very dear for their whistle." Even at the best of times the present remuneration for the services of a professional ball-player would be out of all proportion to the value of the work done, and in these "hard times" this is specially the case. Their work—or play, rather—is really no work at all, comparatively speaking, and yet they have been paid salaries which men of education and talent fail to get even in the higher class of business occupations. A professional player's services are only available from May to November at most, and yet some men have been paid as high as $3,000 for six months of service, while the lowest salary has exceeded $600 for the same period. As the times go now, the hardest-worked player of a professional nine—the pitcher—should deem himself fortunate if he can command a salary of $1,200 for his six months' service, and we commend to the League the adoption of this figure as the highest salary for the best position of a professional club team, leaving $1,000 for the catcher, $900, $800, and $700 for the base positions, from third to first, $600 for short-field work, and $500 for outfielders, with a special premium, payable yearly, for such men as perform their duties to the entire satisfaction and profit of the club the season through. Remember that $1,200 a season is $200 a month, and $50 a week for the best service of a ball-player can give a club is a handsome salary. Let the League class their players by their ability—according to fielding average—in their home positions, batting averages to decide when fielding is equal, pitchers and catchers ranking as first, basemen and infielders as second, and outfielders as third. Every club, too, should be bound to abide by the League salary-rule, and, above all, there should be no engagements made until the close of the season. Another thing is the doing-away with any payments in advance of work done. Anything else is opposed to common business principles.

Boston *Herald*, Aug. 8: The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday related with particularity a story about the release of Hallinan from the Chicagos, alleging that said release was dated back by collusion between Messrs. Hulbert and Pettit, Presidents of the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs, and asserting that a gentleman from Cincinnati overheard the plan discussed by the gentlemen named "at a hotel dinner-table." A reporter yesterday met President Hulbert, and referred to the publication, upon which Mr. Hulbert said: "I do not particularly care to discuss the matter, but I have no objection to saying that I have not, for at least three months, sat at a hotel dinner-table, or any other dinner-table, with Mr. Pettit, and have not eaten a meal with him in that time. Further, the release or termination of contract with Hallinan took place July 25, and of this there is plenty of testimony, if it were needed. If the *Enquirer* undertakes to produce the affidavit of the gentleman who overheard the alleged conversation at the dinner-table, it will first have to fabricate the man, and then, when it has built him, it will have to induce him to commit perjury."

The New York *Mercury* wants a return to the old style of pitching, and enforces its argument with the following "poetry":

Let up on the scientific,
Give us more of play terrific,
Which of sport will be prolific,
Quit the men the bases hugging.
Give us some old-fashioned slugging.
Pitch the ball straight-armed and stiff,
Let the batsman bat it—biff!
Let one hit another foller,
Give the folks a chance to holler.
Keep the pitcher pitching true,
Give the outfield work to do;
Give the base-ball bally-hoo,
And raise a thundering hullabulloo.
Pitch and strike and run and jump,
And make the busy basemen hump.
Keep the fielders cutting capers
Catching fouls and long sky-scrapers.
Pops and flys and lightning grounders,
Red-hot liners, cracking bounders.
Bat the ball and give it fits,
Strike for two and three base hits,
And now and then add to the fun
By batting for a clean home run;
And to make the sport intense,
Bang the ball outside the fence.
On this science take a tumble
And people will no longer grumble.
Let up on the scientific
And give us more of play terrific.
That is the kind of hair-pin we are!

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

R. AND M.—Cummings pitched for the Philadelphia Club in 1874.

A. W. W., MUSKEGON—The first three games to be played in Chicago this month are those with the Boston Club—Aug. 27, 29, and 31.

F. H., LEROY, MINN.—"Is not a ball which strikes the batter while in his position a dead ball, whether the catcher catches the ball or not?" *Answer*—Yes.

P. J. M.—If the Davenports have beaten the Peoria Reds, no score of the game has been telegraphed to this city. The latter Club has beaten the former three times.

L.—"Please decide the following: Is McClellan, of the Chicagos, a right or left handed batter?" *Answer*—Both. He sometimes bats left-handed and sometimes right.

T. J. M.—The scores of the games asked for are as follows: June 15—Chicago, 12; Milwaukee, 2. June 25—Boston, 7; Chicago, 2. June 27—Chicago, 18; Boston, 5. June 29—Chicago, 9; Boston, 5.

A. W. K., ELKHART, IND.—The number of games played between the Cincinnati and Chicago Clubs is six, Cincinnati winning them all. The Boston and Chicago Clubs have played nine games, Chicago winning four and Boston five.

MAX, CARROLLTON, ILL.—"Who is the fastest base-runner in the League, and what is the quickest time made from base to base, if there is any record?" *Answer*—Murnan is said to be the fastest, though no record is at hand. Ed Cuthbert ran all the bases at St. Louis, in 1875, in 13½ seconds.

J. W. H., MINERAL POINT, WIS.—"Who has the best batting average in the League teams?" *Answer*—Brown, of Providence, had the best average up to May 25, but it is likely the next summing-up will show some one else as the leader. One figurer places Higham at the top at the close of July.

J. E. D., OTTAWA, ILL.—"What kind of a showing would the following team make for the championship next year: Kelly, c.; Larkin, p.; Hallinan, s. s.; Sullivan, 1 b.; McGeary, 2 b.; Foley, 3 b.; Leonard, l. f.; Hines, c. f.; O'Rourke, r. f." *Answer*—There are several weak points in it, and a much better one can be got together—on paper.

F. A. V., LOCKPORT, ILL.—"(1) Can a base-runner take more than one base on a wild pitch? (2) Can an umpire, after calling two balls, and then calling one strike on the batter, send him to the base after calling one more ball after the strike?" *Answer*—(1) The base-runner can go clear round if he can get there before he is touched with the ball. (2) Yes, provided two unfair balls were pitched before the strike and after the umpire had already called two balls.

F. O. C.—"(1) Who is Manning, the catcher in the first Chicago-Peoria game? (2) How many base-hits and errors were made in the second (9 to 0) game? (3) Why cannot Anson catch for the Chicagos? (4) Would not Fisler, of Philadelphia, make a good second-baseman for Chicago?" *Answers*—(1) Manning is the short-stop of the Franklins, of this city. (2) No score of the game was sent here. (3) Anson has had a sore hand this season which has presented him from going behind the bat. (4) Fisler would probably be an improvement on any one who has played that position in the Chicagos so far this season.

F. S. W., DENVER, COL.—"(1) How are batting averages computed,—do you divide base-hits or total bases by times at bat? (2) Does F in your scores and 1 B in other papers mean times reached first base or single base hits? (3) How are total bases computed: is it the number of bases made on personal hits? (4) How do you compute pitchers' averages? (5) How do you make fielding averages?" *Answer*—(1) Take the whole number of base-hits a player has made and divide them by the aggregate of his times at bat; the result will be a percentage (usually carried to three figures) which gives his theoretical batting ability. (2) F in THE TRIBUNE scores indicates the number of times a player has reached first base in a game. This column declines to discuss what any symbols in any other paper may or may not mean. (3) A batter gets one total base for a one-base hit, two total bases for a two-base hit, three total bases for a three-base hit, and four total bases for a home-run. The aggregate of these performances made by him give his total bases on hits. The League had another plan in 1877, but a few lazy scorers, incompetent reporters, and unfit managers succeeded in driving it out. (4) The test of a pitcher's ability is the number of clean hits made off him in a given number of chances or times at bat: therefore, sum up all the hits made off him and divide by the aggregate of the times at bat of the men who made those hits; the resulting percentage will show his efficiency. (5) Add together the total of his put-outs, assists, and errors, and you have his total chances. Divide his total number of errors by his total number of chances, and you have the percentage of errors. Subtract that from 1,000 (if you have carried the other to three places) and you have the percentage of chances accepted, which forms his fielding record. To explain: Start's record up to last week was 487 put-outs, 8 assists, and 23 errors. The sum of these (518) was his number of chances. Divide 23 by 518 and the result (.044) shows his percentage of errors. Subtract that from 1,000 and the remainder (.956) shows his record.

AQUATIC.

RECEPTION OF THE VICTORIOUS COLUMBIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The steamer bearing the victorious Columbia College crew was sighted early this morning, and soon afterwards reached quarantine. The Health Officer waited long for the expected Reception Committee of the Columbia alumni, but as they were not making an appearance he steamed to the vessel with the members of the press, and there gave to the Henley victors their welcome. After the Health-Officer had passed the vessel she steamed for her dock. Just off Governor's Island the steamer chartered by the alumni approached, those on board shouting the well-known Columbia cry. The crew were transferred to the little excursion-steamer amid the cheers of their fellow-passengers, and proceeded to the city, where they were vociferously welcomed by waiting Columbia men, the band meanwhile playing the national and college airs.

On the dock an open-carriage with two horses was in waiting to convey the crew to Delmonico's. The horses were quickly taken out, and ropes were attached to the carriage which were seized by a large party of Columbia students. Two others, Boyd and Simpson, took hold of the carriage pole as steersmen. Goodwin and Ridabock took the rear seat in the barouche and Edson and Eldridge sat opposite. The oars with which the crew achieved victory at Henley were also placed in the carriage, with the blades pointing upward, one of them being decorated with an evergreen wreath. A procession was then formed, headed by seventy of the First Regiment Band and collegians carrying the Columbia flag. Then followed the carriage drawn by two long lines of enthusiastic young men, most of whom displayed the Columbia white and blue in badges, handkerchiefs or hat-bands. The Reception Committee walked close behind the carriage, and then came a body of students and others, marching four abreast.

Before the procession left the pier, Ald. Biglin greeted the members of the crew on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, and tendered their congratulations. Capt. Goodwin arranged to confer with him next Monday in regard to a reception at the City-Hall. When the procession started the officers and workmen on the dock gave hearty cheers, which were responded to by the Columbia boys.

The line of march lay through West street, Canal, Broadway, Fifth avenue to Delmonico's. Crowds of spectators were attracted along the route, and the appearance of the victorious crew was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm.

SCULLING.

It is said by an exchange that the Kennebeccasis settled at last.

The regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen takes place at Newark, N. J., Aug. 20 and 21.

The Davenport (Ia.) Boat Club has completed its organization with an active membership of forty and a fund of over $600 to start off with.

The Halifax Rowing Association have issued a challenge in behalf of Warren Smith, to any one in America, except Hanlan and Courtney, to row a three-mile race on Bedford Basin for $500 a side.

If $5,000 will cause the race between Hanlon and Courtney to be rowed over the Lachine course, the Lachine Boating Club are prepared to offer it. Both oarsmen are said to be satisfied with the water at that point.

The amateur scullers' race, which is to come off at Silver Lake, Mass., Aug. 15, will have among its contestants, it is thought, George W. Lee, who rowed in the Henley regatta, Robert Larmon, and other well-known oarsmen. It is also said that Courtney will take part in the regatta.

There are said to be seventeen entries for the regatta at Barrie, Ont., which takes place Monday and Tuesday. Among the well-known names appear those of Hanlan, Wallace and Edward Ross, Plaisted, Morris, Coulter, Ten Eyck, and Luther.

Courtney received a letter from Trickett, the Australian oarsman, a short time since, in which the latter doubts that he can ever come to America to row a race. He offers to row Courtney on the Paramatta River, and guarantees that, win or lose the main stakes, the Union Springs man shall receive a money testimonial from Australians which will more than compensate for making the race on waters at the antipodes.

In conversation with Courtney a short time since, the Union Springs oarsman informed a Boston *Herald* reporter that he had fully determined not to row Hanlan at Toronto as late in the season as October. Friends in Canada had informed him that Ontario water at Toronto was wholly unfit for shell races as late as it was proposed to row the race for the championship of America. With regard to their respective abilities as oarsmen, Courtney claimed that the Hanlan people had secured an old paper boat formerly rowed in by him, and in that way obtained their idea of the rig since acquired by Hanlan. "He slides as I do," said Courtney; "his style is the same; he has my rig; and, everything else being equal, I ought to be as strong and enduring as the Toronto man is." Courtney means business; says if Hanlan can row as fast as his followers claim he can, he can beat anybody, but "doesn't believe it, all the same."

BILLIARDS.

CAROMS.

Joe Dion has gone on a visit to his relatives in Montreal.

Cyrille Dion was beaten by Wahlstrom in the fifteen-ball pool match played in New York last Wednesday.

Schaefer and Slosson are both in the city at present. Sexton is spending the forfeit money at Long Branch.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Stevens Point, Wis., is informed that Schaefer made an average of 66⅔ in a three-ball game at the St. Louis Tournament last spring.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FOOT NOTES.

Sir John Astley announces that O'Leary must accept John Hughes' challenge to walk for the six-days championship of the world, or forfeit the belt and title.

William Gale, of Cardiff, Wales, before permanently retiring from the cinder path, says he would like to try conclusions with E. P. Weston or O'Leary in a 1,000-mile match for £500 or £1,000 a side, the contest to take place in any suitable building or ground in London, within four months from signing articles. Should this challenge not be accepted, Gale will accept £1,000 to £300 that he walks 1,000 miles in twenty-one days.

THE TRIGGER.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Capt. Bogardus, having been successful in his matches in England, is about to return home.

There will be no international contest at Creedmoor this season, the British rifle teams having evidently had enough of it.

There will be a shooting tournament at Dexter Park Aug. 27, 28, 29, and 30, under the management of Tom Stagg, at which $4,000 in prizes will be given.

WHY THE SUNFLOWER WAS BANISHED.

Within a garden's bounds, beside a wall,
Two little shoots appeared above the earth,
Shook off their baby-leaves, and drank the dew,
And felt the sun that warmed them into birth.
And then began a consciousness of life—
A sense of individual entity—
And, bowing down its head, one murmured low:
"O! Thou that didst vouchsafe the power to be,
Help that I consecrate myself to Thee!

"For the great boon of living in this world—
Of having part with things that breathe and know—
I am so thankful, that, though little worth,
My daily prayer shall be, that I may grow
To be a blessing in some humble way,
That shall declare I have not lived in vain—
To cheer some weary mortal on his way,
Making the fainting heart forget its pain,
And take more hopefully his cross again."

The other smiled in scorn, and thus he spoke:
"While you are dreaming in humility,
I'll stretch and grow above the garden-wall,
And all mankind shall know and honor me.
I'll stare upon the sun until he winks—
I'll clothe myself in gold, bright as his own;
My leaves shall spread and grow to giant size,
And far and wide shall speed my great renown,
While you, poor thing, will live unseen, alone."

Each went to work as it had planned to do.
One took no thought for self, of dress or fame,
But gave its life in fragrance on the air,
To bless the world-sick travelers that came.
If filled with grief, no gaudy blossom mocked,
With careless contrast, the deep gloom within,
But subtle sympathy its perfume wrought,
That took away, yet chided not, the sin,
And left submission where the pain had been.

The other's every thought turned to itself—
How it should be admired and praised by men.
It strove with all its power and strength to grow
And peer above the garden-wall, and then
It blossomed full, and waved its leaves, and said:
"I'm ready for your homage; bend the knee!
I will not look upon these little flowers;
The sun is all the blossom that I see
Worthy the name of brotherhood with me."

The guardian spirit of the flowers came down,
Soft as the dew that made the garden wet,
And placed a crown of fame upon the brow
Of one, and named her Lady Mignonette.
Then to the other said: "I banish thee!
Go, stand beside some stack or barnyard-fence.
Sunflower shall be thy name for mockery,
And, for thine idle boast a just penance,
Thine eyes upon the sun are fastened hence!"

CHICAGO. MILLIE C. POMEROY.

He Wanted to Swear Off.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A boy about as tall as the table walked into 'Squire Schwab's office yesterday with a business air about him. The little rooster's eyes were bloodshot. His nose-tip blossomed like the beautiful cactus. There was a sadness about his face which is common to men of booze. Indeed, the young one bore all the evidences of a drunkard about him.

"Is the 'Squire in?" he interrogated.

"That's the Magistrate, indicated the Clerk, pointing to the Court, who was leaning back on his bench, with his legs crossed and one foot resting on the second round.

Young America walked straight up into the majestic presence of justice.

"See here, cully," he said, banging Schwab on the shoulder, which brought the latter down bang from his leaning position.

"Hello, Babe! What's up?"

"I've business for you, old boy, and don't you forget it."

"What can I do for you, sonny? Is your mother sick?"

"My mother be ——! I'm the sick cove, mind you. You're too fresh for the weather."

"What d'ye want, then?"

"I want to swear off."

"Swear off—from what? You want to be weaned, may be?"

"I want to swear off from drinking. It doesn't agree with me."

"Drinking! Drinking what?"

"Booze."

"Well, I'll be d—d!"

[The Court forgot its dignity in its astonishment.]

After some parley it was discovered that the infant drunked really wanted to reform. Squire Schwab thought, however, that the child was of too tender years to understand the meaning of an oath, and did not administer it. And such is life in a large city!

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge J. W. N. Harris, Mississippi, is at the Tremont House.

The Hon. E. W. Durant, Stillwater, Minn., is at the Sherman House.

Col. A. N. Wesley and family, of London, Ont., are at the Tremont House.

Charles Hallock, of the *Forest and Stream*, New York, is at the Sherman House.

F. P. Wyatt, Manager of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

Justice John M. Wilson is confined to his bed by sickness induced by a severe cold contracted Friday night.

L. H. Clarke, Chief Engineer Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleveland, is at the Sherman House.

The Faculty of the Woman's Medical College met last evening in Parlor M of the Sherman House, and transacted only private business.

The Chicago Yacht Club met in the rotunda of the Sherman House last evening, adjourned to the bar-room, took a drink, and went home.

The Executive Committee of the Union Soldiers' Reunion Association were to have met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. A quorum was lacking, and adjournment was had to Wednesday night.

The beautiful new Humane fountain, named Anson Stager, was dedicated to the public yesterday by about 1,000 horses and as many people drinking from it. It is located on Michigan avenue in front of the Exposition Building.

A party of ten gentlemen and ladies of Springfield, Mass., are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They are traveling under the espionage of Mr. George Darling, the General Manager of the "Blue Line," Rochester, N. Y.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 71 deg.; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.36; 8 p. m., 29.36.

If Capt. Hood wants to make himself popular in his district he will see to it that the useless curs that infest the neighborhood of Randolph and May streets are annihilated. Over fifty yelping dogs are kept in a vicinity of less than two blocks.

Edgar Carpenter, 66 years of age, former Postmaster at Lyons Station, yesterday afternoon dropped down overcome with the heat at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. He was attended by Dr. C. H. Von Tagen, and when sufficiently recovered was sent to his home.

The West Division Railway Company has done a very sensible thing in providing fly-nets for all its car, bridge, and team horses,—about 1,800 in number. The flies are unusually ravenous this season, and all owners of horses should protect them in this way. The expenditure is great, but the object is excellent.

The Chicago and Missouri Lead-Mining Company has been organized, with a capital of $500,000. Its field of operations will be Washington County, Mo. The officers are: Julius Kohn, President; O. D. Orvis, D. B. Hutchinson, John Jones, Fred H. Binder, Henry Schroeder, and George Schorl, Directors.

The Agitation Committee of the Socialistic Labor party met at No. 7 Clark street last evening to consider the report of the Committee on Elections. A tabular statement of the vote at the last Presidential election was assiduously studied, and various plans proposed for the next campaign considered. Nothing definite was done.

The Hotel-Keepers' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the *Hotel Reporter* office. The only business of public importance transacted was the appointment of a committee to consult with the railway-passenger agents in regard to issuing tickets to Exposition visitors that will enable them to remain in the city over Sunday.

Mr. Charles H. Whipple, son of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, returned to the city last evening from Louisville, on his way home, where he identified his brother's remains, which were found a few days ago in the Ohio River, the full particulars of which were given in the columns of The Tribune. The body was forwarded home for interment.

William Bliss, General Manager Boston & Albany Railroad, Springfield, Mass., with a party of lady friends, George Darling, General Manager White Line, Buffalo, N. Y., Judge A. L. Soule, Massachusetts State Supreme Court, and E. D. Hayden, Boston, who have been doing the Northern country and visiting the upper lakes, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on their way home.

The Public Library Board met yesterday afternoon, the following members being present: Messrs. Shorey (in the chair), Onahan, Walker, Mason, and Hotz. Some bids for binding were disposed of and the contract awarded. After the reference to the Library Committee of several propositions for the sale of books to the Library (one book being a year's issue of The Tribune for the year just after the great fire), the meeting adjourned.

Relying on a dispatch received at the police headquarters early yesterday morning, it was stated in The Tribune that Martin Scully, formerly Clerk of the South Side Police-Court, had been hit over the head by his wife in a drunken brawl, and was apt to die. It was also stated incidentally that Mr. Scully was short in his accounts with the city. It appears now that it was not Martin Scully but Martin Skelly who had the fight with his wife. Mr. Scully never had any trouble with his wife, and his accounts with the city are all straight.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Station-Keeper Brennan, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, found a prisoner hanging to the grating of the cells, he having used to commit the suicidal act a long leather belt which he wore about his waist. The prisoner was brought in at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon on a charge of petit larceny. He gave the name of Frank Roe, and his age 59 years. Nothing is known concerning him, and it is not thought that he has any relations in this country. The body was taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest, and found a verdict of suicide.

Matters on the City-Hall side of the new Court-House were progressing favorably when a reporter called yesterday afternoon, bricklaying being the only way in which the men were exerting themselves. Mr. Tappan, one of the contractors, and Mr. Kimball, of the Excelsior Stone Company, left Friday night for Indiana to make arrangements for the shipment of stone, about which there has been some little delay. There is very little stone at present on the ground, but by Wednesday or Thursday it will begin to arrive in large quantities, when the work of erecting the second story of the building will be begun.

The last monthly report of the Hospital for Women and Children shows the number of patients treated in the hospital to have been 36; dispensary, 90; outside cases, 6; total, 132. The donations received were: Through Mrs. Blackstone—From T. B. Blackstone, $100; John Crerar, $100. Through Dr. Mary H. Thompson—From E. W. Blatchford, $25; Dr. Thompson, three baskets of fruit. Through Mrs. McKindley—From James McKindley, $25. Through Mrs. F. B. Williams—Sale of sewing-machine, $35; from C. A. Pick & Co., half dozen glasses; from Mr. I. N. Camp, Mr. Philip Myers, Mr. C. W. Lasher, Miss Baldwin, and Rena Lysholm, fruit, etc.

The Chicago District camp-meeting will commence Thursday, the 15th, and continue two weeks. The grounds have been put in excellent shape, and accommodations prepared in anticipation of a very large attendance. Some of the cottages are already occupied. The railroad will make the usual reduction in fare, and Sunday trains will be run from Chicago and Woodstock. The prospect was never brighter for a good old-fashioned spiritual meeting. Elder Willing will have the superintendence, and, as he has stated that he may not be able to be present during the entire time, it is expected that the Rev. Dr. Boring will take charge during the Elder's absence.

At 2:45 yesterday afternoon a most horrible accident occurred at the planing-mill of Wintermeyer & Dempsey, Nos. 542 to 552 Clark street. A 15-year-old boy, whose name and residence are unknown, and who only commenced work at noon yesterday, while engaged in carrying lumber from a planer, was caught in some way or other by the belting, and was carried to the ceiling. The entrails, brains, and limbs were dashed all over the mill, and were afterwards picked up bit by bit. The headless trunk and the pieces were taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held Monday. The accident is said to have been the result of the boy's own carelessness.

The South Town Assessor intends looking into the schedules of private bankers,—those not doing business under the National Banking act,—with a view of seeing if their schedules contain all their property. It is easy enough to determine the value of the stock of the National-Banks, and see their assessments are correct; but there is no way to reach the capital of a private concern. The latter make sworn returns, which are doubtless all right, representing the value of property on hand when it is prepared, May 1; but there is a way to evade paying their just portion of taxes. This consists of turning the greater portion of their assets into Government bonds, April 30, and reconverting May 2, no actual transfer of money or sale taking place, the transaction being simply nominal. Mr. Rice has a difficult task before him, but he may bring up some of these shirkers and make them sweat for their evasion. It has been suggested that the property-owners and representatives to the meeting of the State Board of Equalization at Springfield next month use their influence to prevent the saddling of the usual unjust load on this county.

The investigation of the Lake street squad came to a sudden end last evening. Upon the meeting of the Special Committee, Ald. Gilbert arose and proposed that no more testimony be taken. He said that he was satisfied from the evidence heard as to the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders, and that it was not at all likely that any further evidence would change his mind. Ald. Jonas concurred in the opinion, and moved that the Committee report to the Council honorably discharging the accused. The motion was concurred in unanimously, and the long-drawn farce was brought to an end. Mr. O'Brien, the attorney in the case, complimented the Committee, and Ald. McCaffrey replied that the Committee was satisfied that the investigation had been instituted by malicious persons, as the evidence heard showed, the most of which had been from discharged policemen, and he heartily indorsed the finding. The Committee, he said, in conclusion, had "sat and sat," and the witnesses had been of a questionable character, but he gave notice that if, in the future, the squad was found crooked in any way he would be heard from.

There is living on the South Side a gentleman who once had faith in human nature greater than a grain of mustard-seed. It was even as great as that of the blind horse that answers implicitly every tug at the rein and every harsh command of a generally harsh driver. But this gentleman's faith will not hereafter be so great. It has received a shock that not even all his Christian piety and his love for fellow-beings can overlook. It happened in this wise: A certain man, whose name need not be mentioned, because no one would know him even were his name herein given, was in the habit of seeking "an honest and respectable employment" through an agency that mingles with its practical Christianity a deal of good advice and Biblical teaching. Now the man whose faith was taxed overmuch had compassion for the seeker after work, and kindly offered him board and lodging free for two weeks provided he would, at the end of that time, take charge of a team which he was going to put on the road. This seeker after honest and respectable employment agreed and took up his abode with his benefactor. Every morning he would black his boots and walk away. When his host suggested to him one day that perhaps he might not be averse to giving a little hay to the horse he got angry and said that he did not go there to look after horses. He went to Justice D'Wolf and sued his benefactor for four days' wages and got a judgment for $4, and now Mr. —— is looking after another pauper to whom he can extend the hospitalities of his home.

In the employ of one of the largest firms in the city is a man who is their messenger, his business calling him daily in various parts of the town. About two weeks ago a lady living on the avenue gave him a Skyeterrier and he was happy. He met a comrade in the same store. "That dog is worth $50; will you sell him? I will give you $25." "No; I would not take any amount of money for him." The next day the messenger, whose name is Tom, said he would sell for $25. His comrade did not want the dog, as he had not the money, but another man in the office might buy him. The other man did not want him, and so sent Tom to County Agent Pat McGrath, who wanted to buy a dog for the county. McGrath said he liked the dog, and it was just the kind; he would give the sum wanted, but first the consent of Commissioners Lenzen and Spofford must be obtained, and they must sign their names to a paper. Tom got the paper and spent three days looking for Lenzen and Spofford, who sent him to each other and to McGrath, he all the time off duty, and obliged to pay another man. It was finally agreed that Tom should bring his dog to the meeting of the County Commissioners Monday and they would examine the dog. The dog and Tom were on hand in the ante-room, but were not called in. Tom was indignant at not being allowed to handle the money that dog would bring. Yesterday Tom discovered that a job had been put up on him, is angry, and will sell the dog cheap. It has cost him so far about $15.

COUNTY COURT.

In the tax cases, on the taxes of the year 1877, the County Court rendered judgment yesterday against the lands in all cases where objections were not sustained, and entered a general order allowing appeals to the Appellate Court to all objectors on condition of their paying the amount of the judgment to the County Collector and filing an appeal bond in the penal sum of $500, with surety to be approved by the Clerk of the Court, within thirty days, thirty days to file bills of exceptions also being given.

In special assessment cases deposit of the money is not required, and the appeal bond is to be for the amount of the assessment and $250 in each case.

In the cases on the city tax of 1873 and 1874, Mr. Farwell, the Comptroller, was called by the city to separate the illegal items of appropriation from the legal. The amount of the items shown to be illegal in the levy of 1873 foots at $952,290.34, and in 1874 $818,025, and to this extent the objections are sustained.

Further hearing of the cases will continue Monday.

THE RIVERSIDE COLLISION.

Coroner Dietzsch was exasperated yesterday to find that a Riverside Justice of the Peace had impaneled a jury that examined the body of Andrew McGlinn who died of injuries received in a collision on the Burlington Road at Riverside, and had then allowed the body to be taken to Aurora, Kane County. However, the Corner, after impaneling a jury in this county, went to Aurora, and then held the inquest. The jury returned the following verdict: That deceased came to his death on the 9th inst., from injuries received during a collison near Riverside, occasioned by a switch leading to the south-side track being improperly left open, and we further find that the Company's employes, whose duty it was to close the said switch, did not properly perform their duty. In arriving at this verdict we feel bound to state that the Railroad Company does not provide a sufficient number of men to look after the crossings and switches at Riverside, and we think they should take steps to have this evil remedied as soon as possible, to prevent further loss of life.

CHARLES D. SHERMAN, Foreman.

Deputy-Coroner Korn yesterday held an inquest upon Willie Luckel, 5 years of age, who was run over at the Stock-Yards while picking chips along the railroad track; also, upon Bertha Janke, who died of cholera infantum at No. 14 Fox place.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Six new bankruptcy petitions, all voluntary, were filed yesterday, and the number will probably increase daily, as there are only three weeks remaining before the law dies by limitation. The first was that of James R. West and Oscar C. Calkins, brokers at 43 South Water street. Their firm debts are $1,680, with no assets. West owes $2,000 secured and $12,780 of unsecured debts. His only assets are $45 worth of office fixtures at 43 South Water street. Calkins owes $7,700, but shows no assets.

Samuel H. House, of Galesburg, was the next. His secured debts are $6,300, and the unsecured $18,400. The assets are a stallion, "Cal. Baker," $4,000; other horses, $1,400; carriage and harness, $85; all mortgaged, however, to M. O'Connor.

Robert Bruce, Chicago, owes $12,800, and shows as assets two notes, $1,215; office desk and chair, $15; and $2,100 worth of open accounts.

John D. Weber, Chicago, was the fourth. Preferred debts, $53; secured, $4,500; and unsecured, $15,600. Assets, lands, $7,500; open accounts, $2,500; and judgments, $6,100.

Adolph L. Katz and Bernhard Wasservogel, formerly cigar dealers in this city, followed. Their secured debts foot up $3,434, and the unsecured $7,680. No firm assets. Katz owes $4,400, and Wasservogel $13,600; but neither has any assets.

Next came Matthew Marx, a Police-Court lawyer, and senior member of the firm of M. Marx & Son. His debts, all unsecured, are $3,335, besides $702 due on accommodation paper. His assets consist of lands, $1,700; bills and notes, $750; half-interest in some office furniture and in some law books, $100; buggy, $25; billiard table, $50; and nine sewing machines, $50.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Col. Henry Woodbury, New York; the Hon. W. H. Barton, Cleveland; E. C. Thurber, Milwaukee; Judge J. W. M. Harris, Mississippi; Thomas C. Rogers, Chippewa Falls; Col. A. N. Westley, Ontario; the Hon. M. M. Fisher, Columbia, Mo.; the Hon. Thompson Smith, Duncan City; the Hon. L. J. Fisher, St. Louis; Col. C. P. Huntington, Mississippi; F. W. Gardner, Cincinnati; Col. D. M. Rodanan, Louisville; the Hon. F. O. Wyatt, Dubuque; Col. J. C. C. Winch, Houston, Tex.... *Sherman House*—E. S. Greene, Negaunee; C. M. Cottrell, Milwaukee; the Hon. E. W. Durant, Stillwater; Charles Hallock, *Forest and Stream*, New York; O. P. Schuyler, Syracuse; J. Schinck, Jr., Boston; W. H. Clagett, Deadwood; E. J. Burrows, Philadelphia; P. B. Shuman, Colorado.... *Palmer House*—B. Geddes, New York; R. P. Keep, Hartford; W. H. Powell, Washington; W. A. Wallace, Pennsylvania; C. H. Rockwell, Tarrytown; S. W. Very, U. S. N.; W. A. Ogg, London; Wirt Davis, U. S. A.; E. M. Hogan, New Orleans; F. Hedley, Jr., England; J. Balfour, England; H. C. Richie, Louisville; the Hon. J. A. Potter, Yankton.... *Grand Pacific*—Gen. H. N. Magill, Cincinnati; Phil Judge, Louisville Hotel, Louisville; W. C. Hite, Louisville, Ky.; George Darling, Blue Line, Rochester, N. Y.; James Hardie, Shanghai; H. R. Hearn and G. L. Addis, Shanghai; C. B. Theobald, R. N., Suffolk; W. R. Arthur, General Manager Iron Mountain Railway, St. Louis; T. J. Potter, Burlington.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Court will be employed Monday in the trial of bastardy cases.

The County Treasurer will to-morrow commence paying county orders of date of Jan. 22, of which there are quite a number.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the time for Stevens and Kennedy, the wife-murderers, to plead was extended until the September term.

"Dr." Earll remained in limbo yesterday. He finds that he cannot give $5,000 bail, owing to the fact that he has, by his multitudinous sins, shaken the public confidence somewhat.

Bridget Shanahan was in jail yesterday awaiting the testing of her sanity in the County Court. She was very noisy, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be kept clothed. The custom is to try the insane Thursday of each week, and under this rule she must stay in jail six days. There is no good reason why such cases cannot be disposed of without this delay, especially since it simply means public expense.

The digging of the ditch for the improvement of the sewerage of the Insane Asylum goes bravely on, and in a few days the work will be completed, the cost to the county being nominal, since the work is done by the paupers and insane. In connection with the future management of the institution,—from the fact that it is already overcrowded,—the question of building cottages for the accommodation of the better order of patients is being discussed, and it is claimed that the erection of cottages will be far cheaper than to add to the capacity of the present building.

The Committee on Public Service met yesterday afternoon to consider the bids for supplying the county with coal the coming year. None of the bidders were present, notwithstanding they had been invited to be, and the meeting was a graveyard affair. The lowest responsible bidder was Passmore, and he sent in a communication withdrawing his bid, and the next lowest was Baker, the present contractor, and the award will be recommended to be made to him Monday by a unanimous vote. Soft coal is the principal item in the contract, and his bid was lower than the bid of the producers of the coal, hence, in the matter of price, very little can be said in objection. Baker was also awarded the contract for wood, but the Committee made him reduce his bid about 25 cents on the cord.

Some weeks ago a petition was filed in the Criminal Court, asking leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto, calling on Constables outside the city to show by what authority they served papers and did business, etc., in the city. Yesterday afternoon the petition was partially argued in which the further question of the jurisdiction of constables was raised—whether in the city they could serve papers, etc., outside of the towns in which they had been elected. The arguments will be completed to-morrow, and Judge Rogers will promptly decide the issue involved, which is an old one, and which has stirred the city constabulary to the deepest depths.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $23,666.

The 4 per cent bond sales at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $22,300.

The currency disbursements by the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $51,000; gold $2,000, and $1,200 in silver.

The tax on distilled spirits brought Uncle Sam $18,586 yesterday. Tobacco and cigars yielded $4,217; beer, $601, and special and list taxes $261.

Phil Hoyne went to Lake Geneva last evening, Bangs started for Lacon. Jesse Hildrup took the train for Belvidere, John Stillwell left for South Chicago, and Mr. Boal also made tracks in the wake of Phil Hoyne.

Special Treasury-Agent Hinds has just concluded an examination of the United States bonded warehouses in this city, and finds everything all right, but he is appalled at the quantity of French brandy and other liquor stored in them.

The lad Henry Weber, held by Commissioner Hoyne as a witness in the Graves counterfeiting case, is not a son of Mr. G. W. Weber, the shoe manufacturer, in whose barn the lad secreted the money. Mr. Weber's sons are good boys, and no reflection can be cast upon them.

Phannel D. Anderson, who ran a marble shop, a liquor shop, and the garden work in Rosehill Cemetery, was up before Hoyne yesterday charged with selling liquor without having a Government license. The charge was made about a year ago, and, after a deal of wrangling, Anderson was discharged.

CRIMINAL.

The Davenport alleged embezzlement case was again continued yesterday by Justice Hammill. It is now set for August 15 at 8 o'clock a. m.

W. H. McHugh, the employment agent who was arrested Friday on a charge of obtaining money from laborers and not getting them situations, had a hearing yesterday, and was honorably discharged.

Frank Hall, a notorious character in the West Twelfth Street District, arrested for vagrancy by Officer Laughlin, was yesterday identified by Sergt. Watson, of the Deering-Street Station, as the leader of a gang who assaulted and shot at him several times in last April as he was trying to head off a gang of three.

The detectives connected with the Armory yesterday arrested John Mack, Dora Costello, Blanche Hardy, and Laura Frazier, who, it is alleged, "roped in" a Scotchman only one month in this country, and, after getting him drunk in a room at No. 263 Clark street, robbed him of a gold watch and chain and $100 in cash. The Scotchman was too stupid to give his name, and was taken to his boarding-house, No. 82 Sherman street, in order to sober off.

Benjamin Leitch was discharged yesterday by Justice Foote upon a charge of assault preferred by Officer Jones of the Twenty-second Street Station. One night about a week ago a posse of police visited Kreamer's beer-garden, corner of Thirty-first and Arnold streets, in search of thieves. Leitch, who is not a thief, was at the garden. Jones saw him put something in his pocket and thereupon claimed the right to search him. To this Leitch naturally objected, and the officer persevering in his attempts to go through his pockets, was thumped. Justice Foote held that an officer had no right to attempt to search the pockets of a man who was not under arrest. The Lieutenant in command of the posse had positive orders that Leitch was not to be arrested.

Arrests: Jacob Loeb, caught stealing a small parcel from the Boston Store; Jack Denicomb, disorderly and resisting on complaint of W. Dalton, better known as "Handy Andy," an officer employed by the West Division Street Railway, who says he refused to pay his fare; John M. Schritz, threats to kill M. Herf; J. H. Sperbeck, another of the Canal street employment agents, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from T. Singleton; James McQuaid, larceny from Abraham Rothschild; Peter Stryzesky, assaulting H. Prohinsky, of No. 35 Chapin street, and badly using him up; Edwin Winn and Daniel Griffith, charged with having a horse in the rear of No. 17 Dearborn street, which the Humane Society caused to be shot, because the flesh and hoofs were actually rotting off the animal, while under treatment for some disease of the hind quarters.

Justice Scully, presiding in the West Division Police Court, yesterday held the following: John Loellenger, Walter and John Denis, Otto and Louis Oprison, stealing grain from freight cars, $200 to the 17th; McHugh & Enwright, the Canal street employment agents charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, discharged; John Hickey, confidence and "bunko" man, $100 fine; Charles A. Amberg, embezzlement from his employer, $500 to the 12th; Henry Rintleman, larceny, $400 to the 15th; Thomas Flanagan, larceny in the Twelfth street district, $500 to the 13th; Charles Engle and James Connelly, good-for-naughts, $100 fine each. Justice Meech, presiding in the South Division Court in the temporary absence of Justice Summerfield, held William Slater in $200 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a valise; Martin Pougratz, obtaining goods by false pretenses from John Bloch, of No. 227 Randolph street, $200 ditto; the keepers of parlor cigar-stores pulled in the raid were fined $10 and $15 each, and the inmates were assessed $3 each.

THE BRASSEY CASE.

Dr. Geiger yesterday held a post-mortem examination on the body of John P. Brassey, at No. 139 West Kinzie street. It was found that the deceased had suffered from a number of diseases, either of which might have caused death. The vermiform sac in the bowels was diseased, the lungs were strongly marked with the effects of tuberculous consumption and pneumonia, and the stomach was almost completely given up to chronic gastritis. The wound given deceased by the brick thrown by John Carroll might have caused death, owing to the man's debilitated condition. The inquest will be held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the West Madison Street Station.

Carroll, who is locked up in the County Jail, is confident that he will come out all right, and that it will easily be shown that the blow was struck in self-defense. The blow broke a leg only, and, from the uncertain manner in which medical testimony is given credence, it is doubtful if Carroll will be held over by the Coroner's jury.

THE SKELLEYS.

The particulars of the murderous assault by Mrs. Skelley, of 198 Grove street, upon her husband, Martin, are few and uninteresting. The injured man was taken to the County Hospital yesterday, and, although the injuries are of a most dangerous character, the medical attendants are not entirely despondent of a recovery. One condition alone tends to make the case a dangerous one,—the injured man did not receive prompt medial attendance, as it was some time after the assault that Dr. Moore was notified, and the wounded man bled profusely. The cause of the assault, if a drunken row ever has any cause, was the fact that Skelley went off on a spree Friday morning, instead of appearing as a witness in the Armory Police Court. Mrs. Skelley had Mrs. Julia Shea, a neighbor, arrested for disorderly conduct and for making threats, but when Justice Summerfield heard the full particulars of the case he discharged Mrs. Shea, and held the complainant in $200 bonds to keep the peace. This exasperated Mrs. Skelley, as she thought that her husband's testimony would have saved her. Then she went off on a spree.

A Mr. Ford, residing in the immediate neighborhood, brought Skelley home drunk that night, and sat him down on the sidewalk near his home. His wife espied him, and, coming from the rear of their shanty, drew a wagon-spoke and hit him once across the head, and then went off. Not a word was spoken at this time, but they had quarreled earlier in the day.

Grove street is located near the intersection of Twenty-second street and the river. The locality is a very hard one, and the residents "tough," to say the least. And even these tough residents say that the Skelley family was the worst they ever knew. He is employed as a coal-heaver by a man named "Corkey," who runs a gang for unloading vessels that come up the South Branch. She is given to deep and prolonged dissipation, and is now held at the Armory to await the result.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republican Central Committee of the Third Congressional District met at the office of A. M. Pence, Chairman. Present: A. M. Pence, Chairman; E. B. Payne, Secretary; Judge C. W. Upton, Charles A. Patridge, editor Waukegan *Gazette*; the Hon. Wm. Vocke, Z. Eastman, and the Hon. E. A. Sittig.

The following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee be and they are hereby instructed to call a Third District Congressional Convention to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878, at 2 p. m. at the North Side Turner Hall, in Chicago, for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate to the Congress of the United States from the Third District, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention; and that they shall make the basis of representation as follows, to-wit: That each ward and town of Cook County and Lake County be entitled in said Convention to one delegate for each 200 votes cast for President Hayes in 1876, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 votes or over, providing that each Town of Cook County shall have at least one delegate. That the primaries be held in Cook County on Saturday, Sept. 7. In the towns at the usual places of holding town elections, between the hours of 5 to 8 p. m., and in the wards between the hours of 4 to 7 p. m.; and that the Judges of all primaries and the places for holding the primaries in the wards, be hereafter determined and announced; and that the Lake County Central Committee call its own Convention and elect its delegates at such time and in such manner as it may choose.

On motion the Committee adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 p. m., at the office of A. M. Pence, Chairman.

TENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at No. 68 West Lake street for the purpose of organizing a club. The attendance was quite large. The Committee on Organization, appointed at the previous meeting, reported the list of necessary officers, and, after the reception of the report, the following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers: President, C. R. Matson; Vice-Presidents: First Precinct, J. H. Burke; Second Precinct, S. Dickson; Third Precinct, J. H. Cruver; Fourth Precinct, William Lehman; Secretary, A. Miller; Treasurer, Daniel Nelson; Executive Committee, A. D. Ferren, John Feldkamp, S. T. Gunderson, Frank Kramer, Pliney Haywood, John McKinley, A. P. Johnson, A. C. Arentz, John C. Meyer.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was given further time to report a constitution and by-laws, and H. D. Jennings was added to the Committee.

Simon W. King, candidate for County Commissioner on the South Side (not for the Legislature, as heretofore reported), addressed the meeting briefly, and at the conclusion of his remarks an adjournment was had until a week from last night, at the same place.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

CHINESE LABOR.

On the manufacturers' side of the boot and shoe troubles there was some little activity yesterday. A meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was called for 1 o'clock at the Tremont House, and at that hour the firms of C. M. Henderson & Co., George W. Weber & Co., M. D. Wells & Co., C. H. Fargo & Co., Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Philip Goldman, George L. Congdon, Crowfoot, Stelle & Cass, and Doggett, Bassett & Hills were represented. The object of the meeting was to consider the question of Chinese cheap labor, the pressing of which upon the boot manufacturers by a couple of enterprising speculators was alluded to by The Tribune several days ago. The proposition of these men to furnish 1,500 Chinese at 75 cents per day was stated, and a general discussion upon the matter had. The general opinion was that it would not do to introduce Chinese labor into Chicago at any price, and in any event the manufacturers were opposed to any such figures as 75 cents per day. Some thought that, in case the Chinese came, 40 cents per day was plenty for them, while others talked as high as 60 cents. Having given the matter a thorough consideration, the meeting adjourned.

Several shoemakers took out their cards yesterday and left the city. Some of them are married men.

THE MEN.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—*To the Public:* In order that the public may not be misled, we submit the following statement: The boot and shoe manufacturers of this city say that they do not understand the workings of the Board of Arbitration of the Knights of St. Crispin. For their information and that of the public in general we extract the following from our International Constitution:

Sec. 4. The Board shall have power to settle all difficulties that may arise between any member or members of the lodge and their employer, by arbitration; and it shall be the duty of the Board, when such case is referred to it, to carefully examine all the circumstances connected with it, and endeavor to effect a settlement by arbitration, before giving its consent to a strike. It will not be the duty of the Board to give aid or encouragement to a strike begun without its consent by any members of the Order.

Sec. 5. When any matter has been referred to the Board for arbitration, it shall be its duty to appoint a committee from the Board which shall meet a committee appointed by the employer. If the committees agree upon any plan of settlement, any decision they may make shall be final. An appeal may be made to the lodge from all decisions made by the Board, except in cases referred to it for arbitration.

In connection with the above extract it should be known that the selection of members of the Board is a matter to which great care and attention is given. We endeavor to put upon it our very best men in every respect, and we consider that the present Board is not under the standard in any particular. It should be understood that the Board of Arbitration is not a striking committee (we seek always to avoid strikes), but a committee of *arbitration* in the fullest sense of the term, and we hereby express our willingness to meet a committee of the manufacturers at any time and place they may designate to discuss our mutual interests.

COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW HE SQUELCHED A PHONOGRAPH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—He had spent two years in a medical college, yet he was a simple child of Nature that had grown on fourteen acres of Wisconsin cranberry-marsh. When he took a southern-bound train for Chicago he was full—of Milwaukee beer and a great and holy inclination to pry round in the bowels of Nature, feel her ribs, and make her throw up something for the benefit of science on which he could get a patent and call it a "Tickle-me-o-graph," have his name bounced around in the papers like Edison's, and be happy. He arrived in town, and in one half-hour was talking down the gangway of that phonograph.

The most heartrending thing in this world is to see the sufferings of a fellow just out of medical college. His conversation is burdened with words which seem to balk on the end of the tongue, lay right down and clog things all up. But this sufferer spit them out and rolled them into that phonograph in a way that was calculated to explode any triple-tested, rotary-motion, back-action, double-barreled, breech-loading phonograph this side of Menlo Park. At the end of an hour there was lying at the bottom of that phonograph an old and new edition of the Materia Medica, Gross on Anatomy, Wood on Surgery, and How to Be Healthy, by Dr. Hall. When he sat down do you suppose there was anything that could move that phonograph? No, sir! it was too full for utterance. It was the most astonished phonograph you ever saw. They jerked it that way, they threw hot water into it to thaw it out, they coaxed it, they petted it, they threw old boot-jacks at it, but it wouldn't budge. There by the side of it sat that exhausted medical student, and around it sat an expectant crowd waiting to get their dime's worth, like mourners around a celebrated corpse. When at the end of an hour there was no back-talk, that phonograph man threw a coffee-sack over it, and started for an eastern-bound train and Menlo Park, laying the whole blame on Chicago, and swearing at every step about our city and her awful cheek. Well, now, what this country wants is a phonograph that can stand this sort of thing. Retort with as good as it gets, beat these medical students at their own game, and cause them to go West, pre-empt land, roll in that wild grass for shame, and call on the gods to bring them a plow so they can turn up the soil and do something for their country, or gather angle-worms, go fishing, and get drowned. Anything!

And that is why the phonograph at the corner of Madison and Dearborn is hushed.

Tom Sawyer.

THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 10.—A correspondent of The Tribune has proposed Kirk Hawes, Esq., as member of the next Assembly. This on its face seems a most disinterested proposition. The party making it, however, ought to know that Hawes would decline a nomination. Political ambition is not retrogressive, as far as heard from, and, yielding to Mr. Hawes the possession of even ordinary intelligence and common sense, he would hardly feel complimented at the suggestion your correspondent makes, in view of the very flattering vote cast for him at the last Congressional Convention. To a man severely up a very high tree, and wholly ignorant of the extreme guilelessness and refreshing and invigorating innocence of your correspondent, it would almost seem that Hawes was a most annoying, vexatious, troublesome piece of property which it was extremely advisable to move somewhere and somehow, and the above suggestion would thus have an attenuated transparency delightful to look through. While it would doubtless be an honor to Mr. Hawes to represent so important a district as the Second in the next Legislature, and while his ability to fulty and satisfactorily discharge the duties of the office cannot be questioned, yet the prospect of a happy home in Heaven for all politicians is infinitely greater than the prospect of Hawes being a member of the next Assembly.

W. O. C.

STREET PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—On West Adams street near Hoyne a wood pavement is now being laid with the intersections of thick green pine blocks placed tight together, without gravel or tar between the rows, which is just like that laid about forty years ago in Buffalo, New York, and Boston, which proved total failures by all rotting out in two or three years, which many citizens in this city recollect. Why do not the city authorities use some supervision over the streets and put a stop to these contractor's frauds against the city and property-owners.

Old Settler.

KENNEDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The statement published in The Tribune of Friday last that, when one of Kennedy's counsel demanded a speedy trial for his client in the Criminal Court the day before, Judge Rogers decided that the law under which the decision was made did not apply to murder cases, and that thereupon counsel said that he regretted saying anything about it (thereby representing both Judge Rogers and myself as hopeless idiots), is entirely untrue and destitute of foundation.

One of Kennedy's Counsel.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The fall term of the Northwestern University begins Sept. 18. The Senior Class will muster over thirty members.

The report in Tuesday's Tribune to the effect that the wife of a local barber had deserted him is denied by him. He says that his wife merely went away to visit relatives, and that the children, being taken sick, were sent to Waukegan to be treated by the family physician. The youngest one died there Wednesday. The others are recovering.

The Rev. E. N. Packard, who has been supplying a city pulpit for several weeks, will preach at the Congregational Church this morning.

The Rev. E. B. Hulbert, of San Francisco, will preach at the Baptist Church to-day.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday.

The Gas Company offered a proposition to furnish their lamps with three, four, or five foot burners, and burn on Chicago schedule time, with prices in proportion. The Board accepted the three-foot burner, which will save the town $2,034.

The time of meeting was changed to 7 o'clock Saturday evenings.

The Engineer presented a report to cut down the number of gas-lamps to 150.

It was resolved to grade Washington avenue from Fifty-seventh street to Fifty-ninth by special assessment.

The Board after some minor business adjourned.

Friday a man named Rodick was arrested for being one of the gang of railroad thieves which have so long hung around Kensington. Two butchers named Stickaway were arrested yesterday for killing the bull which the boss of the gang, Garlock, stole, and for being in the same party. Two more men are still to be arrested. The Stickaways were admitted to bail of $500 each last night.

ARSENIC-EATERS.

Facts Concerning the Consumption of the Drug—Women Customers.

A recent interview with a woman doctor of New York gives these results:

"Have you any means of estimating the number of women in New York addicted to arsenic-eating?"

"Bless you, no. How could I have? There are thousands of them. If you could ransack the baggage of the belles and grandames now at the fashionable watering-places you would be surprised to find how large a proportion of them have phials of Fowler's solution, or boxes of arsenical dragees, or bottles of arsenical granules ready at their hands for accustomed use. But it is not only the women of good society who use it. A great deal is consumed by the pretty saleswomen in fashionable stores. There is a lower social depth, where use of arsenic to enhance personal charms is still more general. It is not so easy to detect the arsenic-eaters on the street as you may have been led to believe. There are so many feminine tricks of concealment. For what is paint given us but to conceal the truth? If our eye-lids are puffed does not kindly fashion permit us the use of filmy lace half-veil? You will be more likely to detect the arsenic-eaters among the pretty shop girls at this season. Look for those who are plump, but have cold, creamy, white complexions and dropsical-looking eye-lids. Do you know that some of those unfortunate girls have actually been compelled to take arsenic to retain their positions? About three years ago, a young girl not more than 18 years old, came to me (I was in practice then), and asked me to give her a prescription for arsenic and directions for its use. I asked her why she wanted to take it. She replied, 'to fatten me.' Poor child; she did need flesh, for she was very thin, and her large expressive eyes stood out over her wan cheeks with the saddest look I have ever seen in a girl's face. But the fattening she should have had would have been from rest, good food, and pure air; and she was too poor to have either. I tried to reason with her, telling her what the evil effects of the stuff would be, but it was no use. The forewoman of the store where she was employed had said to her: 'You are so lean that you look like a death's head; customers hate to see you about. You will either have to get fatter or go somewsere else.' 'How can I get fat?' she had asked. 'Take some arsenic,' the forewoman had said. Her wages were good; the work not beyond her strength; if she left she might not get so good a place again. So she came to me to help her become an arsenic eater. I would not do so, but a few months later I saw her in the same store, and saw that somebody else had done what I had refused to do. She was plump, her skin had a watery whiteness, her form had rounded out, and her eyelids showed that she had been taking a great deal of the poison. I said to her: 'I see that you got the arsenic.' She simply answered 'Yes,' with a sigh. Since I had the curiosity to go and inquire about that girl. There was a new forewoman. I asked for the girl, and the answer was: 'Oh, she has been gone several months. I don't know what has become of her. She got some hideous sort of a skin disease on her face; so bad that we really could not have her around. She would have frightened people away.' There are a good many women who are fools. They will say to themselves, 'I will stop before it is too late,' and they never know when that 'too late' comes until it is upon them. It is a dreadful temptation to offer to a woman—to let her know there is anything that will make her prettier, whatever the price to be paid for it, and however short the time of its good effect. But it is undoubtedly true that arsenic-eating is a great and constantly-increasing evil among our American women. Its use is not confined to one class. The leaders of the aristocracy, the demi-monde, the actress, and the shop-girl are equally liable to be found using it.

The reporter failed to find offered at open sale in any drug store of a number visited the large arsenical confections or dragees, but was again and again assured that they were perfectly well known. No less than five druggists offered to procure them in a few hours if they were desired. In but one drug store did there seem to be any hesitancy about selling arsenic to be used as a beautifier, for with that single exception some other preparation of the drug, solution or granule, was offered in all, with the assurance that it was "quite as good" as the article inquired for. Fowler's solution is easily obtainable everywhere, as is also Donovan's and De Valangin's, but in their sale there is frequently some mild form of inquiry as to their intended use—some pretense of compliance with the law regulating the sale of poisons. When the granules are called for even that small formality does not seem to be generally insisted upon. The granules of arsenious acid most generally in use are those of Garnier, Lemoreux & Co., of 1-50th and 1-54th of a grain; Bullock & Crenshaw, of Philadelphia, Tilden, of New York, Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, and Pelletier, of Paris,—all of about the same strength, although some run down to as low as 1-67th and 1-80th of a grain. A new preparation, a syrup of arseniate of iron, invented not long since in Paris, has lately been introduced here; it is asserted that it possesses all the properties of arsenic without its toxic action. Arsenic and iron are antidotes for each other, but in this preparation they are combined, and it can be given freely in doses of 1-10th of a grain, although about 50 per cent of it is arsenic. It is claimed that this arseniate of iron will produce all the good effects for which arsenious acid is taken, without entailing the horrible consequences to be feared from the use of the latter. It is hard to believe, however, that this can be the case, for the effect sought is not a healthful and natural condition, but a diseased one. The skin is really not plumped out by good flesh and adipose tissue, through the taking of arsenic, but it is brought to an œdematous or dropsical condition. Its plumpness is factitious; it is a watery secretion that puffs it out. The loathsome and disfiguring cutaneous diseases that follow upon that condition of skin, would naturally, it would seem, come as the effect of that immediate cause, whatever might be the primary cause. Another arsenical importation is Barboule's arsenical water, and, by the way, all the imported Vichy water contains a trace of arsenic in solution. Barboule's water is recommended as having the same effects as arsenious acid granules, if taken in sufficient quantities; and, if so, must, of course, be expected to induce the same fatal consequences, if persisted in. A Baltimore firm sell large quantities of what they call "sulphide of arsenicum," by the use of which, they tell women, "your complexion can be made to rival the lily and the rose." It is to be taken internally, and the results promised from its use, leaving aside the advertisement flourish, are precisely those obtained from the use of arsenic in the earlier stages. Besides, the name avows it to be a preparation of arsenic. Notwithstanding all this, it is advertised as "absolutely harmless," and the proprietors, in response to letters of inquiry about it, assure women that it "contains no arsenic." One or the other side of their statements must be untrue, and sensible women will do well to avoid this and all other nostrums which are offered for internal use to "cleanse the skin." There is risk enough in going to a regular doctor for treatment.

Policemen's Billies.

New Haven Palladium.

There are various sizes and makes of "billies" used by the police. The "billy" as known to them is both "a watchman's club," as it is defined by Webster, and a ball of lead covered with leather and attached to a hard leather handle several inches long, which can be fastened to the wrist by a strap. One blow generally drops an obdurate prisoner. There is objection to their use except in extreme cases. One manufacturer makes a size with which it is considered very dangerous to strike a man, it being so heavily weighted. In some cities the police are not permitted to carry them. They are very handy, however, and can be kept concealed in the hip pocket. It is a question whether the Police Commissioners ought not to provide for a regulation size sufficiently heavy to fell offenders, but not heavy enough to endanger life.

The Old Connecticut Charter.

Hartford Post.

The original charter of Connecticut, which on the seizure of the Colonial Government by Sir Edmund Andros, 200 years ago last October, was concealed in the famous Charter Oak, is at present in the Secretary of State's office, but will be removed to the new Capitol building on the transfer of the Secretary's office. It is to be newly framed, though it is not probable that the parchment will be renovated in any way, as that would destroy the tinge of antiquity about it. It is written in handsome, really an elegant hand, the old English characters being used, but in some places the ink has faded or has been discolored by the dust of age, making the perusal difficult if not impossible at times. In the right hand upper corner is a pen-and-ink sketch of Charles the Second, which, according to the verdict of men who have seen approved likenesses of that monarch, is accurate. The interest in this noted document entitles it to the utmost care and protection. In the new Capitol building it should be given a prominent place, allowing the people to see and think about it. At present not one of a thousand knows even of its existence. It would also be appropriate for the charter box, the casket that contained one of the most precious of political jewels, now at the Historical Rooms, to be transferred to the State Capitol and deposited there permanently with the original charter.

FRANKLIN'S LEGACY.

Why the Philosopher's Dream of Benevolence Has Not Been Realized.

Philadelphia Times.

The recent developments relating to the existence of an organized effort looking to the obtaining of loans on insufficient or worthless security from the Franklin fund for married artificers, which is under the direction of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, has directed attention to the present condition of the legacy of Franklin for the benefit of Philadelphia's industrious mechanics. Franklin died in 1790, and by the provisions of his will £2,000 sterling were divided equally between the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, to be regarded as a fund in each city to be loaned for the benefit of young married mechanics at 5 per cent interest. It was Franklin's idea, as outlined in his will, that the fund would in the manner indicated be kept constantly in use, until, compounding at 5 per cent, at the end of 100 years, or in 1890, it would amount to $655,000. As regards Philadelphia, the sanguine philosopher advised that $500,000 of the amount should be employed in bringing to the city the water of the Wissahickon in pipes, and that the remaining $155,000 be kept on interest in the same manner during another hundred years, when, by the arithmetic, it was to reach the enormous amount of $20,305,000. It was directed in the will that $15,000,000 of this sum at the end of the second century should be given to the State of Pennsylvania, while the remaining $5,305,000 was to be placed at the disposal of the City of Philadelphia.

So much for the plans of Franklin and the paradoxical effects ascribed to the increase of money at compound interest. To be sure, he inserted in the will a proviso that he had, perhaps, too much flattered himself with "a vain fancy" in regard to the ultimate results of the bequest. Eighty-eight years have gone by, leaving but twelve before the end of the first century will be reached. On Jan. 1 the capital of the fund amounted to $55,400. Of this sum, $17,100 represented loans to Franklin's much-loved artificers, while $38,300 was made up of investments in city securities. In other words, it has been found necessary to invest the money of the fund otherwise than by extending loans to well-ordered mechanics. Although Franklin himself was a runaway apprentice from Boston to Philadelphia, he was careful to provide that no loans should be made save to those who had "faithfully fulfilled the duties required in the indentures."

The causes that have gone to defeat the object contemplated in Franklin's dream of benevolence are not far to seek. From a report submitted to Councils in 1837, from the Committee having the fund in charge, it appears that the fund at that date had, on an approximate estimate, a capital of $16,000, which was about what the original amount would have yielded at simple interest. It was confessed in the report that loans on worthless security for some $8,000 were then outstanding, thus revealing that the fund was at times depleted either by well-meaning but unsuccessful citizens or rascals in the garb of workingmen. Before the organization of the Board of City Trusts in 1869, the operation of obtaining loans on doubtful security was easier than since that date, but, as has been shown, there are not wanting designing men at this date who do not hesitate to obtain the money of the fund.

WORD-CHANGES.

How Certain Terms or Phrases Have Changed Their Meaning.

Home Journal.

The meaning of the word "wretch" is one not generally understood. It was originally, and is now in some parts of England, used as a term of the softest and fondest tenderness. This is not the only instance in which words in their present general acceptation bear a very opposite meaning to what they did in Shakspeare's time. The word "wench" formerly was not used in the low and vulgar acceptation that it is at present. "Damsel" was the appellation of young ladies of quality, and "Dame" a title of distinction. "Knave" once signified a servant; and in an early translation of the New Testament, instead of "Paul, the servant," we read, "Paul, the knave." "Varlet" was formerly used in the same sense as *valet*. On the other hand, the word "companion," instead of being the honorable synonym of associate, occurs in the play of "Othello" with the same contemptuous meaning which we now affix, in its abusive sense, to the word "fellow;" for *Emilia*, perceiving that some secret villain had aspersed the character of the virtuous *Desdemona*, thus indignantly exclaimed:

"O Heaven! that such *companions* thou'dst unfold,
And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascal naked through the world.—iv., 2.

"Villain" formerly meant a bondman. In feudal law, according to Blackstone, the term was applied to those who held lands and tenements in villenage a tenure by base services.

"Pendant" formerly meant a schoolmaster. Shakspeare says in his "Twelfth Night":

A pendant that keeps a school in the church.—iii. 2.

Bacon, in his "Pathway unto Prayer," thus uses the word "imp": "Let us pray for the preservation of the King's most excellent Majesty, and for the prosperous success of his entirely beloved son Edward our Prince, the most angelic imp."

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the changes in the signification of words have generally been to their deterioration; that is, words that heretofore had no sinister meaning have acquired it. The word "cunning," for example, formerly meant nothing sinister or underhanded; and in Thrope's confession, in "Fox's Book of Martyrs," is the sentence, "I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in cunning, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness." "Demure" is another of this class. It was used by earlier writers without the insinuation which is now almost latent in it, that the external shows of modesty and sobriety rest on no corresponding realities. "Explode" formerly meant to drive off the stage with loud clappings of the hands, but gradually became exaggerated into its present signification. "Facetious," too, originally meant urbane, but now has so degenerated as to have achieved the sense of buffoonery; and Mr. Trench sees indications that it will ere long acquire the sense of indecent buffoonery.

"Flippery" now means trumpery and odds and ends of cheap finery; but once it meant old clothes of value, and not worthless, as the term at present implies. The word "gossip" formerly meant only a sponsor in baptism. Sponsors were supposed to become acquainted at the baptismal font, and by their sponsorial act to establish an indefinite affinity toward each other and the child. Thus the word was applied to all who were familiar and intimate and finally obtained the meaning which is now predominant in it.

"Homely" once meant secret and familiar, though in the time of Milton it had acquired the same sense as at present.

"Incense" once meant to kindle not only anger, but good passions as well; Fuller uses it in the sense of "to incite."

"Indolence" originally signified a freedom from passion or pain, but now implies a condition of languid non-exertion. "Insolent" was once only "unusual."

"Obsequious" implies an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another; but in the original obsequium, or in the English word as employed two centuries ago, there was nothing of this; it rather meant obedience and mildness. Shakspeare, speaking of a deceased person, says:

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love stolen from mine eye,
As interest of the dead.

"Property" and "propriety" were once synonymous, both referring to material things, as the French word "propriete" does now. Foreigners do not often catch the distinction at present made in English between the two words, and we know a French gentleman who recently, meeting with some pecuniary reverses, astonished his friends by telling them that he had lost all his "propriety."

A poet is a person who writes poetry; and, according to the good old custom, a proser was a person who wrote prose, and simply the antithesis of poet. The word has now a sadly different signification; and it would not be considered very respectable to term Addison, Irving, Bancroft, or Everett "prosers."

One packet of Buck & Rayner's moth powder killed 2,000 cubic centimeters of flies.

MARRIAGES.

COUFFER—PRATT—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, 435 West Madison-st., by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. William E. Couffer to Miss Carrie Louise, youngest daughter of Col. C. N. Pratt.

SWAN—VAN COTT—At Mankato, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. Cheney, William J. Swan and Josie Van Cott. No cards.

BUTLER—LUMLY—In Chicago, Aug. 3, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saints' Episcopal Church, Spilsbury Hall Butler and Henrietta Seely Lumly, all of this city.

☞ Bristol and Birmingham (British) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

SIMPSON—Aug. 9, 1878, John G. Simpson, of dropsy, at 47 Eldridge-court.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

HEDIGAN—At his residence, 33 Wendell-st., Matthew Hedigan, aged 57 years.

Funeral Sunday, the 11th, at 11:30 o'clock, by carriages to Church of the Holy Name, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

DICKINS—Aug. 9, at his residence, 661 Archer-av., Samuel Dickins, aged 75 years.

Funeral 1 o'clock Sunday. Friends of the family invited.

AUSTIN—At Austin, Ill., Aug. 10, Laura Belle, infant daughter of Ed S. and Addie Austin.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 12, at 10 a. m.

WARREN—In New Orleans, July 30, of congestive malarial fever, J. Hart Warren, aged 36 years, formerly with the late J. S. Sharp, of this city.

MARTIN—James Martin, aged 12 years, 11 months, from injuries received by the cars Thursday; residing at 1473 Wentworth av.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CLARK—Aug. 9, Kate Jackson, eldest daughter of James B. and Kate J. Clark, aged 17 years, 11 months.

Funeral from Lawndale to Graceland, Sunday, Aug. 11.

POOLE—July 18, of consumption, at the residence of his brother in Hancock, Mr. Samuel C. Poole, of Chicago, in the 49th year of his age.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

SIMONS—In Chicago, Aug. 9, at the residence of W. A. Ingham, of inflammation of the bowels, Henry Minchin Simons, son of the late Edward M. Simons, of Hamilton, Ont.

Funeral services Sunday, 2 p. m., at residence, 1114 Prairie-av. Carriages to Graceland.

☞ Toronto and Hamilton papers please copy.

CHENEY—In this city, Aug. 10, at his residence, 218 Fremont-st., Jonas S. Cheney, aged 64 years.

Funeral from Grant-Place Methodist Church, Monday, at 2 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery by carriages.

☞ Worcester and Clinton (Mass.) papers please copy.

MURPHEY—Aug. 9, John Murphey, eldest son of John and Teresa Murphey, aged 17 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

Funeral from residence of his parents, No. 516 West Taylor-st., Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Detroit and Flint (Mich.) papers please copy.

WHYTE—Aug. 8, 8:25 p. m., Mrs. Mary R., wife of Capt. William H. Whyte, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 119 West Ohio-st., Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 p. m.

☞ Denver, Col., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in our educational column of Wolfe Hall, Denver, Col., an Episcopal school for boys and girls. Mrs. Anna Palmer, well and favorably known while in Chicago as Principal of Palmer's Academy, is Principal of this school, and parties desiring to place their children in a school of this kind will be furnished full information by sending their address to the Bishop or Principal, Wolfe Hall, Denver, Col.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND REGIMENT WILL be held at their Armory to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN of Chicago, under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Council, to be held at Maskell Hall, Desplaines-st., between Adams and Jackson, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of censuring the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean and Pomeroy's Democrat, and all other capitalists who are endeavoring to crush out honest labor, by reducing wages below a living basis. Good speakers will be present. By order of the TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL.

MISS HOWELLS, SUCCESSOR TO MISS LATIMER, will open her boarding and day school Sept. 18, at 814 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRIBUNE Home Club will be held at the Tremont House, Wednesday, at 2 p. m. The entire list of resident members will please attend, as there is important business to transact.

GROCERIES.

GREAT SALE OF GROCERIES!

Full Cream Cheese, per lb.	8c
FLOUR.	
Very Best White Winter Wheat, per brl.	$5.75
Very Best Minnesota Spring Wheat, per brl.	5.50
Very Best Minnesota Patent, per brl.	7.50
SUGARS.	
Granulated Standard, per lb.	9½c
"A" Standard, per lb.	9 c
"A," per lb.	8½c
"Ex. C," per lb.	8 c
SIFTED BIRD SEED.	
Canary, per lb.	5 c
Hemp, per lb.	6 c
German Mottled Soap, 60 bars, per box.	$3.00
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES.	
Chow Chow, Plain Mixed, quarts	50 c
Chow Chow, Plain Mixed, pints	30 c
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.	
Quarts	75 c
Pints	40 c
Half-Pints	25 c
COLMAN'S MUSTARD.	
One-pound cans	55 c
Half-pound cans	30 c
Quarter-pound cans	15 c
MASON'S FRUIT JARS.	
Quarts, per dozen	90 c
Pints, per dozen	80 c
Baking Powder, 5 lbs. for	$1.00
DURYEA'S STARCH.	
Satin Gloss, 1-lb. pkgs.	8 c
Satin Gloss, 6-lb boxes	50 c
Corn, 1-lb pkgs.	8 c
COFFEES.	
Best Green Rio, per lb.	20 c
Best Roast Rio, per lb.	25 c
Best Green O. G. Java, per lb.	28 c
Best Roast O. G. Java, per lb.	32 c
Cocoa Shells, 4 pounds for	25 c
Potatoes, per bushel	50 c
Best Gelatine, 2 Pkgs for	25c

FINE NEW SEASON'S TEAS REDUCED TO 50c per lb.

Goods delivered in all parts of the City, Hyde Park, Englewood, Lawndale, and Lake View, free of charge. Parties in the country ordering goods will have them boxed and delivered at the depots free of expense.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE, 113 East Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR. Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

HAIR. My Pat. SARATOGA WAVE of natural curly hair improves woman's looks wonderfully. You will have none other after seeing it. Sent C. O. D. MRS. THOMPSON, Other waves, $3. 210 Wabash-av.

HAIR. SARATOGA WAVES, FRENCH Crepes, Wigs, and all kinds of Hair Goods 20 per cent less than any other house in Chicago. Catalogue free. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. J. HALL, 109 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Brady, Scott & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

O. M. Brady will remain at 702 West Lake-st., and T. & W. Scott will do business at 172 Lake-st.

O. M. BRADY.
T. SCOTT.
W. SCOTT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS Will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, Aug. 19, 1878, for the furnishing of Coffins and burial of all County Paupers, during the year ending August 31, 1879. For blanks and all information, apply to ALBERT J. MAHER, Committee Clerk.

CUT FLOWERS.

FLOWERS. Cut Flowers made up in all designs for Weddings, Receptions, Funerals. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK. Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT, For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

RELIGIOUS.

The Untruthful Character of Cheap Sunday-School Books.

Sickly Sentimental Stories About the Good and Bad Little Boys.

A Colored Camp-Meeting at Greenville, N. J.---Songs and Dances.

Oberlin Worried Over a Recently-Opened Temperance Billiard-Saloon.

The Drawbacks in China Against the Spread of Christianity.

General Notes, Pious Humor, Personals, Services To-Day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STORIES.

THE GOOD BOY, ETC.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August gives an interesting account of the Sunday-school library books of the present day, and finds matter for regret that more care is not taken in buying books for children, and that the cheap literature for the young is so vastly inferior in quality to that provided at a higher price. He says:

"We will now, in hopes of inducing at least some of our readers to look into the matter for themselves, and to cease distributing books of which they know nothing, make a few remarks on, and give a few extracts from, some of these stories. Let us look first at the plots. There is this sweeping objection to almost all of them: the good boy is liberally rewarded by praise, presents, and prosperity, generally before sunset: while the bad boy is punished by death, mutilation, or some awful visitation from above in as short a period. Surely such teaching as this must be condemned, if on no other grounds than its extreme untruthfulness.

"One matter, indeed, is always considered by those who buy story-books for the poor: they must be perfectly 'safe'; there must be nothing in them to 'set the parish in a flame.' That is, they must inculcate the precise shade of religious teaching current in the place. The parishioners of the Low Church clergyman must not be scandalized by reading that 'Sister Olive had sat up all night at her embroidery-frame in order that the new crimson bookmarkers and stoles should be ready for St. Peter's Day'; nor must the flock of the ritualistic curate be informed that 'The truly Christian child, Ebenezer Jones, repeated the Thanksgiving reverentially after the minister.'

"Has any one ever had a packet from London without finding in it several versions of that most obnoxious tale concerning the pious child of a drunken father, who reclaims his parent, either by praying aloud for him, or by making unwittingly some remark which 'pierces him to the heart' just at the moment when he is standing unobserved behind the door?

"This appears to us to inculcate the worst possible moral. Can anything be so undesirable as to accustom children to regard their elders as subjects for their spiritual ministrations, and must not a child's single-mindedness be utterly destroyed by leading it to expect that the answer to its prayer will come through the impression produced by its own superior sanctity? Take, for example, a leaflet called 'Will Father be a Goat, Mother?' In it James Stirling's son, a boy of 4, listens to his mother reading Matthew, xxv., after which, just as James has arrived, half drunk, at the usual place of concealment behind the door, 'the dear attentive child' raises his head, and gazing in his mother's face with irrepressible 'interest' (what a word) asks, 'Will father be a goat, then, mother?' James Stirling was apparently gratified at being looked on as an interesting case by his son; a few days after he took the pledge, and became a 'Christian philanthropist in humble life.'

"The *dramatis personæ* required for these tales are but few: First, The Kind Clergyman; second, Parents or Guardians; third, Hero or Heroine; fourth, His or Her Friend; fifth, Cottage Visitor. In the publications of the Religious Tract Society the clergyman is conspicuous chiefly by his absence, being kept very much in the background, and his place is supplied by an aged cottager of either sex. In 'Old Humphrey's Bundle of Stories' there is an old cottager named Joel Stokes who goes about asking every person whom he meets one question, 'How do you get on?' a remark which, as the book proudly observes, 'may be applied to all,' and truly we grow weary enough of its repetition before Stokes' walking powers are exhausted, and he returns to his hearth and home. He first wends his way to the smithy and asks the blacksmith, 'How do you get on?' Norbury, the smith, replies that he 'gets on pretty well at the anvil,' and Joel departs, reminding him that it is 'all very well to be a first-rate workman,' but that he must also remember to 'fear the Lord.' He next accosts little Martha Baliss, and inquires how 'she gets on?' and exhorts her to remember the text, 'Love one another.' He then calls at Master Stallert's, the stonemason, and addresses his usual question. Master Stallert is vexed at the time, having just made a mistake and cut a wrong letter on a tombstone. Joel assures him that the greatest mistake he could make would be to 'mistake the way to heaven;' and after this assertion, which, however true, does not seem to have been much to the point at the moment, proceeds to Mrs. Winn's, and inquires how she 'gets on?' Mrs. Winn, who is old and rheumatic, states that she is very ill, and has little hope of ever being better; so bestowing a parcel of tea, and advising her to go for comfort to the 'widow's refuge, the ever blessed Word of God,' he leaves the cottage, and meets Mr. Dobbs jogging along on his pony. 'Well, Mr. Dobbs, how do you get on?' he says. The farmer speaks of bad weather, and the harvest; and Joel recommends him to bear in mind that 'there is a harvest of another sort near at hand, in which God will gather His sheaves into his Heavenly garner.' His next victim is the mole-catcher: 'How do you get on?' asks Stokes. 'There is vermin enough,' replies Morris; 'but then I get very little money for it.' Modestly likening himself and his friend to vermin, Stokes observes that it becomes both of them to take care that 'the prince of darkness does not set his traps for them.'

"As an example of another tiresome person who is always pointing a moral, take Helen's father in 'The Eskdale Herdboy.' His daughter asks an intelligent question, thereby suggesting that all other young people are not equally sensible, so he says: 'Many children are so foolish as to be ashamed to let those they converse with discover that they do not comprehend everything that is said to them, by which means they often imbibe erroneous ideas, and perhaps remain in ignorance on many essential subjects, when, by questioning their friends, they might easily have obtained correct information.'

"Nor have fathers a monopoly of such pedantic priggishness as to throw the sympathies of the reader on the wrong side. Who can do otherwise than feel for the persecutors of Richard in 'Try Again,' when we see him thus addressing his schoolmaster, who had been reciting fourteen very dull lines of Sylvester's on the Spider? 'I must trouble you to allow me to copy those verses when we get home, as I shall never look upon a spider again without very great interest and delight.'"

The writer closes by saying:

There is a crying want of wholesome literature adapted to the rising generation of the working population. Who will supply it? We appeal to those who have time and abilities and the pen of the ready writer; and to them we say, Think it not beneath you to compose books for poor children. The task is no easy task, nor is it one on which your talent would be thrown away. It has been long enough in the hands of the thoroughly incompetent persons to which it is at present almost wholly abandoned. Take up your pens, and let the test of what you write be whether you would venture to read it to a boy from one of our large public schools, or a girl out of a carefully-managed schoolroom, for be sure if they would make fun of your work, it is no more fit for the village child than for them.

AFRICAN ZION.

THE GREENVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

New York World, Aug. 5.

The last camp-meeting—or "grove-meeting," as the colored people very properly call it—of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Greenville, N. J., yesterday. The spot where the good people of Zion Church set up their Ebenezer this year was on the top of a small but high knoll in the middle of a large, delightful grove just back of the Village of Greenville. The horse-cars from Jersey City run right into the grove and land their passengers in the cool shade of the oak and maple trees. Yesterday afternoon Bishop Moore, of Jersey City, walked up into the little coop-like stand which stands half-way down the side of the knoll and began to preach to the people who occupied the tiers of seats rising before him and spreading out like a fan until they reached the top of the knoll. The good Bishop had laid his ample umbrella and able walking stick in a safe place, deposited his black hat on a dry plank and adjusted his iron-clad spectacles. The burden of his talk was full salvation, or sanctification. As one of the colored brethren said, "It was a great subject, but he done it justice." The Bishop did not finish his sermon, however, for the rain began to fall, and the congregation became so uneasy that he suddenly came to a close, promising to resume in the evening, Providence permitting.

After the rain had slackened a little it was decided to hold a song and prayer meeting. Besides the regular speakers and singers there were not many colored people present, but the white people gathered in crowds. The prayer and song meeting began with song. Bishop Moore, Brother Jones, of Baltimore, Brother Oliver, of Jersey City, and Brother Dyson, of Bergen City, and a white brother—Mr. Van Buskirk,—were in the stand, besides as many colored sisters. They completely filled the little six-by-ten box. Before them stood about 300 spectators, nearly all of them white. The rain began to fall heavily again, but the spectators sheltered themselves as well as they could under the trees. The attraction was too great to allow any of them to leave. The performers in the stand were well protected by a board roof. To begin the exercises, one of the brothers struck up one of these monotonous, droning, never-ending negro hymns or songs, in which all in the stand soon joined. As time went on they became more and more enthusiastic, and then began a series of indescribable antics. All marked time as they sang, some by rocking to and fro and some by stamping their feet. When the excitement was at the highest pitch the sisters got up and skipped up and down the stand, gesticulating and girating. They shouted until they might have been heard on Snake Hill, and then sat down exhausted in a corner of the stand. One of the brethren always showed his greatest ardor by first jumping up and shaking his head like a terrier with a rat, and then butting the boards at the front of the stand until the nails nearly gave way.

When the long, monotonous song had finally droned out, Mr. Van Buskirk, the white brother, fell on his knees and began to pray. All the other brothers and sisters in the stand followed the example of kneeling, and interjected remarks on the prayer.

Brother Van Buskirk rose quite exhausted, and then the singing was resumed in the usual hap-hazard way, sometimes one leading and sometimes another. The crowds of spectators did nothing but laugh and offer remarks which were anything but appreciative or complimentary. The burden of the song was as follows:

If I had kept my armor bright,
De Lod he will provide.
I might have walked wid de Lod on de right,
De Lod He will provide.
If I ever get on de oder shoah,
De Lod He will provide.
I neber will come back no moah,
De Lod He will provide.
John, he seen de angel bright,
De Lod He will provide.
A holdin' seven stars on de right,
De Lod He will provide.
De Lod forgiv' an' took me in,
De Lod He will provide.
But heah I is gone a-sinnin' agin,
De Lod He will provide.
De Lod sot me to watch de sheep,
De Lod He will provide.
An' all night long dat watch I'll keep,
De Lod He will provide.

While they were singing this, one of the colored sisters got up and went dancing around the stand and shaking hands with all the joyful company. A large, corpulent sister, who came down the knoll to announce to the speakers and singers that it was time for supper, put her lips very close to the cheek of Brother Dyson while whispering that welcome news, at which some white disturber of the peace imitated the sound of a mighty kiss. The other spectators laughed and offered their own comments on the performance.

The brothers and sisters did not sing very long after it was found out that supper was waiting. They descended the stand and ascended the hill with agility, but when they got to the top, where the little tent was pitched, they found it filled with bold, inquisitive white persons, most of them being young men with their "girls" from the surrounding country. One young man, who happened to stand in the way of an able-bodied colored sister, was asked to stand aside, which he refused to do. That young man's coat was ripped down the middle seam of the back, so that he went about like a Bergen Hill goose with two broken wings.

"I'll let yo know, I'll tell yo yo can't insult me in heah," said the sister.

"I didn't insult you," said the white hoodlum.

"Didn't, hey?" said the colored exhorter. "Didn't yo say yo didn't care nuffin' for me? Gone you, you ain't no gel'man, and you knows you ain't."

The disabled young man was about to continue the discussion, but the stalwart Brother Oliver having arrived, stood up and leaned on the opposite side of the supper-table and addressed the young man:

"Look heah. Listen to me, I say. Do you heah me speakin' to you. You man, I'm speakin' something to yo. No you neah me, don't you. Well, I say, not another wu'd, an' jest git right out o' heah and don't let me see nuffin' of yo no more."

The good brother then paused, but didn't change his attitude, nor take his eyes off the young man, who decided to follow his colored brother's advice.

"Them's nothin' but gossums," said Brother Dyson.

"What is a gossum?" asked the *World* reporter of Mr. Dyson afterwards.

"I dunno myself," said he, "but it's the worst word I knows of, and that's what those friv'lous white young men is."

OBERLIN.

THAT BILLIARD-SALOON.

Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 2.

Oberlin is peculiarly a college town. Its ten or twelve hundred students are its chief social and material interest. The college was founded on strict rules of morals and manners, and its influence has kept the town free from the usual demoralizing instrumentalities. Whether by positive rule, or by the force of precept and example, the students are kept from the use of tobacco. In the principal colleges East there seems to be a fashion which drags the verdant students into this nasty habit. There is very little tobacco sold in the Town of Oberlin. The inhabitants have succeeded in preventing the sale of spirits or beer.

Of course this could not be without a moral atmosphere, which frowned down these things, and made them disreputable. It may seem very Puritanic to the careless, but one would suppose that there are parents who prefer to send their sons to a college where they are apart from contact with the vices than to one where these are the college fashion. The Oberlin people have thwarted efforts to set up the sale of that insidious alcoholic drink, beer. Lately the enemy has approached in the insidious form of a billiard-saloon, with such temperance drinks as lemonade and pop.

Regarding this as an entering wedge, the inhabitants have brought their preventive means to bear. At first they entered the place in large number, in the manner of the crusaders; but upon the resistance of the proprietor they withdrew and established a vigilance siege by setting two women sentinels before it, to take down the names of those who enter. These are relieved at regular times, and so the watch is kept up.

The indifferent and thoughtless will say this is too rigid, and that billiards are mild and innocent. But so are loitering, lounging, and loafing innocent. There can hardly be a more inane spending of time than in billiards. There is nothing either mental or muscular in it. It is a place for loitering in a mental vacuity; and the practice of buying drinks, which it directly encourages, is not likely to stop at lemonade and pop. The boy who acquires a need of billiards has got an expensive habit that will spend money which would buy him that which would be an improvement and a credit to him.

In such a place as Oberlin there is no class that wants billiards. The setting up of a saloon for billiards is an attempt to create the want of it. It is an innovation, and the Oberlin people properly regard it as the head of the camel which, if admitted, his whole body will follow. Oberlin is as different from Cincinnati as a Sunday-school picnic is from a 25-cent dance at a beer-hall, and it has a right to enforce prohibitions which would be vain here; and we hope that its defense against the agressive billiard-saloon will force that concern to capitulate.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

That the animosity which has always been entertained by the literate class in China against Christianity still exists in all its force and bitterness is abundantly evident from the demonstrations made against it every now and again. Wherever an attempt is made by the missionaries to break fresh ground, there they are sure to be confronted with the stereotyped stories of atrocities which the cunning literati have coined to rouse the prejudice of the ignorant people. The latest demonstration against Christianity has been made at Kiahing, a city of Chekiang Province. Placards have, it is stated, been posted up in all directions in this city denouncing the foreign religion in true Chinese style. After attributing the tail-cutting scare of last year to the Christians, this precious document goes on to say, speaking of the foreign religion: "On submitting to that religion it is necessary first to eat certain medicine, and then all the ancestral tablets, kitchen gods, etc., are utterly destroyed, while the newly-married wives are corrupted by the heads of the religion. When death has taken place and the remains are being encoffined, the relations are not allowed to be alongside, and it is declared that the eyes are scooped out in order to make a kind of medicine." We might well afford to smile at the childish absurdities contained in such effusions but for the serious consequences which too often follow their publication. The libelous statement is artfully contrived to appeal to the angry passions of the mob. The Chinese hold their ancestral tablets in the deepest veneration, and the idea of destroying them is of itself quite sufficient to rouse their resentment. Then it is set forth that the bodies of those who die in the Christian faith are horribly mutilated, an idea most repugnant to the Chinese mind. Consequently, false and transparently ridiculous as such accusations seem to the foreigner, they are calculated to stir up a fanatical Chinese mob into a dangerous mood. The occasion of this outburst of fanatical prejudice in Kiahing appears to be, from the placard itself, that some missionaries or their native teachers from Ningpo have been endeavoring to rent premises for the purpose of establishing a mission in the city. The local authorities are openly declared to be "unwilling to move in the matter," and their indisposition to interfere has evidently caused considerable irritation among the literati, who are ready to go to almost any lengths to keep the intruders out. "We may not, indeed, beat them," they say; "but we must pull down their houses and eternally root out the very foundations, or, if any have rented an empty piece of ground to the foreigners, we must at once raise a high mound on the spot, so as to fill the place and show no forgiveness in the matter." It is to be regretted that the authorities in China will not take the trouble to contradict these false stories. They ought to know that they are not only slanderous, but also provocative of outrages which tend to perpetuate ill-feeling against foreigners and render amicable intercourse between the former and the natives extremely precarious. It is constantly asserted that the missionaries are a fruitful source of discord in China, but, as the treaties provide that Christianity may be taught in the Empire, it is the duty of the native authorities just as much to see that no false statements calculated to cause violence and hostility are placarded about the cities and towns as to protect the missionaries from actual assault. Almost all the outrages on missionaries and their converts have been directly caused by this system of posting libelous and inflammatory placards against the Christians in the streets of the various towns where they have occurred.

THE BIBLE.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol says: "With all their faults, men are now certainly seeking for truth." I sincerely trust that this is true of ourselves, and that we are possessed of "an unflinching and uncompromising loyalty to truth."

Before me now lies a volume consisting of sixty-six books by different authors. The question presents itself, What shall we do with this volume? But why should we ask such a question? "Believers are not seeking the truth, they are enjoying it!" (Liddon). It therefore becomes us to submit to the authority of the Church, or rather of God, since, as we are told, this is the word of God. Christlieb (Modern Doubt and Christian Belief) "lays down the necessity of the submission of finite reason to the infinite." We would do this in a reverent and joyful spirit. But when we ask Christlieb how we are to do it, he answers: "The only true view is that which subordinates reason to revelation." Where then is this "revelation" that we may submit? We are by him assured it is "the divine revelation contained in Scripture." We further question and ask: How are we to know that this Scripture is the "Divine revelation"? Mark the answer: "Not, First understand, and then accept, is the maxim to be adopted in seeking religious truth, but, First submit and accept the truth, then you will be able to obtain a thorough intellectual knowledge of it." "Let reason endeavor to bring light into this obscurity as far as possible, not, however, in a merely intellectual way, but first of all in that which revelation itself indicates as indispensable—the way of moral action and obedience." This is a beautiful method. Light is to be brought in, so as to judge of the truth of a certain thing; but before we bring in the light we are to accept the thing as true. This acceptance is the light; the thing is true. I cannot bring myself to see the justice of this method. I cannot thus close my eyes. I cannot drag my reason to this bar and make it bend whether it will or not. Since then I can accept neither Canon Liddon's idea nor that of Christlieb, I therefore question.

As we look upon this volume, we imagine we read on one of its blank leaves facts which, outside of itself, make it a treasure to us. We may read there of the heroism it has kindled, the consolation it has given, the hope it has inspired. It comes to us crowned with reverence of the past, stained with the tears of the saints, and as the greatest child born to the religious sentiment of man. Must we not, therefore, as the Church commands, accept it as the "Word of God, and the sole rule of faith and practice"? Not so, for other facts present themselves. We reverence the Bible. "But true reverence does not consist in declaring a subject, because it is dear to us, to be unfit for free and honest inquiry" (Muller). We believe the Bible to be the greatest of the sacred books, but we cannot believe it to be the only one. We cannot think that it contains all the truth there is in God, or that He has revealed and concealed Himself between the covers of even as great a book as the Bible.

But what is the Bible? Why, the sixty-six books contained in the so-called translation of King James. Not so hasty; for we must here stop and think over a few facts before we accept this answer. And these facts will aid us in answering the other question, "What shall we do with the Bible?" We have, then, no manuscript of the New Testament (for I confine myself to it) of earlier date than the fourth century; so that we are not only asked to believe that God inspired the writers of this volume, but that He preserved the text pure for over 200 years. But we know well that the text of the earliest manuscript is far from pure, for Tischendorf himself believes he sees in the Sinai manuscript revisions and so-called corrections by a later hand. So you see our faith at the very outset is heavily taxed.

Again, some of these manuscripts contain books which the Church does not now recognize as canonical, but which were evidently received by some of the ancient churches; thus the Sinaitic manuscript contains the "Epistle of Barnabas" and part of the "Shepherd of Hermas"; the Vatican manuscript has the "Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians," so has also the Alexandrine manuscript. Who, therefore, is to say which are and which are not canonical? The fathers who sat in council when the canon was settled? But were they, too, inspired? The Roman Catholic Church would answer, Yes. If we could believe it we then might submit. But the Protestant Church answers, No. Then why submit our judgment to theirs?

But I pass on to notice that the "Apostolic fathers" seem to have known nothing of the epistles of Jude, II. Peter, II. and III. John, I. and II. Thessalonians, Colossians, Titus, and Philemon, while the other epistles "are not quoted with the formulas which preface citations from the Old Testament" (Westcott). Some of the most ancient "versions" omit books which are found in our Bible. Thus the Peshito (the Syriac version) omits II. Peter, II. and III. John, Jude, and Revelation; the old Latin version seems to have wanted Hebrews and James. We are not certain to whom the "Epistle to the Ephesians" was addressed; in fact, Conybeare and Howson substitute in the text the word "Laodicea" for that of "Ephesus," and call the Epistle the "Epistle to the Ephesians, so-called." Thus you see grave doubts hang over no less than thirteen of our New Testament books. Can we help asking the question, What are we to do with the Bible? It is for us to bow in reverence, to "first submit and accept the truth" (Christlieb)?

Our hearts may be perverse; it may be the evil within us that prompts us to question, for in spite of ourselves questions do arise, and this the more so since these very questions are founded on intense desire for truth and deep reverence and love for the One in whom the New Testament centres—Jesus. We cannot, therefore, but ask, Whence these biographies of Jesus, and how much truth is in them? The first of these now interests us: Whence these biographies? Why, that is simple. They are from Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. But it is not so simple. We must not imagine that we have the manuscripts of these authors, or that we are absolutely certain that we have exact copies of these manuscripts, or that these men ever wrote biographies of Jesus. It is evident that some one did, and that the facts are in the main true. If, however, we now grant that these apostles are the authors, we are forthwith met by another difficulty. It is this: there is such an agreement (while there is a difference) in the first three biographies, that it is necessary to explain its origin.

By some we are told that this may be explained by supposing "that the later writers (Mark and Luke) used the writings of the former (Matthew)." If this be true, then Matthew only was inspired. Others "supposed that there was an original narrative of the life of Christ—an original gospel" (Eichhorn and Bp. Marsh). If so the writer of the "original gospel" was inspired, and not the writers of the present gospels. These hypotheses are rejected by both the orthodox (Barrow) and the liberal (Norton) sides.

"The remaining hypothesis is that of oral tradition emanating from the apostles themselves, and maintained in its purity during their lives by their personal presence and teaching." Let those whose faith can carry this weight do so. I fall beneath the burden. If, however, it be true, then the people and all the apostles were inspired to keep the tradition pure, and not only those who reduced it to writing. But I ask, Where is the need at all of inspiration (in the orthodox sense) to record what the men, if they were apostles, saw with their own eyes?

I have so far only viewed from an outside standpoint. I may some time take a view inside the volume and gather from it hints in answer to the question, What shall we do with the Bible?

At present I cannot accept it as the "Word of God, and the sole rule of faith and practice." I can, do, and must accept it as a record giving the history of the Jews, an account of their religion, the biography, in the main, of the world's greatest religious leader,—Jesus,—and the history of the rise of the world's purest religion. I remember that for every grain of wheat there is much chaff and straw, that for every flower there are many branches and leaves. In this New Testament there is much of the finest wheat, in it are some of the most beautiful flowers that the mind has put forth, and here is some of the purest truth. It is ours to gather its wheat, to cull its flowers, and to lay hold upon its truth. And this is what we will do with the Bible.

GERMAN.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Michigan there are 224 Congregational churches, with a membership of 16,911,—a gain of 1,559 over 1876.

A convention of Free Thinkers will be held at Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 22-6. Fred Douglass and the Hon. Elizur Wright are among the speakers who have promised to be present.

The largest church organization in Atlanta, Ga., is the First Baptist Church (colored), the Rev. F. Quarles pastor, with a membership of 1,450. One of the white churches has 500 members, another about 400, and so down. Fifteen out of the forty churches are Baptist. The colored Baptists of Georgia have bought the land and are about to establish a college of a high grade in Atlanta.

A missionary Conference is to be held in New York during the second week of October under the direction of a special Committee of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Committee suggests that the local clergy and laity arrange for the holding of meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places during the same month.

The Methodist mission in Mexico reports twenty male and female missionaries, and in all ninety-seven agents. There are 273 members and 394 probationers, and the average attendance on public worship is 1,242. In the day schools there are 329 scholars, and in the Sabbath-schools 560 scholars. There are three churches and sixteen preaching-halls, and the mission press issues over 301,000 pages annually. The value of the property in possession of the mission is $78,590.

The fifth annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country will be held in Pike's Opera-House, Cincinnati, Oct. 15 to 18. The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky will deliver the opening address. The topics announced for discussion are "The Interpretation of the Bible in Relation to the Present Condition of Learning and Science," "The Novel in Its Influence upon Modern Life," "The New Testament Doctrine of Absolution," "The Sunday Question," "Mutual Relations of Labor and Capital," and "Christ in the Personal Life."

A rich Bishop in Australia is about to give the bulk of his fortune to his diocese. Dr. Tynell, of the Diocese of Newcastle, is a bachelor of 70, and has announced his purpose to bequeath $1,600,000 for charitable uses. He will devote $150,000 to the Bishopric, $50,000 to increase the incomes of archdeacons and canons, $500,000 for clerical stipends, $50,000 for superannuated clergymen, $25,000 for sick clergymen, $125,000 for an additional supply of clergy, and $200,000 for education. This vast fortune has been accumulated in sheep and wool raising. Bishop Tynell has been in Australia over thirty years.

Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield has issued in advance of the publication of the minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the statistics of the Church for 1878. They show thirty-seven Synods, 178 Presbyteries, 636 candidates, 331 licentiates, 4,907 ministers, 239 installations, 201 pastoral dissolutions, 5,269 churches, 32,277 members added on examination, 21,683 members added by certificate, 567,855 communicants, 599,882 members of Sunday-schools. Since 1874 the total of communicants has been: 1874, 495,634; 1875, 506,034; 1876, 535,210; 1877, 557,674; 1878, 567,855. The contributions in 1878 for all purposes were $8,281,956; in 1872 they were $10,086,526. Most of this decrease is in the item of current congregational expenses.

Matthew Hale writes from New York to the Boston *Journal*:

Sometimes we have a little of this sharp practice in religion. A young man has been preaching here with some acceptance. He is a student from Spurgeon's College. He was called at a salary of $1,500. Small as the pay was it was accepted, and arrangements made for a settlement. Before the day came an official called on the young man and said: "We have a floating debt of $300. We shall have to take that out of your salary, and you must live the first year on $1,200. You must not say anything about it, for it will make trouble." The young man went directly to an eminent minister. The pastor said: "That is a trick, young man, after the order of the New York ring. The church will be charged $1,500, and the Trustees will put the surplus in their pocket. I would have nothing to do with the concern." To the astonishment of the people the call hangs fire.

The relations of penitent and confessor have been brought before the English Ritualists in a startling form at the Staffordshire Summer Assizes. The plaintiff, Mr. White, was the father of a young woman who was confined of a child of which, it was alleged, the Rev. Mr. Willett, the Vicar of the parish of West Bromwich, and the girl's confessor, was the father. Various proceedings have from time to time being instituted to make the defendant liable, and the feeling throughout the county has been one of strong partisanship. It was alleged that the Vicar, as confessor, had exercised almost unlimited influence upon the plaintiff's daughter, and that he put many questions to her of an improper character, suggested by the "Priest in Absolution," he being a member of the Society of the Holy Cross. From July, 1876, with the exception of a confessional two days afterward to which she had gone, the Vicar saw, heard, or inquired nothing about her until the end of November, when she called at his house, with two sisters, and made certain accusations against him. Mr. Willett indignantly denied the accusation, and they left the house. After the birth of the child, the mother and her family, attended by a concourse of 800 people, went to the defendant's church to have the little one christened, and gave the names Frederick Willett White, the two former being those of the defendant. He, on the plea that the names were only given to insult and annoy him, refused to christen the child by them, and used those of the girl's father. The woman positively affirmed the charge in the witness-box, and gave the most circumstantial evidence, which, upon cross-examination, she was utterly unable to substantiate. The jury expressed their unanimous opinion that there was no case against the defendant, and gave a verdict in his favor.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

The Illinois State Convention of Universalists will hold its session for 1878 at Peoria, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 10, 11, 12. The parishes in fellowship are each entitled to three lay delegates, who must be provided with properly written certificates to the Secretary.

Programme as follows:

Monday evening—Introductory service. Sermon.

Tuesday a. m., 10 to 12—Opening of Convention.

Tuesday p. m., 2 to 3—Convention business. 3 to 4:30—Consideration of Sunday-school work.

Tuesday evening—Sermon.

Wednesday a. m., 8 to 9—Conference. 9 to 10:30—Convention business. 10:30—Occasional sermon, by the Rev. G. S. Weaver, D. D., Galesburg.

Wednesday p. m., 2 to 3:30—Allotted to the Universalist Woman's Association of Illinois; 3:30 to 5—Theme: "Do Universalists sufficiently appreciate and endeavor to maintain the standing of their Church among Christian denominations?" Remarks by the Rev. N. S. Sage, LL.D., Sycamore, and the Rev. D. P. Bunn, Decatur, followed by others who wish to speak.

Wednesday evening—Sermon.

Thursday a. m., 8 to 9—Conference; 9 to 10—Convention business; 10 to 12—Theme: "Are the doctrines of our Church sufficiently taught to our children?" Remarks by the Rev. H. V. Chase, Dixon, and the Rev. B. N. Wiles, Macomb, followed by others.

Thursday p. m., 1:30 to 2:30—Religious themes; 2:30—Communion service; 4 to 5—Unfinished business. Adjournment.

Thursday evening—Sermon.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Dr. Terhune and his wife, "Marion Harland," are about to sail for Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, is temporarily filling the pulpit of Dr. Tuttle in St. Paul.

The Rev. Lemuel Willis, one of the oldest Universalist divines in the country, died on the 23d ult. at Warner, N. H.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts will to-day celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Alex Burns, of Simpson Centenary College, Iowa, has accepted the Principalship of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Can.

The mysterious gift of $25,000 to Andover Theological Seminary came, it has been discovered, from Henry Winkley, a wealthy retired business man of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia friends of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, the Bible commentator, intend to erect a magnificent stained-glass window to his memory in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in that city.

The Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church, being absent on his summer vacation, services in the church are discontinued until the pastor's return early in September.

The death is announced of the Rev. Samuel Cram Jackson, D. D., at Andover, Mass. He was born in Dorset, Vt., in 1802, graduated from Middlebury College in 1821, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1826. His twenty-two years in the pastorate were spent in Andover.

It has been decided that Moody shall spend next fall and winter in Baltimore, preaching on the Sabbath and once or twice in the week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. He will give more attention to study and the education of his children than heretofore.

The Rev. S. D. Headlam, who was removed from a curacy by the Bishop of London for preaching a sermon in favor of theatres, has received a testimonial of 500 sovereigns and an illuminated address. The Rev. A. H. Stanton and A. Headlam were among the speakers on the occasion of the presentation.

Mr. Spurgeon is ill again. His church is, however, engaged in preparing to celebrate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate. It is proposed to raise $15,000 as a testimonial. Mr. Spurgeon declines to accept this money for himself, but wishes it to be applied to the endowment of the almshouses now supported by the church.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the First Church, will not take his trip West, as was his intention. He is detained on account of the severe illness of one or two of his parishioners. The Doctor was to have accompanied Mr. Ensign, the Sabbath-school worker, and with him conduct religious meetings along the line of some of the Western railways.

OFF-COLOR PIETY.

"What is conscience?" asked a school-master of his class. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor?" "One of the iron-clads."

"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple instead of dividing it."

Norwich *Bulletin*: A prudent lady applied to a free-Bible distributor the other day for a large copy. She said it was handy to press flowers in, and it made a nice ornament for the centre-table.

It is very distressing to a summer congregation to see the minister, in the most eloquent and impassioned passage of his sermon, gesture with one hand and fight flies with the other.—*Burdette.*

He was almost undressed when his father caught him, but the defense was convincing: "I don't want to go in swimming with 'em; I only wanted to see the bad little boys who go in swimming on Sunday get drowned."

An English boy was beating a donkey unmercifully, when the minister of that parish, coming up, censured him for his cruelty. The boy resentfully retorted: "I'm sure you needna care; it's nane of your congregation."

It would make a stone image turn green with envy to observe the expression of profound abstraction that settles down on the face of a worshiper when the contribution basket gets within about three pews of him.—*Burdette.*

A little boy ran away from home, and, while enjoying himself in forbidden fields, a thunder-storm came up, and it began to hail. His guilty conscience needed no accuser. Running home, he burst into the presence of his astonished mamma, exclaiming breathlessly: "Ma, ma, God's frowing stones at me!"

"I never knew whether to consider as a joke or a fact the story of the child who, being asked whether he had been baptized, said, 'Yes, but it didn't take!' I can now easily believe it, having actually heard a little boy seriously ask the following question: 'Mother, what does being baptized keep you from taking?'—*The Index.*

"Ophelia" writes to ask if Sacred History mentions card-playing. Certainly, my dear girl. Moses "led" for the children of Israel; and, when the latter got to Jordan, they "passed." Solomon "ordered up" the Temple, Balaam "held a jack," and the seven priests before Jericho took the city by "playing their seven trumps."

Over the door of one of the Erie passenger cars is a picture, supposed to illustrate the scene when Jesus preached to the multitudes on the shores of Galilee, Himself standing in a boat near the shore. A little girl looked at it the other day. At first it puzzled her, but finally a happy smile broke over her face and she said to her father, "I know what that picture is; it is Columbus discovering America."

Bishop Whittaker (Protestant Episcopal), of the Diocese of Nevada, has been giving the Nevada newspapers some queer stories of his experience in a recent tour through the towns of Tybo and Ward. At Tybo he could get no building to preach in but a gambling-house, and in response to the Litany, instead of "Amen," an excited listener, with his pantaloons stuffed into his boots, cried "Keno." At Ward a horse-race had been announced for the afternoon, but at the Bishop's earnest request the racing was postponed till the religious services were over. The whole congregation went from the church to the race-track as soon as the sermon was finished.

A heretofore temperate and respectable citizen last evening attracted considerable attention by charging around the saloons and drinking furiously. When he bumped up against the *Gazette* reporter he (not the reporter) was roaring drunk. "Hooray f'r er scarlet woman," exclaimed the shameless man. "The what?" asked the shocked reporter. "Er time an' time, an' half a time an' ('ic) er two-horned beast an' er whole layout in Dan'l an' er Rev'lations." Then the gentleman managed to explain that he had been attending the Second Advent meetings, and had become converted. "World's comin' to nend ('ic), young f'ler," explained the convert, "an' da'nmer man 'at won't go in f't goo' time unner 'om circumstances. Less-taker-drink."—*Reno Gazette.*

A church in Wisconsin, finding its finances in that deplorable condition bordering on insolvency, and seeing the vanity of such earthly expectations as are built on the delusive hope of realizing from collections, decided to adopt the "hoss race," not exactly as a means of grace, but as the most feasible plan for gathering lucre wherewith to pay debts and defray incidental expenses. A dozen nags were entered, and people turned out en masse, and the gate-money was enough to make a noble contribution to the treasury of the Lord. In short, the scheme was a pronounced success financially, but it disrupted the church. Dea Hines got angry because his horse was beaten by Dea Hall's mare. The pastor, who acted as one of the judges, took sides with Dea Hall and the mare; the quarrel spread, until the parson wandered forth seeking a new vineyard, and the voice of prayer and praise was hushed in the sanctuary.

CHURCH SERVICES.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. W. W. Everts will give a discourse commemorative of the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate at 11 a. m. in the First Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue. Evening services at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach morning and evening in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressy will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomington road, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach in the University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, morning and evening.

—Fourth Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets. Services in the morning.

—The Rev. J. A. Henry will preach morning and evening in Dearborn Church, on Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach in Western Avenue Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach morning and evening at Centennial Church, Lincoln and Jackson streets.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison will preach in the morning in North Star Church, Division and Sedgwick streets, and the Rev. L. T. Bush in the evening. Baptism at the close of the latter service.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach morning and evening in Central Church, 290 Orchard street.

—The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach morning and evening in Halsted Street Church.

—The Rev. Lewis Raymond will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin preaches at No. 381 West Madison street. Evening subject: "The Humiliation, Suffering, and Death of Jesus Christ."

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris will officiate morning and evening at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. M. C. Dotten will officiate in the morning at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will officiate morning and evening at St. Ansgarius' Church, on Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in the morning at Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street. Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Thomas R. Coleman will officiate morning and evening at St. John's Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of LaSalle and Elm streets.

—The Rev. C. S. Lester will officiate morning and evening at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate morning and evening at St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. G. F. Cushman will officiate morning and evening at St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, near Taylor.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate morning and evening at Calvary Church, Warren avenue, near Oakley street. Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, near Monroe.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

—The congregation of All Saints' Church will worship morning and evening at the Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. W. T. Meloy will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. D. N. Vanderveer will preach in the Fifth Church at 10:30 a. m., and Miss Jessie Fremont Bartlett will assist in the musical part of the service.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach at 10:45 a. m. in the Forty-first Street Church, corner of Prairie avenue.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, in the morning, and in the Railroad Chapel, State street, south of Fourteenth, in the evening.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Worry; Its Folly and Sin."

—The Rev. F. L. Patton will preach in the Jefferson Park Church, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Rutherford, of St. Louis, will preach in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Mr. Wells, of Montreal, will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, in the morning.

METHODIST.

The Rev. S. McChesney preaches at the Park-Avenue Church, morning and evening.

—There will be preaching at Emmanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—Dr. Williamson preaches at the Michigan-Avenue Church this morning. Subject: "The Bible Must Be True." Vesper services in the evening.

—The Rev. L. Meredith will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the Langley-Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street.

—The Rev. Dr. D. W. Bartine will preach in the Centenary Church, on Monroe street near Morgan, morning and evening.

Bishop Merrill will preach in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, in the morning, and the Rev. John Atkinson in the evening.

—The Rev. W. E. Mears will preach in the Jackson Street Church at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. T. C. Matlack will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street, in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Jewett, of Freeport, Ill., in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Jewett will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, in the morning, and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst in the evening.

—The Rev. T. C. Matlack preaches this morning and the Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, of Freeport, this evening at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Western avenue and Monroe street.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. F. M. Adams preaches at Christ Church this evening.

—Gen. Buckingham will conduct the morning service at Immanuel Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. The pastor preaches in the evening.

—The Rev. S. E. Wishard will preach at St. John's Church this morning.

—The Rev. P. B. Morgan preaches at St. Paul's Church. Morning subject: "Judas Iscariot." Evening: "Is the So-Called Experimental Religion the Religion of Reason?"

—Mr. R. H. Burke will preach in Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and LeMoyne streets, at 10:45 a. m., on "Corn in Egypt; How It May Be Obtained," and at 7:45 p. m. on "Excuses."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Montreal, will preach morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. W. F. Day, of Michigan, will preach at the Leavitt Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, of Galesburg, preaches at Plymouth Church, morning and evening.

—The Rev. G. H. Webster, of Ohio, preaches at the Union Park Church, morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN.

Elder C. F. Mortimer will preach in the Second (formerly Central) Church, Campbell Hall, corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Church of Christ."

—At the Western Avenue Church, near Congress street, there will be preaching in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Graham. No evening service.

—There will be regular morning services at the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The Rev. O. A. Burgess is in the city, and is expected to preach if his health will permit.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Services, consisting of vesper and Bible exercises, will be held every Sabbath during vacation, at 3 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach at the Oakwood Church, Oakwood boulevard, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Real Infidelity."

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach for the Union Swedenborgian Church in Hershey Hall, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Prayer: Its Nature and Use."

INDEPENDENT.

Mr. H. F. Birge will conduct the services at Union Chapel, No. 97 South Desplaines street, at 7:45 p. m.

—Mr. George P. Coxhead will preach in Burr Mission Chapel, No. 389 Third street, at 10:30 a. m., and Mr. A. P. Hemingway at 7:45 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. John E. Morris preaches at the corner of Fulton and May streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. Perrin preaches at the Washingtonian Home at 3 o'clock.

—Dr. Shaw preaches at the Green Street Tabernacle morning and evening.

—A mediums' and Spiritualists' meeting will be held at 3 p. m. in the office of Dr. Wiggin, No. 406 West Madison street.

—Disciples of Christ will meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Aug. 11—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Aug. 16—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Aug. 11—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.
Aug. 12—St. Clare, V.
Aug. 13—Of the Octave of St. Lawrence; SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, MM.
Aug. 14—Of the Octave; Vigil of the Assumption.—Fast; St. Eusebius, C.
Aug. 15—Assumption of the B. V. M.,—Holy-day of Obligation.
Aug. 16—St. Hyacinth, C.
Aug. 17—Octave of St. Lawrence.

THE GAME OF CHESS

All communications for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

CHESS DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB—No. 50 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION—Hansen & Welch's, No. 150 Dearborn street, opposite TRIBUNE Building.

Chess-players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange), Sherman House (Basement), and at 425 West Madison street, corner of Elizabeth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. W. G.—The solution you mention was noticed in last Sunday's issue.

R. M. C.—The problem we think is sound, though there are some "hair's-breadth 'scapes" not mentioned in your solution. Have filed it for publication.

ENIGMA NO. 141.

From the Chess-Players' Chronicle.

BY MISS I. M. JONES.

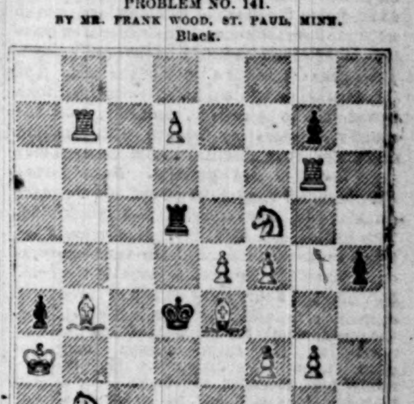
White.	Black.
King at Q Kt square	King at Q eighth
Rook at K seventh	Rook at K eighth
Bishop at K R fifth	Bishop at K seventh
Knights at Q third	Bishop at Q fifth
	Pawn at Q seventh
	Pawn at Q B fourth

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 141.

BY MR. FRANK WOOD, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 139.

White.	Black.
1..Q to K 5	1..Any move
2..Mates accordingly	

Correct solution to Problem No. 139 received from R. Siwertz, E. Barbe, W. H. Ovington, and J. H. Campbell, city; C. B. Johnson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. M. Elliott, Earlville, Ill.

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 139.

White.	Black.
1..R takes P	1..P to B 4
2..Q takes P ch	2..P or K takes Q
3..R mates accordingly	
	If 1..P to R 5
2..Q to K 2	2..Moves
3..Mates accordingly	
	If 1..P to Kt 5
2..Q to K B sq ch	2..Moves
3..Q mates	

Correct solution to Enigma No. 139 received from O. R. Benjamin, J. H. Campbell, and E. Barbe, city.

NOTES.

Mr. Sidney Herzberg has commenced a chess column in the Pontiac (Ill.) *Democrat.*

The annual Congress of the British Counties Chess Association opened at King's College, London, July 29.

Mr. William Coates, Cheltenham, England, is the author of the set entered in the American Association Tourney under the motto, "Che Sara, Sara," which took fourth prize.

Mr. Frech, of Washington, has resigned a game in the International Correspondence Tourney to his opponent, Mr. Monck, of Dublin, on the 30th move. The score is now even.

The Hartford *Globe* Correspondence Prize Tourney has terminated with the following result: Mr. W. J. Berry, first prize, 13 games won, 1 lost; Mr. Eugene Delmar, second prize, 12½ games won, 1½ lost; Mr. L. S. Atkinson, third prize, 7 games won, 5 lost. The fourth prize lies between Messrs. Wurm and Shields.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

A plan has been proposed for a grand playing tournament for an American Championship Challenge Trophy, which it is thought by many would be the means of creating an endless amount of interesting play, without the usual difficulty of raising funds, and would give all players a fair chance to solve the present unsatisfactory question of superiority. The idea is, we understand, to make it a national affair and get every player to add his name to the list and donate some small sum, so that all will be interested and have a voice in the arrangement, and the programme and place of meeting be determined by a fair majority vote. In the event of such tourney being held it is probable that the winner of the trophy will be required to hold it at least two years against all comers before it becomes his exclusive property. The proposition we consider an excellent one. Our national tournaments are "too few and far between," and so little interest seems to be taken in them now that the two most prominent players of the country did not even enter the last one held. The consequence was that, outside of one or two cities, but little interest was manifested in the tourney; the result settled nothing so far as the championship was concerned. The plan proposed above seems a feasible method of doing away with this apathy. The winner in the tournament will hold the championship emblem, and must defend it; there will be no lack of earnest endeavor on the part of others to acquire it.

THE PARIS CHESS CONGRESS.

The great chess contest at Paris has resulted in a tie between Dr. J. B. Zukertort, of London, and Herr S. Winawer, of St. Petersburg, each having scored 16½ out of a possible 22. The third prize goes to Mr. J. H. Blackburne, of London, who has scored 14½. Mr. H. E. Bird, London, and Capt. Mackenzie, tie with 13 for the next, while Prof. Anderssen, of Breslau University, takes sixth with a total of 12½. The result of the playing off of the ties has not yet come to hand. We give the final score:

NAMES.	Anderssen.	Bird	Blackburne	Clerc	Englisch	Gifford	Mackenzie	Mason	Pitschel	Rosenthal	Winawer	Zukertort	Games won.
Anderssen	....	00	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	½0	0½	0½	12½
Bird	11	....	10	10	10	11	01	11	11	01	00	00	13
Blackburne	00	01	....	11	1½	11	01	1½	11	½1	½½	01	14½
Clerc	00	01	00	....	10	10	10	01	11	01	0½	00	8½
Englisch	10	01	0½	01	....	11	01	½½	01	½½	01	½½	11½
Gifford	01	00	00	10	00	....	1½	00	1½	00	00	00	3½
Mackenzie	00	01	10	01	10	11	....	11	1½	0½	½1	1½	13
Mason	01	00	0½	10	½½	11	00	....	1½	10	00	0½	8½
Pitschel	00	00	00	00	10	0½	0½	0½	....	00	00	00	2½
Rosenthal	½1	10	½0	10	½½	11	1½	01	11	....	00	00	11½
Winawer	1½	11	½½	1½	10	11	½0	11	11	11	....	10	16½
Zukertort	1½	11	10	11	½½	11	0½	1½	11	11	01	....	16½

In the above table, 1 signifies a win, 0 a loss, and ½ a draw. Play commenced 18th June; terminated 24th July.

The following table shows the result of the play between the six prize-takers:

NAMES.	Zukertort	Winawer	Blackburne	Bird	Mackenzie	Anderssen	Score
Zukertort	....	01	10	11	0½	1½	6
Winawer	10	....	½½	11	½0	1½	6
Blackburne	01	½½	....	01	01	00	4
Bird	00	00	10	....	01	11	4
Mackenzie	1½	½1	10	10	....	00	5
Anderssen	0½	0½	11	00	11	...	5

GAMES IN THE PARIS TOURNAMENT.

First game between Mr. Mason and Capt. Mackenzie, played in the ninth round on the 15th of July:

FRENCH GAME.

White—Capt. Mackenzie.	Black—Mr. Mason.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 3
2..P to Q 4	2..P to Q 4
3..Kt to Q B 3	3..Kt to K B 3
4..P takes P	4..P takes P
5..Kt to K B 3	5..B to Q 3
6..B to Q 3	6..Castles
7..Castles	7..Kt to Q B 3
8..B to K Kt 5	8..Kt to K 2
9..B takes Kt	9..P takes B
10..Kt to R 4	10..K to Kt 2
11..Q to R 5	11..R to K R sq
12..P to K B 4	12..P to Q B 3
13..R to B 3	13..Kt to Kt 3
14..Q R to K B sq	14..Q to B 2
15..Kt to K 2	15..B to Q 2
16..Kt to Kt 3	16..Q R to K Kt sq
17..Q to R 6 ch (a)	17..K takes Q
18..Kt to B 5 ch	18..B takes Kt
19..Kt takes B ch	19..K to R 4
20..P to Kt 4 ch	20..K takes P
21..R to Kt 3 ch	21..K to R 4
22..B to K 2 mate	

(a) A beautiful termination.

Played in the round between Messrs. Anderssen and Bird, June 28.

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

White—Mr. Bird.	Black—Mr. Anderssen.
1..P to K 4	1..P to Q B 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..P to K 3
3..Kt to Q B 3	3..Kt to Q B 3
4..B to Kt 5	4..Kt to Q 5
5..Kt takes Kt	5..P takes Kt
6..Kt to K 2	6..Kt to B 3
7..Kt to Kt 3	7..P to Q 3
8..Q to K 2	8..B to Q Kt sq
9..P to Q Kt 3	9..P to Q R 3
10..B to Q 3	10..P to Q 3
11..B to Kt 2	11..P to K 4
12..Castles K R	12..Castles
13..P to K B 4	13..R to K sq
14..Kt to R 5	14..Kt to Kt 5
15..R to B 3	15..B to Q 2
16..Kt to Kt 3	16..B to R 2
17..P to B 5	17..P to Q 4
18..P takes Kt P	18..R P takes P
19..Q R to K B sq	19..P takes P
20..Q takes P	20..B to K 3
21..R takes B P	21..B takes R
22..R takes B	22..Q to Kt 4
23..Q takes Q Kt P	23..Q to B 5
24..P to Kt 3	24..Kt to B 3
25..R to Kt 7 ch	25..K to R sq
26..R takes Kt ch	26..K to Kt sq
27..R takes Kt	27..P to K 5
28..Q takes P	Resigns.

Wanted to Keep What He Paid For.

Virginia Nev. Enterprise.

A man yesterday morning came into one of our drug stores and asked for 25 cents' worth of an emetic. After receiving his dose the customer innocently said to the clerk who had waited upon him: "If I take this in beer do you think I will be able to keep it down?"

THE STAGE.

THE DRAMA.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

The interregnum between the theatrical season past and the one to come has been agreeably enlivened by the presence of Sam Colville's Folly Company at one theatre, and by the Majeronis at the other. These two combinations have furnished us with all the Thespian entertainment that heat-oppressed citizens could comfortably endure, and the absence of the usual competition has resulted in fair returns to the two managers who took the risk of fighting against the very worst theatrical weather that has been experienced for many years. Competition there will be in abundance by and by, and, looking forward to the fall commencements, one is at a loss to know how our five managers are going to eke out their seasons with the material at their command. They appear to have all fallen into the same rut. They went off to New York and swept up everything they could find in the shape of combinations, and so we are to have the unusual experience of an overplus of theatres all working on the same system. The stock company is a thing of the past. The combination system has killed it, at least for a period, not to be revived, probably, until the country becomes so deluged with strolling companies that a return to old customs may seem desirable and grateful. Haverly has cleaned up his theatre, wiped out his basement drinking-hall, and entered into competition with Hooley and McVicker. Hooley has filled up his season with some of the most conspicuously advertised stars and troupes in the field. McVicker has a sure thing on two or three solid attractions, including Jefferson and Booth, and the opera, while the conduct of his management for the entire season may depend upon circumstances. He is certainly not meaning to depend exclusively upon his stock company, as he did to a large extent last year. Then here comes John Hamlin, who is fitting up the Coliseum into a neat and pretty theatre, also for the reception of "stars and combinations." He has given up the Variety idea, and intends to enter the lists with McVicker, Hooley, and Haverly. Over the river Mr. Clapp is finishing off his Academy of Music, and there is no telling but when he sees how beautiful it looks, he may take it into his head to ignore jig-dancing and flip-flaps, and turn it into a high-toned place of amusement. Such, however, is not his present intention, and, if he adheres to it, the variety show will be confined entirely to the West Side. On the South Side, therefore, there promises to be very little choice between the four theatres as to the character of the entertainments to be brought forth, and for this reason the outlook would not seem to be very encouraging for the managers. However, let them fight it out on that line if it takes them all the season, and may the best man win.

THE MAJERONIS

have made decidedly a favorable impression upon the public here, particularly Signor Majeroni, who, in his impersonation of *St. Elia* in "Jealousy," shows that he is possessed of true artistic instincts and a rare power of expression. He lacks repose. There is a continual straining to give due emphasis to every shade of emotion that occasionally approaches the verge of tediousness, and this is perhaps heightened by his imperfect command of the English tongue. But if in declamation he is faulty, in his acting he is uniformly admirable. His lank, loosely-built figure would be ungainly and awkward but for his perfect command of the laws of gesture. With a little more familiarity with English enunciation he would be able to fill a place on the American stage which has been left vacant since Edwin Adams passed away. We could imagine Majeroni to make a very fine *Raphael* in "The Marble Heart," and from his performance last week we anticipate something unusually good from him in *Armand*. Signora Majeroni has some very pleasing and graceful qualities as an actress, and, in the last of "Jealousy," where she pleads with her husband for a return to his love and confidence, she gave evidence of considerable emotional power.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Nelly Boyd Dramatic Combination commence their season at Mendota, Ill., Aug. 12.

John M. Murray, a resident of Chicago, has been engaged as leading man for Fox's New American Theatre, Philadelphia.

Harry B. Hudson, the well-known actor, has taken unto himself a wife,—Miss Emmeline Hyde, late of the Lydia Thompson troupe.

Miss Lizzie Webster, the charming little lady who recently played *Gabriel* in "Evangeline" with Rice's company at Haverly's, is visiting friends in this city.

Lydia Hastings, the dramatic reader and elocutionist, will make Chicago her headquarters for the coming season. She has appointed Cambridge & Co. her sole agents.

Rena Maeder, the Protean actress, will, at the close of her San Francisco engagement, settle down in Chicago with her husband, Fred Maeder, the dramatist and actor.

Matt Morgan has just finished painting a curtain for the Chicago Academy of Music. The subject is the origin of the drama, and it has been handled in a masterly manner.

Among the professionals who have dropped back to town from their summer vacations last week are A. C. Weaver, Lilian Weaver, J. M. Gilbert, Harry B. Hudson and wife, Nellie Taylor, and others.

Ben Cotton left Chicago Friday evening to join his partner, Cal Wagner, at Buffalo, where they commence the season on the 19th. The combination is to be known as Wagner & Cotton's Minstrels.

Miss May Howard, who has been managing the theatre at Halifax, N. S., very successfully this past season, sailed yesterday by the steamer Circassian for Europe. She will remain abroad all winter.

At Hooley's Theatre the Majeronis will appear in "Camille" Monday evening, introducing Signora Majeroni in the principale role, and supported by Signor Majeroni in the character of *Armand Duval*.

A number of applications are being made for the New Chicago Theatre, but the parties only desire to rent during the Tournament and Exposition, as they are all afraid to take a season's lease at the rental of $11,500.

Among the coming events of the dramatic season will be the reopening of McVicker's Theatre on Monday, the 19th, when H. J. Montague, the celebrated New York favorite, makes his first appearance in Chicago with his New York company in "Diplomacy." Mr. Montague has just closed a brilliant season of four weeks in San Francisco, where the play has met with unanimous approval from press and public.

Colville's Folly Troupe have achieved a brilliant success this last week at Haverly's Theatre. The house has been crowded every evening, and unstinted applause has followed the performance of the company, which is of fine texture, and containing several valuable improvements over the organization as it appeared here last season. On Monday evening the popular burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe" will be presented, with the following distribution of characters:

Robinson Crusoe....................Miss Marie Williams
Tim Cox.................................Mr. C. H. Drew
Polly Hopkins.......................Mlle. Eme Roseau
Angelica................................Miss Lina Merville
Will Atkins............................Mr. A. W. Maflin
Gig......................................Miss Kate Everleigh
Binnacle...............................Miss Ada Lee
Dib......................................Miss Annie Deacon
Tib......................................Miss Susie Winner
Slider...................................Miss Elsie Dean
Kapstan................................Miss Annie Winner
Ropeyarn...............................Miss Jenny Clark
Tarr.....................................Miss Mary Winner
Pitch....................................Miss Clara White
Rosin....................................Miss C. Foster
Oh-Kum.................................Miss Nancy Tarbut
Friday...................................Mr. William Gill
Princess Ylang-Ylang..............Miss Eleanor Deering
Jes-so, her page.....................Miss Marion Elmore
Way-ho..................................Mr. William B. Cahill
O-pop-o-nah...........................Miss Annie Mortimer
O-wy-o-wy..............................Mr. W. H. Harper
Latitat...................................Mr. H. Amberg
The Two Obadians...Messrs. Francis and DeSmith
Papoose.................................La Petite Cary Elberto

GREEN-ROOM NOTES.

Mrs. Rousby is said to be a wreck physically and socially.

Mrs. Keeley, the veteran actress, is still alive and frisky at the age of 73.

Mrs. T. M. Hunter will travel with "The Danites" Combination next season, and perform *The Widder*.

Louis James is to be the leading man, and Mrs. Thomas Barry the leading lady, at the Boston Theatre this coming season.

Modjeska will make her first appearance after returning from Europe at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 16th of September.

The Kiralfy Brothers have purchased the sole right to perform the "Black Crook" in this country from the executors of C. M. Barras.

Heuck's Opera-House, Cincinnati, which has been remodeled and refitted, will be opened on the 31st, under the management of James Douglass.

William Warren, the veteran comedian, who was here on a visit recently, thinks Chicago has made wonderful progress since he played here with Joe Jefferson's father, more than thirty years ago. "It was pushing ahead then," he says, "Rice and McVicker made fortunes in the West. But the drama out there will have a great future."

Mr. J. C. Williamson has bought a new play, entitled "Freaks of Fortune," in which he will represent a good-hearted, honest Irish politician. His wife will play the role of the daughter.

Mlle. Aimee has expressed a resolve to remain in France for the future, America having lost all attraction for her. Somebody suggests that she also has lost all attraction for America.

Sig. Rossi is expected in Paris towards the middle of next month, to give a series of representations at the Paris Italiens. It is possible he may also pay a flying visit to London, but not to appear in public.

Miss Rose Eytinge evidently has astonished the English critics. Her rendition of *Nancy Sykes* is described as a phenomenal piece of character acting. The London papers say Charles Reade is writing a new play for her.

The Bella Union Theatre, San Francisco, was crowded every evening at the performance of "Jack Sheppard," in which a realistic hanging scene was introduced. *Jack* is hanged on a gallows, falling through a trap in the usual way, and is cut down by *Blueskin*.

During the performance of "Hiawatha" at the Boston Museum last Tuesday evening, Miss Alice Harrison, who was playing *Hiawatha*, was taken suddenly ill, fainted upon the stage, and had to be conveyed to her hotel. Miss Clancey has played Miss Harrison's part since Tuesday evening.

The New York *Sun* has had an interview with Miss Mary Anderson, and devotes a column to the same in its Sunday issue. The gist of the whole column can be summed up in a few lines. They found out that Miss A. enjoyed Paris, got acquainted with Sara Bernhardt, visited Shakspeare's tomb and Dickens' grave, met Ristori, saw Irving, and laughs at the idea of her being married.

Miss Claxton has determined not to open the Lyceum Theatre until October at the earliest, and possibly later than that. Mr. Hall, the manager of Denman Thompson, has rented the house from Sept. 1, with the privilege of four weeks longer, and there another effort will be made to popularize "John Whitcomb." In the meantime, Miss Claxton will go traveling with her company in several of the large cities.

Mr. Chandos Fulton, a gentleman who has long been known in the theatrical profession as having more or less connection with theatres, has leased the Broadway in conjunction with Mr. George Edgar, a wealthy amateur. Mr. Fulton used to be connected with the Park when that theatre was under Mr. William Stuart's management, is a writer for the press, a successful dramatist, and the author of several popular novels. He proposes making the Broadway a star theatre, at popular prices.

Mr. John Gilbert, the actor, will celebrate this fall the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage. This latter event took place at the old Tremont Theatre in Boston in 1828, and was a splendid success. It is a singular fact that the homes of Mr. Gilbert and of Charlotte Cushman were side by side in Richmond street, now Parmenter street, Boston. They often played together as children, and their professional engagements in after years frequently brought them together on the stage.

The cast of "Olivia," which will be produced on the 19th at the Union Square Theatre, will be as follows: *Olivia*, Miss Davenport; *Sophy*, Miss Dietz; *Mrs. Primrose*, Mrs. Poole; *Polly Flamborough*, Miss Eugenie Paul; *A Gypsey Woman*, Mrs. Tannehill; *Phœbe*, Emma Vaders; *Sarah*, Florence Gilletre; *Dr. Primrose, Vicar of Wakefield*, Mr. Charles Fisher; *Squire Thornhill*, Mr. C. A. Stevenson; *Mr. Burchell*, Mr. Edwin Price; *Leigh*, Mr. George D. Waldron; *Farmer Flamborough*, Mr. W. Herbert; *Moses*, Mr. J. F. McDonald.

Kate Claxton is negotiating with Ada Dyas to be the leading lady at the Lyceum. It is said, however, that Miss Dyas will never return to the stage in New York; that she has consented to live with a young lady friend who is very rich and intends to make Miss Dyas her heir. Others, again, say that this is absurd, and that she would no more think of giving up the stage than an author would give up writing if he had money to live on without. However, she has lived with this lady ever since she left Wallack's, and the friend is opposed to her returning to the boards. At present Miss Dyas is in England, and cablegrams are flying back and forth; but the question of engagement is not settled yet.

Mr. Kiralfy, the actor, has asked Prof. Edison to make him forty or fifty large phonographs, which he proposes to bring to London. After securing the finest performers, each will be invited to play into different diaphragms, and the notes are to be recorded in the cylinders. The greatest prime donne, tenors, contraltos, and basses are to sing, and their words and melody transcribed by the phonograph. After securing copper matrixes, Kiralfy proposes to bring the cylinders to New York, and put them on the stage of the Royal Academy of Music. They can be run by a Baxter engine a whole evening with eightpenny-worth of coal, and the opera will be given as produced in London, without a musician or vocalist. Only imagine the orders that would be given between the acts: "Touch up Patti with a little oil." "Grease Capoul." "Oil up the first violin," and "tighten the screw in the 'cello."—*London Figaro*.

At one of the theatres in a town of Nevada, the play of the "Forty Thieves" was lately presented, but in rather a meagre manner, as may be inferred from the lack of abundant scenery and properties in the Far West. When *Ali Baba* had seen the thieves enter and quit the cave, he went to the wings and brought in a mule, which, having taken grave offense at something, awaited his opportunity for revenge. No sooner had *Ali* come out of the cave with his bags of wealth, and attempted to put them on the back of the beast, than he began his part of the performance. He let fly with his heels; kicked the shavings (the supposed riches) out of the bags; kicked down the cavern; kicked down a whole forest; kicked down the wings; kicked the end of the bass-viol, leaning against the stage, to pieces; smashed the foot-lights; and finally doubled up *Ali* by planting both feet in the pit of his stomach. The mule fairly cleared the stage, and set the audience into a great roar, the miners laying wager that he could out-kick any mule in the State. The quadruped continued kicking as if he were hung on a pivot, until a rope was fastened around him and he was dragged off by the united strength of the company. The Nevadans want to give the mule a benefit.

After a season of unwonted dullness, the New York theatres will soon roll up their curtains. The Union Square will open on the 14th with "Olivia," Mr. Wills's adaptation of the "Vicar of Wakefield." The regular season will begin on the 1st of October with Bronson Howard's "First Love." The season at the new Broadway, now under the control of Edgar and Chandos Fulton, begins on the 9th of September, when Miss Ada Cavendish will appear as *Miss Gwilt*, in a version of "Armadale." Wallack's will open early in September with Boucicault's adaptation of "Clarissa Harlowe," in which Mr. Charles Coghlan and Miss Coghlan will assume the leading characters. The regular season will begin with a new Irish play by Boucicault, with the author in the principal part. Booth's Theatre will be opened in September with Genevieve Ward in tragedy. She will appear first in "Jane Shore," and afterwards as *Queen Katherine* in "Henry VIII." It is said that she also intends to appear in some of the tragedies of Racine, and perhaps of Corneille. The Fifth Avenue will be opened with Mary Anderson as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar," to be followed by Booth in a round of his celebrated characters. The Lyceum opens under the management of Kate Claxton, who will act the chief part in a version of "Les Fourchambaults." The Park Theatre will reopen on the 2d of September with Bronson Howard's new play, entitled "Hurricanes," in which Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Hardenberg, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Minnie Palmer will appear. Later Robson and Crane will appear, and after them Mr. Sothern will return to the scene of several of his recent triumphs. The Standard will open with a new play called "An Open Verdict." The Grand Opera-House is to open with "The Danites," with the original company.

"TRUTH" ON ACTRESSES.

Mr. Labouchere, the editor of the London *Truth*, has pending a libel suit brought by Miss Litton, the actress and manager. In a recent number of the paper he thus discourses on the matter, and tells some home truths:

Miss Litton has already brought an action against me for £5,000 because I ventured to express an unfavorable opinion of her acting in the "Vicar of Wakefield." If her view of the law is correct, that only favorable criticism of actresses is permissible, I am afraid that I must qualify her to become the possessor of a second £5,000. If acting means going on the stage she is an actress; but if, in addition to this, it means a lady being able to impersonate any one but herself, and to give reality to the varied passions required for the portrayal of a stage heroine by mien, tone, or gesture, she is not an actress in my humble opinion. I watched her critically throughout this "Queen's Evidence," ready to reverse my verdict, if this were possible, consistently with truth. But it was impossible. She simply could not play the part assigned to her as it ought to have been played according to any rule of art. Ironing her husband's shirts, tumbling into the water, losing her child, finding her child, groping about as a blind woman, recovering her sight, kneeling, weeping, talking, and walking, she was still Miss Litton,—a very charming lady, I have no doubt, and perhaps more charming than Mrs. Kate Medland, but no more that heroine than I should have been had Mr. Gooch engaged me, instead of her, to play it.

It is not given to every one to be an actress, and until this fact is realized it is not likely that acting will make great progress. It is a natural gift. This gift must be developed by long practice and study; faults of gesture, of mien, and of intonation must be corrected, for they always primarily exist, but without both natural talent of a peculiar kind, as well as much practice, there is no such thing as an actress. The stage is positively infested with ladies, who as long as they live will never be actresses. Without any special talent, and with very slight experience, they manage to be given leading parts. With commendable zeal they study the particular part that they have to act, but this avails but little. All is hard, labored, wooden, and mechanical. There is flexibility neither in the voice nor the movements, nor in the gestures. The performer is nothing but a marionette, moved by palable springs. It is as if a person were to endeavor to paint portraits without a knowledge of perspective, and after having copied some half a dozen pictures. It is not one whit more absurd to suppose that any one can be an actress by going on the stage than that any one can be a painter or a singer by daubing colors on canvas or by shouting out notes. But it seems to me the very climax of absurdity for actress or actor, singer or painter, to fancy that his or her wares are to be advertised for exhibition, and that criticisms are to be invited on them, but that critics are only to be allowed to express their opinions if these opinions are favorable. Under such conditions, who, in sooth, would be a critic? Is the critic not to say what he thinks? Is he to be a universal panegyrist? Applied to criticisms on paintings or on books, the absurdity of such a notion is obvious. In regard to actors, it would never be put forward, but we are asked to adopt it in respect to actresses. And why? Because they are feeble, helpless women.

That many critics do adopt it is unfortunately true, and this not from any corrupt motives, but out of a sort of chivalrous good nature. And who suffers? The public. Actresses nowadays are not given leading parts on their merits. Let any one go to a theatre, and he will perceive himself that whereas generally the actors are cast in parts according to their relative merits, it not unfrequently happens that the lady cast in the leading part is far inferior as an actress to many of the ladies who are playing in the same piece. Why, I ask, is it that some ladies exceedingly moderate in dramatic attainments never appear without columns of gush being written about them, whilst others infinitely their superiors are applauded by the public and dismissed by the critics with one or two words? Comparisons are invidious, so I will not mention the names of any in the former category, but I will mention one in the latter—Miss Foote. As the heroine of a melodrama, there is not a better actress in England; yet how seldom does one see her name in a play-bill, and when she does appear how slight is the notice taken of her by the critics! I call all this unfair, and, what is more important to those who are fond of the drama, destructive of all hopes of establishing with time a good school of acting. This being so, I shall take the liberty, regardless of actions for damages brought against me by my fair foes, or suggestions of "motives" by their henchmen, to form my conclusions from what I see and hear in a theatre, and not from what I read in the news or the advertising columns of newspapers. Like the Egyptian priests about their mysteries, I know too much about the "fourth estate" to bow down before its idols. I am bound, however, to say that of late years there has been a considerable improvement in dramatic criticisms. In some newspapers they are judicious; in almost all they are in the main honest. But whilst even amongst actors critics are too apt to have pets, amongst actresses they strike me as being far too fond of puffing incompetence, and the consequence is that the stage is infested with pretty "duffers," if I may be allowed the use of this expressive slang term.

MUSIC.

MLLE. ROSEAU AS A SINGER.

It has been a noticeable feature of all the burlesque and opera-bouffe troupes which have visited us during the past ten years that, while they contained a great deal of excellent dramatic talent, they have had very little musical. Out of the whole list of vocalists, we can remember but one, Aline Lambele, who could lay any claim to vocal ability, and even her voice, though fairly trained, was very small. Nearly all the French singers, like Aimee, Tostee, Rose Bell, and Desclauzas, have had coarse, vulgar, nasal voices, not altogether out of keeping with the style of work in which they were engaged. In the English burlesque Alice Oates has made some pretensions to being a singer, but she can hardly be considered anything more than a magpie with a talent for very bright chattering. In such a dearth of vocal ability it is pleasant to find in the Colville Folly Company, now performing at Haverly's, a lady who has decided vocal ability, and who, in addition to a pretty face, an elegant figure, a graceful, fascinating presence, and marked dramatic power, can fill out her roles consistently by giving the music a prominent place. As so much depends upon the music, even in these rather flat burlesques, this is no small qualification. In saying all this, we would not intimate that we have found in Mlle. Eme Roseau an artist or a prima donna. Some of her admirers lay great stress upon her musical powers, and think they entitle her to a place on the lyric stage. This is going a little too far. Their judgment evidently is based not upon her real ability, but upon her superiority to others in the same line of business. As compared with the coarse bawlers of opera bouffe, or the insipid and colorless vocalists of the Oates style, she is immeasurably superior, but it would not be safe on this account to follow the examples of Annis Montague, Emelie Melville, or Miss Beaumont, and rush upon the operatic stage without considerable previous preparation. She is singing now to audiences who are not very exacting, and who are delighted because it is better singing than they have been accustomed to hear. Upon the operatic stage, however, she would be subjected to tests that would involve a serious disappointment. She has naturally a fresh, bright mezzo-soprano voice, and, like Emelie Melville, may be said to have two distinct voices,—the pure alto quality in the lower register, and soprano in the upper,—a somewhat dubious gift, as it gives to us a voice which is neither one thing nor the other, and which constantly tempts the singer to surprise her audiences with violent changes. Her voice is also very flexible; and in little details of technique she is always pretty and graceful. That she also has good taste is shown in her selections of songs for her regular numbers as well as for encores. If she have good musical intelligence joined to these other qualities, there would be nothing to prevent her from being a very excellent singer, with a little good schooling, but even then the lyric stage could hardly be her proper place. That could only be attained after long and severe training and some radical changes, especially in mannerisms peculiar to her line of business. She might, it is true, easily fill such role in the opera comique as Miss Melville has been taking, but it strikes us she will be more effective in her present position, in which she is doing much good by convincing audiences that because a lady is a burlesque actress she need not be coarse or vulgar. By giving them good music and a higher class of songs and better singing than that to which they have been accustomed, she is elevating her business and helping to pave the way for a more refined style of burlesque than we have had hitherto.

THE ABT SOCIETY'S EXCURSION.

The Abt Society's visit to Geneva Lake, at the invitation of its President, N. K. Fairbank, Esq., was an event not soon to be forgotten by the participants. It is impossible to imagine how more real enjoyment could have been embraced within the limit of two days. The Abt is a male-voiced society, composed of veterans of the Maennerchor, whose object is the performance of finished four-part music. Although but recently organized the members are experienced singers, and have frequently sung together, and the first performances on Friday, as guests of Mr. Fairbank, were so successful that the refined society of Geneva Lake expressed its unqualified admiration and surprise, and prophesied a brilliant future. Among those who participated in this delightful reception were Messrs. George Sturgis, L. Z. Leiter, Julian S. Rumsey, George L. Dunlap, Ayres, Blatchford, and others. Mr. Fairbank announced his intention to supply the Society with an elegantly-furnished rehearsal-room, and it is the intention of the organization to attain the very highest order of the male choral singing. The conflicting reports of different newspapers with regard to the Abt are all erroneous. Neither is there any foundation to the report that it was ever broached in the Society to procure the services of Mr. Tomlins as conductor, nor is it true that they are seceders from the Apollo Club on account of their dislike to its leader. It is simply an organization devoted to maennerchor music, organized for the purpose of perfecting themselves in that direction if talent, material, and zeal will do it.

THE LIEBLING RECITALS.

Mr. Emil Liebling gave the second of his very interesting series of recitals before Mr. Mathews' normal class at Evanston last Friday evening, before a fine audience. The entire programme was excellently performed, from the decidedly effective Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue to the Liszt Rhapsody (Twelfth), which ended the list. The interpretation of the familiar Sonata Pathetique was not entirely satisfactory. Though played in a broad and effective manner, it was not given with the tenderness and poetic sentiment it admits of. The pieces following, however, the first and second numbers of Schumann's "Kreisleriana," were given in a most delightful manner, affording the artistic satisfaction to be derived only from an interpretation in which a masterly technique and mature reflection are made subservient to a highly-imaginative poetic conception. These were followed by three smaller pieces by Henselt, Grieg, and Silas, and Mr. Liebling's own very acceptable Concert Waltz, and the programme concluded with an elegant interpretation of Liszt's seventh transcription of the Schubert Soirees de Vienne and an immensely effective and enjoyable performance of Liszt's Twelfth Rhapsody, which was all the better for bringing, by way of encore, a repetition of Rubinstein's delightful No. 22 of the Kamennoi-Ostrow out of the previous programme.

On Tuesday evening next Mr. Liebling will play his third and concluding recital in the same place, embracing the following admirable list of Chopin illustrations: Concerto in F min., op. 21, entire (second piano by Mr. Mathews); Etudes, op. 10, No. 12, op. 25, Nos. 1 and 3; Nocturne, op. 9, No. 2; Mazurka, op. 33, No. 4; Scherzo in C sharp, op. 39; Prelude in D flat; and the grand Polonaise in A flat.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The Apollo Club are quietly preparing a feast of good things for their patrons next season in the way of large and important works. They have already underlined Handel's "Messiah" and "Acis and Galatea," and the first part of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," besides a very fine repertoire of smaller works for mænnerchor and mixed voices. It is also probable, although it is not yet fully decided, that the Club will produce the "Scenes from the Frithjof-Saga," by Max Bruch, which is written for mænnerchor, solo voices, and orchestra, from Tegner's text. The prospectus shows a new point of departure for the Club, and one so radical that its work will be watched with great interest. The addition of the ladies' chorus, which hitherto has been known as the Bach choir, an organization of unusual strength and excellence, will add greatly to its effectiveness as well as open a new field of labor from which the Club has hitherto been barred.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. H. C. Eddy, now in the East, gave a recital en route, at St. Peter's Church, Rochester, N. Y., which was a great success.

Miss Minnie Curtis and Miss Alice Lansden, both well-known sopranos in this city, have gone East to study with Mme. Rudersdorff.

Mrs. Eugenie de Roode-Rice left yesterday for a visit to the East, and will reopen her music school about Sept. 1. Mrs. Rice promises an interesting series of musicals during the coming season.

Messrs. George F. Root, Frederic W. Root, and William L. Tomlins, Mrs. E. A. Jewett, and Miss Nellie Root have returned from Indiana, where they have been conducting a musical institute.

Miss Leila Graves, a young lady formerly of this city, who has been studying for the past three years in Paris and Stuttgart, will shortly return to Chicago and devote herself to piano-teaching. She is very highly commended as a musician.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, a young gentleman of Geneva, N. Y., who has been studying at the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music, and is a pupil of S. P. Warren, of New York, has recently made Chicago his home, and is prepared to give lessons upon the piano and organ.

Mr. Butterfield, of this city, is conductor of the second annual convention of the Musical Association of the Northwest, being held at Clear Lake, Ia. Miss Cruikshank, also of this city, will assist in the concert to be given in connection with the convention.

The Germania Maennerchor, with the assistance of the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Rosenbecker, will give a summer-night concert at Miller's Garden, corner of North Clark street and North avenue, on Tuesday evening next, with a very pleasant programme.

Miss Annie Louise Cary and the Harmonia Quartette have been engaged to give concerts early in September at the Union Park Congregational and the Second Presbyterian Churches in this city. Miss Cary is also engaged for a concert at the Plymouth Congregational Church about the same date.

The Normal Music School at Ashtabula, O., under the direction of Mr. H. S. Perkins, of this city, closes on the 20th inst. with a performance of "The Creation." During the last week of the month Mr. Perkins will conduct the twenty-eighth annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association at Gardner, Mass., at which Mrs. Jewett, of this city, will be the soloist.

Another Chicago quartette will start out on a concerting tour this week. The party consists of Mrs. Bessie Miller, a very excellent soprano singer; Mrs. C. E. Daniels, alto, who also gives readings and recitations; Mr. N. Olney, tenor; and Mr. O. W. Kyle, basso. Concerts will be given in Homer, Albion, Battle Creek, and other cities in Michigan, and Mr. Creswold will direct some of them.

A summer-night concert will be given for the benefit of the St. Paul's M. E. Church organ fund at the Exposition Building, to-morrow (Monday) evening. The musical attractions will be Nevins' Military Band, organ playing by Mr. F. G. Rohner, male quartette singing, and solos. In addition to the music, refreshments will be provided, as it is intended to make the affair not only musical but social in its character.

A dispatch we have received from Mr. Mapleson, dated Richfield Springs, N. Y., Aug. 9, says: "Concert here to-night was an immense success. The house was crowded. Marie Roze, Carlton, Pease, Hatch, and grand orchestra performed. Marie Roze sang 'Robert, toi que jaime,' and 'Arditi Waltz'; encores, 'Coming Through the Rye,' 'Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Old Folks at Home.' Leave to-morrow for Saratoga."

FIGARO ITEMS.

The London *Figaro* contains the following items of fresh news:

"Polyeucte"—Gounod's "Polyeucte"—the "Polyeucte" that already has been so much talked of and even disputed over—is at last very near being given. As soon as the holidays of that great artist Mme. Krauss are over, the rehearsals are to commence.

The statement that Mme. Patti has withdrawn her suit for nullity of her marriage with the Marquis of Caux is untrue. The suit is now going on in Paris; and as the savings of her life—£64,000—depend upon it, it will be prosecuted to issue, unless an arrangement be come to.

Signor Fancelli would like to go with Mr. Mapleson to the United States, but he has heard Signor Campanini is also going, and knowing the talent of his brother artist, and the celebrity he has gained in America, he rather fears comparisons. He has no reason to do so. But still, from motives of timidity, he is at present holding off.

It is understood that M. Halanzier, having an ample fortune, is thinking of resigning the direction of the Paris Opera-House. The name of M. Faure has been mentioned as his possible successor, but I believe the rumor is entirely devoid of foundation.

A fresh attempt has within the past few weeks been made to induce the Abbe Liszt to come to England, but again without success. Mr. Emile Enoch, the head of the London branch of the well-known music publishing house of Enoch Pere et Fils, went over to Paris expressly to see Liszt. He was very courteously received by the Abbe in the room which Madame Erard had placed at his disposal in her house, but to all requests to come to England Liszt gave but one reply, "Jamais, jamais, jamais." Mr. Enoch offered him a blank check to fill up with his own amount, but Liszt was inflexible. He had resolved not to play again in public save now and then at charitable performances in Hungary, and, as to England, he would neither cross *La Manche*, nor did he care to revisit the land which thirty years and more ago certainly did not treat him in the most courteous fashion.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Strakosch has engaged Mme. Litta for America.

Mme. Nilsson will be in England for an autumnal tour in the provinces to sing at concerts.

The San Francisco *Footlight* tells that Brignoli was lately fined in Arkansas for gambling on Sunday.

The *Score* says: "Dr. Franz Hueffer has succeeded Mr. Davison as musical critic on the London *Times*."

They had a Beethoven festival at the Alexandra Palace, June 29, and Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Tom Bowling."

Annie Louise Cary, Emma Abbott, and Chr. Fritsch have been engaged for several concerts at Saratoga and Newport.

The publishers of *Dwight's Journal of Music* are said to meditate important changes in the character of that periodical.

Victor Massenet, who has been working at Fontainebleau during the last two months, has brought back with him a new oratorio called "La Vierge."

Baola Marie has been engaged by Maurice Grau for his next season of opera bouffe in this country. She is a great Parisian favorite, and is a sister of Irma Marie.

Madame Pauline Lucca has again appeared on the stage, Vienna being cheered by her presence this time. As *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni" she recently created great enthusiasm.

The London *Musical Times* pays Patti the following delicate compliment: "Mad. Adelina Patti has gone to spend a short holiday in North Wales. We hope the nightingales will hear her sing; even they might take a lesson."

The truth as to Gilmore's Band is, that the fortunes of the band were at one time at a very low ebb in Paris, and out of that grew the story of the disbandment. The loan and the success at Lille put the members of the band on their feet again, and made them more hopeful of the future.

The oratorio "Christus," by Herr Kiel, was a great success at the third Silesian Musical Festival held at Gorlitz. There was also a new symphony by Count Hochberg, who composes under the name of Z. H. Franz. Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" was the great attraction of the second Schleswig-Holstein Festival celebrated at Kiel. The Hamburg impresario announces that he will produce during one season all the operas of Herr Wagner in succession, that is, "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan," "The Master Singers," and the four operas of the "Nibelungen."

M. Weber, the musical critic of the Paris *Temps*, confines his notice of the performances of Gilmore's Band at the Trocadero to a disquisition on the balance of instruments in military bands. He describes that of Gilmore as "a little of everything," says the two bassoons and the contra-bassoons are *de trop*, and thinks the sax horns not in sufficient force to unite the conglomeration. He concludes his analysis as follows: "I counted fifty instrumentalists, although according to the *affiche* containing their portraits they appeared to be more numerous; but with a rational organization and a proper balance of sax tubas a band of forty would produce at least double the effect."

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for THE DRAUGHT EDITOR should be addressed to O. D. ORVIS, P.-O. Box 215, Chicago, Ill.

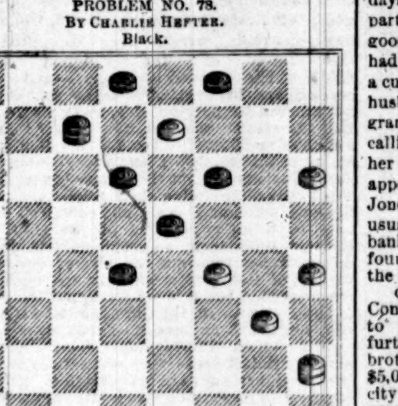
For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the game, address the Draught Editor.

CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.
Athenæum, No. 50 Dearborn street.

PROBLEM NO. 78.

By CHARLIE HEFTER.

Black.



White.
White to move and win.

POSITION NO. 78.

By E. H. BRYANT, Waverly, Ia.

Black men on 2, 3, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 26.
White men on 19, 20, 21, 24, 27; kings on 4, 9, 10.
Black to move and win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R. Hastings—Price-list mailed.

A. B. Van Cott—Solutions received.

George Conway—Problem accepted.

Cortland Ball—Communication received.

W. M. Purcell—The Doctor will write you.

Will Tryagain—Criticisms received with thanks.

L. B. Starkweather—Thanks for your kind contribution.

James Peletier—Will attend to it. (2) Thanks for the game.

C. Keyser—Your letter appears below, with a few omissions. (2) Go ahead with the match now.

W. K. Abbott—You are probably correct. (2) Position placed on file. (3) Those games would be ever so welcome.

John Kirk—Glad you are satisfied with THE TRIBUNE's decision. The match should now proceed with a referee. (2) Proof slips mailed.

"Sweet Sixteen"—(1) Your solution will do. (2) In your first problem, at eighth move, instead of 31–26 play 31–27, 16–11, 29–25, 11–15, 25–22, drawn. (3) In your second problem black could win without the piece on 23, and even then it would be rather too easily solved for publication. (4) We hope you will take sufficient interest in the game to become an expert player, and a regular contributor to this column.

George H. Roberts—(1) Is it considered fair play, and will it be tolerated, to change down from the beginning: in other words, to try and make a draw? (2) Is it not good tactics to trade down rapidly in playing with a superior player? *Answer*—(1) It is perfectly fair. You have a right to adopt any line of play you think best, observing of course the rules of the game. (2) That depends upon the position of the pieces when the opportunity for trade is offered.

"Oswego"—Please settle dispute between us. A has three kings in centre of the board, B has two kings and has secured both double-corners. A cannot rout B nor force a trade. Can it be done, or must it be considered a drawn game? We await your decision. *Answer*—The position is by Payne, and frequently occurs to puzzle the wits of the learner. Black kings on 6, 24. White kings on 14, 18, 23. Either to play and white to win. Solution: 18–15, 6–1, 14–9, 24–28, 23–19, 1–5, 9–6, 28–32, 19–24, 5–1, 24–19; white wins.

CONTRIBUTORS' CRITICISMS.

"Will Tryagain" sends us the following notes and corrections: In game No. 230,—Reed and Starkweather,—at the 42d move the position is: B. 2, 4, 5; king on 30. W. 12, 18, 21, 24. W. to play:

18–14 (a)	30–26	14–10	19–10	1–6*
2–6 (b)	19–15	23–19	21–17	15–18
24–19	26–23	10–1	10–15	6–1
			R. and S.	Drawn.

(b) 2–7, 24–19, 30–26, 19–15, 26–22 wins easily.
(a) 21–17, 20–26, 18–15 draws.

At the 23d move of Game No. 231,—H. S., of New York,—Drummond plays 31–26 and wins. See August number of *E. C. P.*

At the 43d move of Game No. 232,—Cook and Draught Editor,—play 5–9, then 9–13, compelling the exchange, giving black the advantage. [Note.—If our critic will continue his line of play a few moves, the "advantage" will not be so apparent.—ED.]

Has not the "Maid of the Mill" of Woburn made an error in Problem No. 77? Try 28–24 or 15–10 for easy white wins.

CHECKER CHATTER.

Another match is announced to be now in progress between Messrs. Schaefer and Dempster, of New York.

According to the Glasgow *Herald*, Anderson's third edition is at last out of the hands of the printer, and ready for distribution.

Mr. R. A. Davis, of Woburn, Mass., while in New York a few days ago, played sixty-five games with some of the metropolitan players, of which he won 28, lost 20, and 17 games were drawn.

Mr. Cook, formerly of Providence, and now a resident of New York, was in this city last week on business. He is a rapid sight-player, and, of course, could not refrain from indulging a little in his favorite game.

Mr. O. W. Dix, of Boston, who alleges to have played Wyllie even, and defeated about every other good player in the country, was a visitor at the Athenæum last week. The score made with the leading players of this city was not very flattering to Mr. Dix's ability as a player. He may have better success next time.

IRON RIDGE, Wis., Aug. 6.—*To the Draught Editor of The Tribune*: In your last Sunday's issue I notice a communication from Mr. Kirk, of Barnett, claiming that he was justifiable in violating Rule 10, because I am deaf! I have always thought that a person who is so unfortunate as to be deaf is entitled to the same degree of fairness and justice as those who are not thus afflicted. I think, therefore, that THE TRIBUNE is right in the decision given last Sunday.

C. KEYSER.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says, with reference to the ability of Mr. Labadie, as compared with some of the New York players, and Mr. John Dempster in particular: "We think we can produce at least four Canadian players, one of whom resides in Hamilton, to say nothing of the ex-champion, who would be able to get away with P. P. Johnny." Now, this paper "thinks" that "P. P. Johnny" is able to "get away with" Mr. Labadie with the greatest ease, or any of the four Canadian players referred to. Brace up, John!

In a recent issue THE TRIBUNE stated, upon the authority of letters received from Mr. J. H. Irwin, that he had conquered all the San Francisco players. Now, according to the *Turf*, Mr. Irwin tried his little game of bluff, which did not work as smoothly in 'Frisco as it did with the Chicago players. A little match of six games for $50 was played on the 15th ult. with Mr. Young, and another match between the same players for the same stake was played on the 19th ult. The result of the two matches is as follows: Young, 4; Irwin, 2; drawn, 0; total, 6: Young, 4; Irwin, 0; drawn, 2; total, 6. Mr. Irwin hardly thought it worth while to mention a little matter like that in THE TRIBUNE.

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 77.
By "The Maiden of the Mill."

28–24	8–15	2–6	29–25	10–17
13–22	18–2	25–29	14–9	25–29
15–11	22–25	6–10 (1)	5–14	17–22
				W. wins.

(1)
As played by "Sweet Sixteen."

14–10	29–25	7–10	25–29	26–23
29–25	7–3	25–29	18–22	White
31–26	25–29	10–14	16–19	wins.
25–29	3–7	29–25	24–15	
10–7	29–25	14–18	12–16	

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 77.
By C. Hefter.

24–19	1–5	1–6	22–29	22–17
15–24	10–6	14–17	15–22	30–25
32–28	5–9	6–10	23–26	17–21
10–19	6–1	17–22	31–27	White
28–10	9–14	10–15	26–30	wins.

GAME NO. 233—WILL O' THE WISP.

Played at Plattsburgh, Mo., between Mr. James Pelletier and friend.

11–15	10–14	5–9	2–7	7–11
23–19	19–10	32–28	22–17	2–6
9–13	6–15	3–7	9–13	11–15
22–17	24–19	28–24	18–9	6–10
13–22	15–14	11–16	5–14	15–18
25–11	28–19	24–20	19–15	10–17
8–15	8–11	1–5	13–22	18–27
29–25	27–23	20–11	15–6	31–24
4–8	7–10	7–16	22–25	White
25–22	22–18	26–22	6–2	wins.

GAME NO. 234—IRREGULAR.

By W. E. Truax, Moorhead, Minn.

11–15	28–24	2–18	25–22	14–18
22–17	12–16	17–14	18–25	3–7
8–11	24–20	3–7	30–14	19–23
17–13	8–12	25–21	12–16 (a)	27–24
4–8	20–11	1–9	32–28	20–27
21–17	7–16	21–17	16–20	31–24
15–19	26–23	16–19	13–9 (b)	23–26
24–15*	10–15	29–25	7–10	24–19 (c)
11–18	23–14	6–10	14–7	Drawn.
23–14	6–9	17–13	5–14	
9–18	13–6	10–17	7–3	

(a) 7–11 loses.
(b) 31–26 loses.
(c) 7–10 black wins.

GAME NO. 235—WILL O' THE WISP.

Played at Quincy, Ill., between Mr. W. K. Abbott and friend.
Abbott's move.

11–15	14–23	7–11	25–22	6–10
23–19	21–14	24–20	4–8	30–26
9–13	3–7	11–18	9–13	26–30
21–17	26–19	17–14	8–11	18–22
8–11	1–5	9–13	22–17	10–15
17–14	31–26	19–15	15–10	22–13
10–17	6–9	13–17	17–14	21–25
19–10	26–22	14–10	10–6	13–17
7–14	9–18	6–9	14–9	25–29
25–21	22–15	10–7	6–1	17–22
4–8	2–6	71–21	18–22	30–25
24–19	28–24	7–3	11–15	23–18
11–16	13–17	22–25	22–25	13–10
29–25	25–21	3–7	15–18	18–14
16–23	17–22	25–29	13–17	25–9
27–9	21–17	7–11	1–5	5–7
5–14	5–9	29–25	9–6	White
22–18	32–27	11–4	27–23	wins.

SMITHERS.

A Crockery Merchant Bereft of Wife and Partner.

The Long Pursuit of the Culprits by the Detectives.

The Final Capture and the Securing of Most of the Embezzled Funds.

When a man loses his wife and also his partner in business at one fell swoop, he may be excused for feeling gloomy and despondent. This was the condition of mind in which a well-known wholesale crockery merchant of this city was found by a member of Messrs. Whipple & Co.'s detective force, early in April last, when he called in response to a written request of the merchant. The note was signed "D. V. Smithers," but that was not the writer's real name. The Superintendent soon learned that, four days before the interview, Jones,—Smithers' copartner in the crockery house,—a young man of good address, but no cash capital to speak of, had departed for New York. The same day, by a curious coincidence, Mrs. Smithers, during her husband's absence from home, received a telegram from her mother, residing in Milwaukee, calling her to her bedside, there to minister to her dying needs. At least, such were the outward appearances in the cases of Mrs. Smithers and Mr. Jones. But appearances were deceptive, as usual, and when Mr. Smithers went to the bank the succeeding afternoon he was dumbfounded at the intelligence communicated by the teller, that Jones had

OVERDRAWN THE FIRM ACCOUNT $5,000.

Concealing his astonishment, Smithers returned to the store, where he learned something further. Jones, after borrowing checks from brother merchants to the amount of some $5,000 more, had had them cashed and left the city; and these debts the unhappy merchant proceeded to liquidate. How he managed to do it without revealing the criminality of his partner he never knew, but it was successfully accomplished, and, up to the time when the services of the detective was called in, nobody, excepting the interested parties, had actual knowledge of that which had "overcome" Smithers not "like a passing cloud."

Mrs. Smithers' mother had not been sick; had received no visit from Lizzie, nor had she sent any dispatch to Chicago from Milwaukee demanding her immediate presence at her house. In fact, the old lady was never in better health. Nor had Jones gone to Gotham for more goods. On the contrary, he had not shown up in the East at all, nor was he able to exhibit himself at any other place.

Smithers said, "Have that man's life I certainly will! The woman may go. But Jones shall never riot in money at my expense!"

And Smithers was financially able to do all that he promised.

"Use any amount necessary to trace them to their hiding-place. Your drafts will be honored to an unlimited extent in following up any clues you may secure."

"That's all we need to succeed," said Whipple. "Give us the money and time, with your confidence, and your funds shall be returned, and the thief captured."

Enjoining the utmost secrecy regarding his losses, and advising him to say to whoever inquired that Jones had merely gone to Europe and Mrs. Jones to the South, the former for goods, the latter to secure better health, the detectives began their labors.

Mrs. Smithers had given out that she was going to Milwaukee. Of course, she had taken a contrary course. The hackmen were "worked" by efficient officers for several days without result. Finally it was found that, some days before starting, the lady had bought a trunk of peculiar color and construction on Clark street, refusing to have it marked with even her initials. After more search, the hackman who had driven her from her house turned up. He only knew that a woman with a big traveling trunk had started for the Milwaukee train on a certain day: had ridden there in his carriage, and been met by a young man in black, wearing black hair, a black mustache, and black kid gloves, and there the hackman's evidence abruptly closed. But the couple did not enter the Milwaukee car. That was certain. Neither did the red sole-leather trunk get into the baggage-room. But, as subsequently made plain, man, woman, and satchel were transferred by a second coachman to the Massasoit House, whence, later in the evening, they took

THE NIGHT-TRAIN OVER THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL,

having purchased tickets for St. Louis. This once clearly settled, although the fugitives had four or five days the start, a competent detective was placed upon the trail. The adventures of that officer, during the three long months that he followed that fleeing couple, if related, would form a novel more exciting than any yet written. Now seemingly on the right trail, then losing all sign of his parties; now going over the ground they had trod two days earlier; again losing them, and working for weeks to take up the trail and run it to the vicinity of his game,—the man was about giving up in despair when he learned that a pair answering to the description of Mrs. Smithers and Delos V. Jones had taken passage at New Orleans on the steamer Robert E. Lee for Vicksburg. The officer went north by the Frank Pargoud, landed at Vicksburg just a day behind the fugitives, who had taken passage on the Belle Memphis for St. Louis. The Brown, a fast stern-wheeler, was just backing out, bound upriver, as the detective learned the facts related. Seizing his grip-sack, he leaped from the wharf-boat and alighted safely on the steamer's guard, nearly knocking the life out of the first mate, who received him with an oath, and was about to put him off at the first landing as a tramp and a thief, when a compromise was made through the interference of the Captain, who "thought that he commanded that steamboat, and, if the stranger could pay his fare to St. Louis, he saw no reason why to St. Louis he should not go!" The detective paid the amount demanded for passage, and for four days and three nights persisted in keeping on deck, watching for the Belle Memphis, which it was presumable the Brown would pass before reaching St. Louis. She did pass her just above Cairo. But the operative could not leave his steamer to take the Memphis. The night was too dark and tempestuous, and all he could do was to retire to his berth and sleep until he reached his destination. Behold, when St. Louis was attained, and the Belle Memphis came also,

THE PERSONS THE AGENT MOST WANTED HAD FLOWN.

The obliging clerk was sure they went ashore at Cairo, while the acute and more honest porter told the inquirer, in confidence, over his glass of grog, that it was at Columbus, Ky., the handsome new-married couple left the Belle. Cairo and Columbus were investigated. It was at the former place that the parties had truly landed. Remaining part of a day, they had taken train for Mobile; thence to the sea resorts, Beloxi, Bay St. Louis, and all along the Mississippi coast, enjoying themselves. Thence they voyaged to New Orleans, tried the cuisine of the rare City Hotel, and suddenly took cars, via the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railway, for St. Louis. But they failed to reach that city, returned to New Orleans, and passed by steamer to Galveston, where the detective failed to find further trace. For more than a week he was utterly at his wits' end. Fortunately he chanced to learn that

SOMEBODY HAD BEEN HURT

on an interior line of road. It was a lady with brown hair and eyes, and name unknown. She was accompanied by a gentleman named Jones. The detective followed as fast as steam-cars could travel. It was all a hoax. Nobody had been wounded at or near Texarkana. The local editor had been duped. But accident favored the detective, and an overland stage ride through New Mexico, Southern Colorado, and thence to Denver; afterward to Omaha, and thence east to Dubuque, thence north to St. Paul, Minn., finally brought the weary man up to his friends. A photograph of Mrs. Smithers settled the matter. The refugees were caught-up with. "Come here at once; the baggage has been found," was the formula agreed upon, and the detective sent a message to that effect some two weeks ago.

But Smithers was prevailed upon to content himself in Chicago, notwithstanding his ardent desire to wreak vengeance upon Jones with a big pistol, a relic of his cavalry days, before the War, which he had loaded to the muzzle with powder and slugs for the express purpose of blowing Jones into futurity, and he stopped here while Detective Roscoe started to settle with the long-lost Jones. The other officer, having Mr. Jones and Mrs. Smithers under surveillance, was directed not to lose them. He nearly did so, despite his endeavors, but they had only flown to a milling district not far distant, where Jones was about purchasing an extensive flouring mill. Roscoe one day

CAME UNEXPECTEDLY UPON JONES,

while that person was drinking at the bar in his hotel, and before the embezzler of money and a wife knew what he was about the "darbies" were upon his shapely wrists. Jones surrendered after a little bluff, saying there was no use in denying his identity. He confessed all; gave up $8,000, which was returned to Smithers. It was all remaining of the $10,000 the man had started with. He said he was ready to return to Chicago and do service at Joliet for his crimes. But Smithers had other ideas. He was satisfied to let the derelict partner slide—with the deluded wife—provided no publicity was given to the story. So adroitly were his directions carried out in this respect that, to this day, the citizens of the quiet Minnesota village are unaware of the deed for which Jones was collared. Jones, having surrendered everything, became reckless, attempted to kill the detective, Roscoe, and would have succeeded but for the sharp eye that officer kept upon him. Before his release, and while being taken to his room, Jones pulled a revolver on the staircase, Roscoe being behind him, fired, and the bullet whizzed by the intended victim's head and imbedded itself in the door-casing below. Before he could discharge a second shot Roscoe had his grasp upon Jones' neck, and his weapon fell harmless to the floor. After that warning the irons were kept upon the reckless fellow day and night, until the matter was duly settled.

MRS. JONES

—otherwise Mrs. Smithers—was absent from the hotel when Jones was caught, having gone riding with a lady friend. She raved, and finally fainted, as she recognized the fact that her lover was in the toils, but returned to consciousness in a few minutes, and subsequently went through her part of the business incumbent upon her with calmness and a show of fortitude, showing that she was fixed in her determination to stand by Jones to the last.

Smithers insisted that nothing should be said in the newspapers about his wife's escapade and the loss of his partner, saying she had gone South "for her health," and he to Europe for the Exposition, and to secure novelties in their line of goods. But a friend of the merchant, unable to keep so good a thing from THE TRIBUNE, has given the facts, which are facts, excepting as regards the names of the parties. Smithers is a little older, a little more gray, more wrinkled at the corners of the eyes, than he was some months ago, but now devotes himself untiringly to business, and says he will never, never, believe in a smart, slick partner again. He says this to himself. To the world, he is as dumb as an oyster.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Written for The Tribune.

My name is Warren Arnot. I am 19 years old. But if I should live for a century never shall I shake off the fearful memories of one July night scarcely a fortnight ago.

The greater part of my leisure hours have been devoted to athletic sports. The day on which I was first permitted to bowl in a cricket-match seems but yesterday, though ten years since; and the pure delight of having run a mile inside of five minutes, together with the remembrance of that terrific dash down the last hundred yards, a competitor on either side, almost abreast, causes the blood to surge and thrills me to the soul.

But skilled as I am in all outdoor games, swimming has always been my *forte*; and in diving I have yet to meet my equal. So it was but natural, towards the close of one of those very warm days during which we prayed for the coming of the "Manitoba," as I lay in a hammock and lazily watched the motionless leaves above me, that the thought of a swim should meet with peculiar favor. A walk of a block, a car, and in fifteen minutes I could be in the water at the Natatorium. The very idea seemed in harmony with all the surroundings, and I lost no time in carrying it into execution. At the swimming-school I found some congenial spirits busily engaged in diving after a small white pebble thrown in the middle of the basin. Having demonstrated to ourselves our ability to bring it up almost without fail, it was proposed to throw the pebble in at one end of the tank and dive after it from a plank connecting the galleries at the other end, which feat involved a swim under water nearly the entire length of the basin. The pebble having been duly thrown, I dove headlong from the plank, which must have been some twenty feet above the surface of the water. The rapid whiz through the air, the plunge, and the speed with which one glides through the water, constitute the delights of diving, and even now I can remember each one of these in that dive. The pebble, however, I was not destined to reach; for while swimming along the bottom, suddenly everything seemed to move faster and faster and my hand struck against a wall on one side, the counterpart of which I felt a moment later with the other hand. A single stroke upwards revealed the existence of another wall directly overhead. In an instant it flashed upon me. I was in the outlet—the pipe conveying the water from the swimming basin to the sewer or elsewhere, the distance or direction of which I had not the slightest knowledge. I but knew that I was in a conduit less than five feet in diameter, traveling with the water at a rate I had never before experienced and almost exhausted; and yet even then I could not but think how excessively stupid it was to leave such an outlet uncovered. The time for reflection, however, was limited, for after what seemed an age since I entered the opening, and as I was on the point of giving up to despair and inhaling the fatal water, I suddenly fell with a splash into a pool of some kind. Oh, the joy with which I drew a long breath, then another, and then a third! Was air ever so sweet? What cared I that the atmosphere which surrounded me was heavy and dense with the foulest of all gases? What cared I that the slime in which I was immersed, so dense that hardly a stroke was needed to keep on the surface, was the liquid putrefaction of a sewer! I lived! I breathed! But to get out! to escape from such a poison! A few seconds' examination showed me that I was in a sewer-main, the bottom of which I could not reach, in which, as as the current glided along, it was with great difficulty that breathing could be maintained, and the whole completely enveloped in such a darkness as I pray God I may never feel again. I say *feel*, because it was so dense that the sight became entirely merged into that of touch. Overhead I could reach nothing.

How long I floated with the stream I know not, but suddenly my foot touched the bottom. The depth was then up to my breast; I could not stand, however, the current ran so swiftly, far more swiftly than when I first entered it. Still nothing in reach overhead except that terrible blackness. After several attempts, the current each time carrying me off my feet, I touched the top of my prison. After a minute or so I again extended upwards my hand. The top of the vault was not a foot over my head. I reached again, and it was scarcely six inches. I could, without touching it, feel it coming nearer and nearer. My God! was I thus miserably to perish? There was only room to breathe. One thinks and acts quickly under such circumstances. I drew a full breath and dove. Even as I turned both feet struck the wall that had shut me out from air and life. O the agony of that dive! Where would I come up! I swam along, now striking the bottom, now one side and then the other, and once hitting the cruel wall above me, until I could stand it no longer, and with one terrific stroke hastily rose towards the top, when suddenly I fell into another lower basin, which turned out to be, not another level of that terrible sewer, but the green grass, while above me swung the empty hammock, and over me poured the cool breezes of the "Manitoba." Thank heaven! it was but a dream.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1878.

THE TOKEN.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart."—*Byron.*

"When you've grown tired of my deep, woman's love,
And thoughts of me are passionless and cold,
Then send me this," you said; and in my hand
You placed a bright and slender band of gold.

"Wear it for me till you have ceased to live,
As live you now, for me, and *me* alone."
"That time will never, *never* come," I said,
And, boy-like, deemed you for all time my own.

And now, to-night, from its long resting-place
Upon my hand, I take your token-ring,
Smiling as thoughts come of that far-off time
When I this bauble held a priceless thing.

But I've grown wiser—aye, more worldly, too—
And hold the past but as a boyish vow;
The passion-pulse of other hours beats slow,
And what I was 'tis well I am not now.

Can absence thus estrange the heart, and chill
The soul? I ask. Then search my own, and lo!
Find naught but ashes where fierce fires had burnt—
The idols dust of a short while ago.

Such is man's love. A passion-flower that blossoms,
Divinely fair, enchanting to the sight;
But, ere full-blown in perfect bloom, how oft
The hand that reared it will its beauties blight.

"THE MAPLES." OWEN M. WILSON.

SONNET ON BRYANT.

Yes, he is gone—gone from his lifeless clay.
He left behind what ne'er shall be removed:
He searched through Nature, and her mysteries proved.
He shines with double brilliancy to-day:
When shall another Bryant hold his sway?
Death does not end—we live long after death:
Our thoughts when living wing themselves with breath,
And live through ages, never to decay.
His life was spotless—all his writings pure,
He loved fair Nature so as few e'er do.
He saw high Fame to her himself allure—
He climbed the ladder, and he reached her top;
His tomb shall crumble, and shall not endure—
His name shall live the endless ages through.

CHICAGO. FRANK B. CLA[illegible]

NIGHTS WITH STANLEY.

The Man Who Cut Africa in Two the Present Pet of Parisian Dinner-Givers.

An Evening and Assemblage That Broke Down His Reserve and Warmed the Cockles of His Heart.

Other Evenings with Feet Touching His Under the Mahogony.

Some Sauce for Those Who Have Sauced Him, with Incidental Digressions.

What He Looks Like, How He Acts, and What He Says and Does.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, July 26.—The host rapped the pearl handle of his fruit-knife on the table and said: "It was a personal pledge by me to nearly every gentleman present that there should be no formal toast and no tiresome talk here this evening. But I know you will be glad to join me in wishing good health, and many years of it, to our dear guest, Henry M. Stanley."

The speaker was Mr. Hitt, American Secretary of Legation at Paris. The scene was a select dinner at his winsome home. The time was well along in the evening, at the close of a banquet so judiciously planned and superbly served that gentlemen present of twenty years' familiarity with the most distinguished of Parisian tables had declared it one of the choicest and most artistic entertainments of their lives. The company was literary and scientific, eighteen gentlemen having been culled from the English-speaking circles of letters and science in Paris to meet and know congenially the host and guest. To say the list included Prof. Barnard, President of Columbia College; Commander McNair, of the United States frigate Portsmouth; Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine; T. W. Higginson, of Boston; Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Prof. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey; Mr. Whiting, of the London press; Edward King, of Massachusetts journalistic renown; and Prof. Davidson, who has been enough of an explorer to have a great American mountain named after him, will be to indicate exactly the eminent character of the group.

Mr. Stanley accepted the cheery words of Mr. Hitt and the sympathy gleaming from the eyes of the others, and seemed to know that here all hearts were kindly toward him. Resting his hands easily upon the table, and remaining comfortably in his chair, he wandered verbally away into an hour as fascinating chat as ever dropped from the lips of returned adventurer in any land, in any age.

It was no speech, Heaven be thanked. It was no lecture; no harangue. They say Stanley can do any of these tolerably, some of them perfectly. But this night be drifted away as uncertain of where he would land as though he had started for a lost oratorical Livingston. He plainly meant to merely say, "Thank you"; and, instead, almost laid open his heart. The good-will of all present, and perhaps the Chateau Lafitte, had thawed him through and through, and he talked on and on, an after-dinner essayist from whom even Macaulay might have caught a point or two.

"What did he say?" How can I tell? Who knows what the delicious wind says when it sweeps gratefully over the brow of the heated laborer, refreshing, and perhaps giving him a cold! Heaven forfend that any phonographic pencils wagged that night. The talk was to listen to; not report.

But its gist was of the speaker's moving accidents by flood and field; of the uncouth way in which he began to be somebody; of his two marvelous journeys into and across the black continent; of his tilts with kinky-haired savages in Africa and straight-haired ones in American and English newspaper offices.

Queerly enough, to look at the man's wrought-iron face and danger-grizzled hair, there was, underlying and permeating his whole conversation, evidences of his extreme sensitiveness. It was plain to see that this man who had consorted fearlessly with Spanish bandits and Carlist vagabonds, and who had walked unblanched into the heart of a hundred barbarous villages in mid-Africa, could quiver under the petty sting of some ten-dollar-a-week scribbler.

Stanley is phenomenally sensitive to criticism. I hate to say it, for anybody knows that to show a flea a tender spot in a lion's hide is simply to invite the little pest to redouble activity. It is so easy after Napoleon has crossed the Alps to say that he winked at a girl somewhere on the route, and that his moral character is therefore not what we have a right to expect from a genius.

On previous acquaintance with Stanley, after his return from his first great trip, I had noted this proneness to wince under the newspaper sting. Meeting him the present time and subsequently, I saw that while his soul and body had hardened in the school of astonishing experiences, that old raw place was almost as far from callous as ever. He knows by heart the many mean things said of him, while the myriad of kind words spoken and deeds done in his behalf seem not half so green in his memory. If I wished this remarkable man to remember me I should blackguard him; fact and decency, however, drive me the other way.

I have called him "a remarkable man." He looks it; has proved it; and *is* it. Probably in what writing I have ever done, little will be found to accuse me of gush or hero-adoration. But one man is not as good as another any more than he is tall, or rich, or mean as another. Communistic equality does not exist in nature. This man Stanley ten years ago was the cheapest kind of a reporter on half-pay in Western America. To-day the Prince of Wales is his friend; English flunkeyism breaks its back and knees honoring him; the savans of the world take him respectfully by the hand; he has not half enough evenings in the week to accede to eminent dinner invitations in Paris; he is listened to eagerly by the best brains of two continents, and honors are surging in upon him from the most conservative scientific bodies in the world.

The only opposition he has is from some part of the profession he has glorified. He is hated chiefly by men who are sore because either themselves or their paper didn't have a hand in that wonderful work of cutting Africa in twain. Sakes alive, everybody cannot be a Columbus!

"It's luck," is one cry. "Anybody could have done it" is another. "He was unnecessarily cruel," is a third. "He has been in some girl scrape" is the last.

Was it luck that led him to be selected for the second trip? Was it luck that made him drive ahead and smash down obstacles that had forever blocked the cause of previous explorers? Could anybody not uniting the heart of oak with the body of iron, the ambition to win, talent to organize, faculty of managing irrepressible men, and personal force requisite to bully or cajole the worst of savages, have gone through Africa? England had for years been picking men of the most pronounced capability in the way of endurance, intellect, executive energy, and high enthusiasm, and sending them to that country with plenty of assistants and money. But they all gave up the job, or died trying.

Why will idiots manufacture detraction? King of all things is success. Stanley set out to find Livingstone. He set out to walk across unknown Africa in the broadest part. Great men had failed at each many times before. *He did both.*

They say that, preferring to kill the other fellow rather than have the other fellow kill him, be made Coroner's subjects of murderous Africans. So wrong in him, that was. He ought to have let them butcher and eat him, and then the English humane societies would have voted him a kindly disposed but quite unmitigated fool. His orders were to cross Africa; peacefully if possible, but to cross Africa. The records of the journey show that the less killing he had to do the nearer he approached the end of the task. This proves that the Central African is teachable. They found in Stanley a man who, if killing was to be done, proposed to get the drop on them every time. There are no newspapers in that unhappy land, but the tidings that a short, square-built white man, handy with his rifle, was among them, seems to have traveled fast, and in due time Stanley reached the second ocean alive and serene.

One other thing that worries his critics is that he has had some girls after him. Well, beauty has chased bravery in every clime and century. Desdemona loved Othello for the dangers he had seen, and he loved her because he knew when he had got a good thing. Those who do not like Mr. Stanley on this account have only to do as grand deeds as he has done and feminine adorers shall be theirs faster than they can string them.

Certain writers think it pretty to stab his literary accomplishments and style; this man who can talk and write in English, French, Spanish, and goodness knows how many kinds of Ashantee! I only know that his published letters and books tell the truthful stories of travels more entrancing than Marco Polo's; that they are the records of mighty achievements recited in such a simple, hearty, understandable fashion that some of the foremost scholars of Europe read and reread them with continually increasing delight. The first account of his meeting with Livingston was turgid and strained, but all his later literary work has been admirable.

There is too much twaddle on this subject of "pure English." A word or a phrase may be a very good one, even though Chaucer never used it. Some writers, who are consequential in words but feathery in ideas, think it damns a sentence to say it contains an expression that is "modern." That such words as "ignore," "reliable," "predicate," "ovation," and some others that figure in the pedantic *index expurgatorius* of drowsy writers are necessary and valuable, is patent alike to sense and reason. To be sure, they cannot be found in the Wyckliffe Bible; neither can "locomotive." It is yet problematical whether the house is not "being built." If "the house is building" itself, there is no need of paying carpenters, and the battle is fighting, not the soldiers; the race is running, not the horses. It is better euphony, but rough on the real participants in the events. If one of these dilettante ever gets a counterfeit $10 bill passed on him, he will find out there is such a thing as "bogus."

But to Stanley again. I saw him at table, playing the host, two nights after the memorable gathering at Mr. Hitt's. This was at the dinner given by himself to two dozen friends at the Grand Hotel. I have met him in parlor, library, and elsewhere since, under circumstances that were good for noting his traits, manner, and habit. Other writers have marked how, under the terrible days and nights of that last African journey, his young hair has half-whitened. I think his eyes have also bleached. There is that singular uniformity of tint in the whites, iris, and pupils you may study in wide-awake animals. They tell of being open more than shut; of danger always near. They look at you calmly, but not trustingly. They have learned to believe that treachery is the normal state of every form of life, and that a resolute, successful man must always be ready to repel attack. The Stanley face has grown perfectly impassive. He stops short unconsciously in a laugh, and the features harden as though they feared you would try to take advantage of their owner should they for an instant betray the fact that a heart lurked behind that stony mask. I have seen the same look settle over Grant's face, and have marked it in successful poker-players.

Yet Stanley has taken, with all adaptability, to the amenities of European social life. He entertains handsomely, carries himself with a mixture of London hauteur and Parisian aplomb, and if he goes again to Dahomey can make Chesterfields of the high-toned natives if they will let him. He will never be a drawing-room dawdler, but can always remain what is vastly better, a person with a courteous, manly bearing, whose face is sphinxy but attractive, and whose physique becomes the dress-coat as well as it did the explorer's jacket.

They accuse him of conceit and bounce. It is his right if he chooses. Yet it has been curious to see that he evidently thinks James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the most important of living men. The employe—that's another good prohibited word—though praised and feted by the greatest of earth, cannot sink his awe for the employer. If Stanley has a good opinion of himself, he has a better one of Bennett, and true conceit never allows a master. Stanley to-day really believes that Bennett is more entitled to credit than himself for the discovery of Livingstone and the bisecting of Africa.

Stanley has the gift, common with remarkable men, of calling pertinently to mind the men and incidents of the past the instant an occasion arises. He has the perfect memory which of itself alone has often made success for the owner.

"From Chicago?" he says, the minute of our meeting at Mr. Hitt's. "Writing for THE TRIBUNE, too? How is Mr. Hall? I met him some eleven years ago in the Indian country. An excellent French and German scholar. Knows Italian also, if I remember rightly. An able newspaper man that Mr. Hall." Then he spoke of the fancy Metropolitan Club that had entertained him in McVicker's Theatre Building on his return from the first African jaunt, and recalled the name of nearly every person whom he had been introduced to there.

With others at this dinner he was equally definite in bringing up old persons and scenes, and at our after meetings, when gentlemen and ladies whom he had casually known years ago were reintroduced, there was always swift proof of the accuracy of the Stanley memory and judgment. A person or incident never gets cobwebbed in his mind.

Healey, best of portrait painters, has just finished a fine picture of Mr. Stanley. To be painted by Healey is regarded in Europe as incontestible evidence of greatness. He loves a shining mark as fondly as does Death.

Stanley's present hours are those of rest. It is a brief breathing time of day with him. There has been but little lounging in the thirty-five full years of life he has compassed, and nobody begrudges him the pleasant respite he is now catching. His last book shows that just one year ago, the night he gave this dinner at the Grand Hotel, he was away from his party in the core of Africa, nearly starving. It was roots, acrid berries, and rotten water with him then. Let us all praise the good fates that are now giving him Timbales Mayonnaise, and Xeres of 1835. Perhaps in another year it will be Greenland's stale pemmican and walrus blubber.

GIDEON.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

I went to the Bourse at high noon. It is a massive structure, built after the model of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans at Rome, surrounded by a spacious portico, with a colonnade of sixty-four Corinthian pillars. Its great interior space has a handsome vaulted ceiling, painted so skillfully as to resemble bas-reliefs. This interior, on the ground floor (to which the public are not admitted), has a circular, railed-off space, surrounding a round white stone slab, which is also railed-in, and into this "penetralia" the sworn brokers or "agents de change," and their uniformed messengers, who take their communications to the outer crowd and to the telegraph, alone are privileged to enter. Outside this railing is a series of coops or pens into which the common brokers herd. A spacious gallery runs around the hall, from which the public may enjoy the exciting scenes below; and on medallions overhead are the names of all the chief commercial cities of the world, with whom this Bourse communicates, while the clock in the hall sets the time for all Paris. About half an hour before the opening time a company of good-looking and handsomely-uniformed municipal guard marched into the open space, where they were drawn up and remained looking quietly on the mad scene that followed. Next I heard a sound like loud chanting with a stentorian chorus from a corner of the hall, and fancied they were opening the services with a hymn, but it was only the auctioning off of railway shares and the bids of the purchasers. As 12 o'clock approached a helter-skelter race took place to secure favorable places at the railing, and in the coops and pens, and to hang on to them. A bell rang at the precise stroke of noon, and the French Drews, Goulds, and Vanderbilts, all dressed in the height of fashion, took their places in the inner circle, and straightway went at each other, while without and around them commenced a furious riot, which you would have thought a first-class row were it not that each one of the mob had a red-covered note-book in his hand in which he was writing away as hard as he was able, while he yelled meanwhile with all the power of his lungs. The vaulted ceiling above swelled and reverberated the wild clamor. Men used each other's backs and shoulders for writing-desks, and emphasized, sometimes, with stamping feet, as if they were so many Dancing Fauns, sometimes with slaps on the nearest convenient bald heads, and I noticed that the heads of three-fourths of the brokers resembled Heaven, at least in one respect, that there was no dyeing or parting there. Some of the Howling Dervishes yelped out their bids like curs, some boomed them out like bullfrogs, and there was one red-polled chap in the central space whose hair bristled with excitement like a porcupine's. A crazy little man, with a big hat and a shrill, resonant voice, who danced, gesticulated, and screamed like a Bedlamite, when he seemed to think more force necessary to accomplish his purpose, waved his hat, and then flung it into the air. The coops and pens surrounding the central inclosure were filled at once by a well-dressed and carefully-barbered crowd of shrieking, gesticulating madmen, penned in so tight that they seemed like bees in a hive. I expected to see them fly at each other's throats, and rend each other's hair and garments every instant. An Eighth Ward caucus was a Sunday-school or a prayer-meeting in comparison. I'll wager that the Tower of Babel was built with but half the clamor. Had I not witnessed the Board of Brokers in New York, I should have taken this for a serious "emeute," and expected to see the guards draw their sabres and charge and disperse the raving lunatics. It was amusing to watch a pale, exhausted, careworn official, who seemed to be charged with taking note and keeping record of the howls and yells, as he worked sadly away with unmoved mein, looking as if the grasshopper was a burden. He might as well have tried to record the howlings of a pack of wolves. A fat fellow, who seemed to be his deputy, oiled his notes profusely with his perspiration, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. Some exciting, war-threatening news arrived, and then the yells redoubled, and each broker danced like St. Vitus, and moved his arms aloft like a semophore. In the galleries where I stood well-dressed women around me got into a quiver of excitement over their ventures and chances below. They fluttered their pretty skirts about, and tossed their ribbons as madly and wildly as the men in the ring below, and vented their emotions in shrill feminine yelps. But women are always more furious and reckless than men, when once they learn how. And there were even two or three black-robed priests up here, who waxed quite as eager and demonstrative as the rest. But I believe that indifference to filthy lucre is not a clerical characteristic, except among the barefooted Franciscans. The row increased until the brokers got speechless and hearing became impossible, and then they got down to dumb-show and made bargains with their fingers. The floor was strewed with torn paper like Vallambrosan leaves. If they had proclaimed the Commune and had all burst into singing "Ca Ira," and proceeded to dance the "Carmagnole," and to guillotine the weary clerk and the fat one, it would have seemed exactly "en regle." None of these fellows could have been convicted of murder before a Michigan jury. A plea of insanity would have held in every case. Threatening complications of political affairs and impending war had made the bidding exceptionally lively. And so they called this "transacting business," and thus millions of francs passed from hand to hand.

OPERA AT POMPEII.

London Telegraph.

A curious item of operatic intelligence reaches us from Naples. An energetic impresario, named Luigni, has announced that, after a lapse of 1,800 years, the theatre of the City of Pompeii will be shortly opened. The inaugural entertainment will be "La Figlia del Reggimento;" and the manager, while respectfully soliciting a continuance of the favors bestowed in old times on his predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, hastens to assure the public of his determination to make every effort to equal the rare qualities displayed by the aforesaid Quintius in the first century of our era. In this singular proclamation there may be a considerable infusion of that burlesque spirit which is as strong among the Italians now as it was in the days of Boccaccio, and in times far anterior to those of the "Decameron." The French are a witty people; the English when they are not grumbling can be boisterously jovial; the Spaniards are gravely, and the Americans sardonically humorous; but the Italians are essentially and traditionally a comical people, delighting in every species of racy merriment, graceful buffoonery, audacious parody, and ingenious practical joking. Thus Signor Luigni, of the Teatro Reale, Pompeii, may, to a certain extent, be making fun of his patrons. Strolling dramatic and operatic companies, and open-air theatres, of which the auditorium is often a green hillside conveniently sloping to a grassy stage, and the actor's tiring-room the nearest vineyard or olive-grove, have always been common in Italy, especially in summer, when the heat renders the ordinary temples of the drama absolutely unbearable. These *al fresco* performances, especially the lyrical ones, are often the drollest entertainments imaginable. Opera *seria* and opera *buffa* are attempted with equal intrepidity by the troupe. Thus it is not unusual to meet with a *Lucrezia Borgia* past 50 years of age, with one eye, and no voice to speak of, while the gallant and comely *Gennaro* is a red-nosed veteran with a wooden leg, and the sprightly *Maffio Orsini* is a portly matron, and the mother of the *prima ballerina*. These little shortcomings fail to trouble the audience in the slightest degree. They have paid their money—from twopence-halfpenny in the gallery to sixpence in the stalls—to be amused; they know the music of all the operas by heart; and there is often as much and at least as good singing before as behind the curtain, which, in an open-air theatre, is merely a cheerfully conventional fiction. It would consequently not surprise us to learn that the energetic Signor Luigni has at most received permission from the police to give a few performances in the cool of the evening in one of the ruined theatres of Pompeii; and that "La Figlia del Reggimento" is mainly intended to divert the foreign sight-seers who flock to to the wondrous disentombed city, to the very existence of which the majority of the Neapolitan populace are completely indifferent, simply for the reason that a money payment is, except on Sunday, exacted at the turnstiles with which the Municipality of Naples have discreetly hedged the place round. Pompeii has become as much an exhibition as the Crystal Palace, and is to be seen for a couple of lire a head, guides included, just as the Falls of Montmorency, in Canada, are "on view" for a quarter of a dollar.

ENGLISH SLOWNESS.

Olive Logan's London Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Yesterday I had occasion to go to Bell, the chemist's,—that renowned little physic shop in Oxford street, where it is said Queen Elizabeth bought her pills and her boluses, the only spot on earth, it is solemnly claimed, where drugs of the uttermost purity can be purchased,—and, while there, a party of Americans came in with a prescription which they wanted put up and sent at once to the Langham. While the white-aproned pestle-pounder went into the back of the shop to see about the prescription I greeted my acquaintances (for I knew them). While we were talking the drug-clerk came back and said it would take them till 6 o'clock to compound that prescription. As it was now 10 in the morning, the owner of the prescription (it was that well-known wag Harry W.) said he was afraid of jarring the establishment by such enforced expedition, and that, rather than do that, he would prefer they should deliver the compound a month hence, when he returned from the Paris Exposition, at which time his wife would probably be quite recovered, if she wasn't dead. The clerk stuck his tongue in his check in a waggish way quite inconsistent with the gravity of an establishment which physicked Queen Elizabeth, and said: "Why, sir, there's one ingredient will take six hours to infuse."

When we left the shop our Louisville friend said: "I was on the point of replying that I should think an establishment of their importance would keep such things ready infused for use at any time; but I instantly saw that that would be a foolish comment."

It is there, probably, where the great reputation of "Bell's" has its source; not only on account of the purity of the drugs they use, but particularly on account of the extreme care with which every ingredient of every prescription is compounded; fresh infusions are made to meet every occasion, and the accuracy employed is as great at Bell's as it is at the Bank of England. "Slow and sure" is their motto, and it's a good one, too, for all people who keep shop where they are licensed to sell poisons.

Nevertheless, English slowness gives rise to very funny complications sometimes. American business men can't understand it. It begins at the breakfast table in the morning. You go to table and order the simplest possible breakfast,—ham and eggs, muffins and coffee. Minutes lengthen into quarter hours, quarters into halves, halves into three-quarters before you get what you have ordered. As for those mad Americans who go in for a breakfast such as they are used to at the Brunswick or the Hoffman, in New York,—chicken croquets, stewed potatoes, and things of that kind, why, dinner will probably be ready before their breakfast is. When you make any complaint, the answer is, "Kindly order your breakfast *the night before*, and it will then be ready at the hour you name." But apart from the absurdity of ordering your breakfast for the morrow while the dinner of to-day is still undigested, you may not know at what time you will be up for breakfast. If you don't you must wait; that's the English plan.

FRENCH TOYS.

Edward King writes to the Boston *Journal* of a species of industry in which the French excel, and in which they are well represented at the Paris Exposition. He says: "In a corner of the immense French section, not far from the 'Gallery of Labor,' is the group devoted to a branch of industry in which the French are masters, and which is constantly observed by laughing crowds. It is the spot above all others to which a dyspeptic visitor should first go. There the ingenious Gaul has shown what he can accomplish in making toys for children. Surely there never was so much ingenuity expended before upon such little matters. In one room stands a little theatre, on the stage of which an orchestra of monkeys, richly costumed, performs a selection of pieces of music. These automatons are almost astonishing enough to make one believe in black art. The leader gesticulates from time to time, and then addresses himself with true artistic earnestness to his violin, and his musicians play with feeling and taste, which might well make the Tziganes envious. In a miniature pond near-by, a woman, dressed in a handsome bathing costume, is swimming. Were it not for the Liliputian proportions of this rival of Boynton and Webb, it would be almost impossible to imagine that it is not a human being. Beneath a wide-spreading oak are seated half-a-dozen pretty girls, dressed in the ravishing costumes of Louis Fourteenth's time. Beside them is a young cavalier, who salutes them civilly, then hands them a basket, from which they take the provision necessary for a picnic. It is magic, you are inclined to say; yet it is really nothing but mechanism. Pass a little further on and you see a fragment of the Jardin d' Acclimatation. The animals are shown engaged in eating, in nourishing their young, or in soliciting food from visitors. The top elephant slowly moves his trunk through the grating, takes a toy cake from a toy girl's hand, eats it, flaps his huge ears in token of satisfaction, and passes out his trunk for 'more.' The giraffe cranes his neck and looks out comically upon you. A sorcerer could do no more. This mechanical world is as natural as the real one. And the doll houses! And armies marching, counter-marching, storming fortifications, and firing mimic cannons! Verily, one cannot help recalling the remark which the satiric Voltaire put into the mouth of his Prince of Babylon: 'The French are children of the good God; I love to remain here and play with them.' By no means forget the toy corner at the Exhibition. Volumes might be written about it."

AN OFFICIAL BALL IN PARIS.

Lucy H. Hooper's Paris Letter to Baltimore Gazette.

The Marshal and Madame de MacMahon were present, the latter in pure white, a garb that she is extremely fond of wearing, though it is very unbecoming to her short, stout figure. Mme. Borel, the wife of the Minister of War, and consequently the hostess of the occasion, a very pretty brunette, with regular, delicate features, was attired in cream gauze, over silk of the same shade, profusely dotted with small bouquets of artificial flowers. As to the remainder of the lady guests, there was the usual display of handsome toilets and of frowsy ones, the proportion being about equal. One very "stunning" toilet was composed of bright scarlet velvet, profusely trimmed with white lace, and a more unsuitable garb to wear to a ball in the mouth of July can hardly be imagined. The gentlemen, however, far outshone the ladies in the matter of dress, all the officers of the French army who happened to be in or near Paris being present, and it being *de rigueur* that on such occasions they should appear in full uniform. Consequently the rooms were gay with scarlet trousers and gold-braided coats, and fairly glittered with epaulets and decorations. A group of Arab chiefs from Algiers, who are in the French service, formed a noticeable feature of the evening, as they all wore their picturesque native garb. Some of these dusky warriors are extremely handsome, one of them, with his classic features and melancholy dark eyes, being the very image of Edwin Booth. Among the few Americans present were Dr. Edward Warren (Bey) and Mrs. Warren, Miss Mildred Lee (daughter of the late Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Confederacy), Mrs. Hooper, of Philadelphia; Mr. Norris, of the same city; and Mr. James Hodges, of Baltimore. The ball was kept up to a very late hour, the "German" being begun so late as 4 o'clock, Madame Borel declaring that it would be too large if it were commenced any earlier. One of the most curious features of the entertainment to transatlantic eyes was the establishment in the garden of a pavilion in which beer and cigars were supplied to the gentlemen guests. Now, the cigars are all well enough,—but beer,—and in elegant, refined Paris, too! Verily, the innovation was a startling one.

RED TAPE IN RUSSIA.

A story is current in Moscow, apropos of Russian official routine, which, whether literally true or not, certainly illustrates to perfection the character of the prevailing system. An operatic star of some note, connected with one of the principal Moscow theatres, wishing to make a short excursion into the country, went to get her passport countersigned by the local authorities. The presiding official received her politely, and, having learned her business, inquired for her "written petition." "My written petition!" cried the lady, "I have none; I never knew that anything of the kind was required." "Not required, madame! On the contrary, nothing can be done without it." "What am I to do, then?" "Nothing easier; be good enough to take this sheet of paper, and write according to my dictation." The applicant obeyed, and transcribed word for word a formal petition requesting leave of absence from the city for a stated time, which was then duly signed, folded, and sealed. "And now," quoth the man in office, "you have only to deliver it." "To whom, pray?" "To whom," echoed the official, with a slight smile at the absurdity of the question; "to me, of course." The document was accordingly handed across the table. The great man adjusted his spectacles, broke the seal, gravely read over his own composition from beginning to end, folded and docketed it with methodical slowness, and then, turning to the impatient artiste, said, with an air of official solemnity: "Madam, I have read your petition, and regret to tell you that I am unable to grant it."

REAPER-TRIAL IN FRANCE.

Dispatch to London News.

PARIS, July 24.—The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the Chinese Envoys, the Red Indian Chiefs, the Arab Sheiks from Algeria, the Commissioners to the Exhibition from the United States, England, and the British Colonies, and the principal exhibitors of agricultural steam implements, were present at the reaping match at Mormant, about twenty miles from Paris. Forty-three reaping machines competed, sixteen of which were French, thirteen English, eleven American, two Canadian, two Russian, and one Swiss. The winners were McCormick, of the United States, and Osborne and Walter Woods, of the British section. The match was followed by a dinner to 400 persons in a tent, where the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in proposing the Marshal's health, said he did not so much drink to the illustrious soldier who has passed his life in defending his country, as to the irresponsible President of that Republic which, by its moderation, wisdom, and economy had healed the wounds of war, and raised France from her disasters. M. Oscar Lafayette drank to his Algerian brethren, and in complimenting Mr. McCormick made a graceful allusion to the old friendship between the United States and France. At the conclusion of the banquet M. Teisserenc de Bort announced that M. Chertemps, a distinguished agriculturist, on whose estate the match took place, had been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

HAMBURG FLOWER-GIRLS.

Emma D. Southwick in Boston Traveller.

These girls wear long red or blue stockings and low slippers. Their dress skirts are short and shirred a long way down from the waist, and very likely it is a bright skirt with dark blue apron, which is shirred in the same way, and reaches almost round the body. Then there is a white waist, with full sleeves reaching part way down the arm and turned back like a deep cuff; while over this is worn in front, from the neck to the waist, reaching nearly from arm to arm, a very gay and highly ornamented chemisette, the foundation of black velvet or cloth, with a great deal of tinsel, or, in some cases, gold and silver ornaments. Over the back is a tight-fitting jacket just hiding the edges of the frontispiece. The head is covered with a straw shade hat, but of peculiar shape, such as cannot be described, having a black band crossing the crown, and put through the straw on either side, just above the ears, and joining the sides of a sort of cap (black), which fits on to the head, the strings tying under the chin. As an ornament, I suppose, there stands out from the back of the head an immense bow, with long ends, which is so stiff that it must be made of tin or plaster, and is black, and crimped to have the appearance of ribbon. These girls, when sitting about the hotels with flowers to sell, look very attractive. Some of them have very pretty faces.

TO A FRIEND.

[J. M. G.]

Life's greatest boon, those friendships formed
That never do depart—
That warble like the voice of song,
Sing sweetly to the heart.
The rarest gifts of God to man
Are friends that 're tried and true;
And here let me now recognize
"One of the chosen few."

May all the sweets of life be thine—
Its pleasures, not its pains!
May these ere long wake into song
Love's pure and holy strains!
And, as you journey on through life,
May Angel-harps attend,
And may you never know them less
Than I wish thee, my friend.

JOSEPH D. TURNEY.

Across Purposes.

Cincinnati Times.

In the case of the Dickson libel in the Police Court yesterday the small boy who carried the note made it quite amusing for the audience and provoking to the usually placid Prosecuting Attorney. The examination was in this shape:

"Where do you live?"

"Right across the street from Mr. Dickson."

"Where does Mr. Dickson live?"

"Right across the street from us."

"But that ain't what I want," and the Prosecutor began to grow red and perspire; "tell me where you live?"

"I live with my mother."

"And where does your mother live?"

Then the Prosecutor swore out a habeas corpus against the witness and served him with a man dam us.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

A Sudden Outbreak of the Wedding Fever.

Parties, Festivals, and Receptions—Personal Notes.

The Latest Styles at New York—Some Striking Dresses.

CHICAGO.

GARDINER—HALE.

An unostentatious wedding took place at No. 65 Twenty-second street, the residence of the bride's father, Dr. E. M. Hale, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time Dr. J. C. Gardiner, of Madrid, Spain, though an American, was married to Miss Frances Hale, by the Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Episcopal Church. There were no guests present save the relations and a few of the most intimate friends of the family. After the ceremony a wedding-breakfast was partaken of, congratulations were paid, etc., when the young couple took their departure for different points in the East. They will sail on the 29th for Madrid, their future home. They were the recipients of many costly and useful presents.

BLAISDELL—M'CONNELL.

A quiet but very stylish wedding occurred at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Elm and LaSalle streets, at high noon last Tuesday, the contracting parties being Mr. Anthony H. Blaisdell, of St. Louis, and Miss Mary McConnell. The Rev. Arthur Ritchie performed the ceremony, in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends, after which the party proceeded to the residence of L. W. McConnell, Esq., brother of the bride, Dearborn avenue and Schiller street, where they partook of a wedding breakfast. There was a large list of presents. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell left that afternoon upon an extended Eastern trip, intending to return to St. Louis, their future home, about the first of next month.

BUCKINGHAM—CLAUGHAN.

Miss Emma Claughan, a well-known society young lady at Lake View, was married last Wednesday evening to Mr. John Buckingham. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock in Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev. M. C. Dalton officiating, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The ceremony concluded, the bridal party and members of the family repaired to the residence of the bride's parents in Lake View, and, after a tempting wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham left for an extended wedding tour to the seashore.

COUFFER—PRATT.

Married, Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. William E. Couffer to Miss Carrie Louise, youngest daughter of C. H. Pratt.

THE ART SOCIETY

visited Geneva Lake last Thursday and Friday as the guests of Mr. N. K. Fairbank, the President of the Society. After supper at the Whiting House Mr. Fairbank took the Society out for a ride on his fine steam yacht the Cisco. During the ride several stops were made in front of residences on the lake shore, and a song rendered by the Society; returning about 12 p. m. to the hotel, where Brother Whiting had provided ample accommodations for rest. Some of the "boys," however, not having had enough of the lake as yet, indulged in a swim "while all the world was sleeping." After breakfast Friday morning Mr. Fairbank again took the party on board the Cisco, and a tour of the lake was again made, and thoroughly enjoyed. At 6 p. m. the entire party partook of a supper at Mr. Fairbank's residence. In the evening the Cisco was again boarded, and the time given over to song and serenade. Everything that would float was brought into requisition by the people, and, if one should judge by the storm of bouquets falling on the deck of the Cisco, the people of Geneva Lake enjoy music, the Society may well feel proud of their visit, and especially of their President who so handsomely entertained them.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A lawn party was given upon the grounds of Dr. Brown, at Irving Park, Friday evening, the proceeds of which are to go toward erecting a parsonage.

It is rumored that Mr. E. J. Ovington and Miss Mary Barnes, of the West Side, are engaged.

The Executive Committee of the State Industrial School for Girls are talking about having a moonlight excursion for the benefit of the institution.

The Farragut Boat Club will give an excursion Tuesday, Aug. 20, leaving Goodrich's dock at 3:30 p. m. on the elegant steamer Menominee, arriving at Highland Park about 6:30 p. m., where supper will be served at the Highland Park House, and returning home by moonlight, leaving at about 9:30, after spending the intervening hours in dancing at the hotel. The boat will reach home before midnight, and arrangements have been effected for a supply of street cars and stages upon its arrival. Refreshments will be served on board, and a string and brass band will accompany the party. Although the Menominee will carry nearly 600 persons, only 300 tickets will be issued, which will only be sold by members, it being designed that each member shall invite a friend or two. The arrangements are in charge of Messrs. Alf S. Porter, Clinton B. Hale, Vernon Booth, George L. Blodgett, and Frank S. Webster.

The *Saturday Evening Herald* encourages its lady acquaintances to join cooking clubs, offering as an inducement that every member thus far reported is either married or engaged.

Prof. Martine's regular weekly hop occurred at the Riverside Hotel last evening, and was, as usual, a success.

The annual picnic of St. George's Society was held Wednesday at Woodlawn, and was more private in its nature than heretofore, consequently more enjoyable.

Miss Mary E. Cherry, of New York, who is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Zimruarman, at Oak Park, will give an entertainment, consisting of select readings and recitations, for the benefit of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Thursday evening, in the parlors of the church.

A bachelors' party was given Friday evening by Tony Anguera, at his residence, No. 249 Park avenue, to the employes of the house of W. W. Kimball, the occasion being his 42d birthday. The guests began to assemble at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and smoked cigars under the shade of the trees on the lawn, and slaked their thirst with mugs of cool ale. Later in the evening they amused themselves at games of croquet, pigeon-hole, and cards. At 8 o'clock a champagne supper was served. The party broke up about 11 o'clock, after having spent a very enjoyable evening and wished their host many happy returns. Mr. Anguera is the oldest employe in Mr. Kimball's service, having entered it twenty years ago. He is popular with his associates.

The ladies of the Baptist Church of Englewood gave a lawn festival Thursday evening on the High School grounds, which was a novelty and a success. Between three and four hundred people visited the grounds during the evening, and were entertained by vocal and insurumental music rendered by a number of professional volunteers. One of the principal events of the evening was a fairy dance under the direction of Miss Quackenbush.

A very pleasant surprise party to Mr. B. F. Corey, of Englewood, was engineered by a party of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago last Wednesday. They arrived on the noon train and proceeded to spread a large extension-table with the good things which they brought with them, and then invited the host and his family to dinner. The afternoon was spent in an agreeable manner, and the party returned to the city in carriages about 7 o'clock in the evening.

West Side society people will be pleased and perhaps surprised to learn of the prospective marriage of Miss Jean Maxwell and Dr. L. W. Case. The union is announced to take place next Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, 454 Hurlbut street. The Rev. Dr. Henry, of Quincy, Ill., will perform the ceremony.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. R. Barton and daughter, Miss Carrie, of St. Caroline's court, will visit Oconomowoc this week.

Col. Fred D. Grant, who has been to the "Far West" for two months, returned Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, who joined him at Mackinaw, where she has been sojourning for several weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sontag will start for Saratoga and Long Branch this week.

A party composed of the Misses Burrows, Miss Sibley, Miss Fannie Gould of New York, Mr. J. D. Bangs, Mr. Robert Hyman, Jr., Mr. William Getchell, and Mr. Will Burrows returned to the city Tuesday after a most delightful excursion to Lake Zurich.

Miss Lizzie A. Klare departed for Philadelphia last Thursday, where she will be the guest of Miss Ella Forestall. Thence she will go to Boston to visit relatives.

Miss Keiser, of Davenport, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Jennie Hollister, of Michigan avenue, is at Oconomowoc.

Mr. Edgar L. Heaton is among the visitors at Oconomowoc.

Mr. Robert Scott, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and wife returned home yesterday morning after an extended sight-seeing trip through England, Ireland, France, and Scotland.

Mr. Charles A. Theyer will leave for Marquette Thursday, where he expects to spend two weeks pleasantly in fishing, boating, etc.

A. D. Ellis and family left their home in Ellis Park last evening for an extended trip East. They will visit the White Mountains and all the principal watering places on the sea shore.

Judge S. M. Moore and family are visiting friends in Kentucky.

Mr. Frank G. Hoyne, the good-natured Quartermaster-Sergeant of the First Regiment, returned last week from a vacation in Louisville, where he has been basking in the warm smiles of the belles of that city and New Albany (particularly the latter).

Mr. Charles L. Bonney will leave for a month's tour through the New England States.

Mr. George Peckham, of St. Louis, formerly a well-known society young gentleman of the West Side, this city, will arrive this morning, and will visit his parents at St. Caroline's court for a few days.

A. N. Kellogg and family, who have quite recently returned from a sojourn in Minnesota, left Thursday evening for a week's absence East, via the St. Lawrence River route.

R. B. Bacon, Esq., left this week for the East, and it is intimated that he will not return alone; in fact, it will be "Mr. and Mrs. Bacon" hereafter.

Mrs. C. R. Hastings, Miss Hattie Hastings, and Miss Lucy Aldrich, accompanied by Mr. Edgar French, have gone East, via the lakes, for several months' pleasure.

Misses Emma and Alice Goodwin, of Ellis avenue, are now at home, after rusticating in Putnam County with friends.

Mrs. J. S. Wheeler and daughter May, of Mason City, Ia., are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Squiers, 1613 Wabash avenue.

Mrs. W. M. Dandy, who has been visiting at Whitewater, Wis., for several weeks past, returned home last Saturday week.

Miss Carrie Welley has gone to Charles City, Ia., for a short visit.

Miss Rose Morris, of Michigan avenue, will leave for Oconomowoc this afternoon, and will visit Mrs. George Seaverns for a week or ten days.

Mr. William Mehle, one of the "solid" young men of New Orleans, is visiting Chicago for a few days.

Mme. Eugenie de Roode-Rice left Saturday night for a visit to the East, and expects to return about the 1st of September, to resume her musical duties at the Studio, No. 152 State street.

Mr. Watson Blair and Miss Mamie Blair, well known in the social circles of the South Side, left Friday morning for Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Egan have taken apartments at Highland Hall, Highland Park, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Page are sojourning at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bliss and Miss Alida C. Bliss, of Morris, Ill., are visiting for a few days at the residence of Theodore T. Bliss, No. 681 West Madison street.

Miss Harris, of Laporte, Ind., is visiting her cousins, the Misses Blair, at 274 Michigan avenue.

Misses Agnes and Essie Burtis will spend several weeks in Sheboygan.

Mr. Wilbur Hagans, of Elmhurst, is en route home from Paris.

Mrs. Louis Benedict and little daughter are visiting friends in Elgin.

Miss Rosina Hooley and Miss Pussie Conley are visiting friends in the western part of the State.

Gen. Parsons, of St. Louis, is in the city, a guest at St. Caroline's court.

Mr. Charles A. Thayer, accompanied by his sister, Miss Florence, will leave on the Peerless this week, and will visit Mackinaw, St. Marie, and other places of interest on Lake Superior.

Lieut. George T. Lovejoy, of Company H, First Regiment, has returned from the East, where he has been spending his summer vacation.

Miss Sadie Bigler left Chicago last Thursday evening for New York, from which city she will sail Aug. 14, on the Cunarder Scythia, for Paris, where she will pass two months.

Thomas R. Jenkins, Esq., President of the Farragut Boat Club, returned from Europe Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Blair left for Lakeside, Waukesha County, Tuesday, to spend several weeks.

Miss Gertie Gardner returned last Monday from Missouri, where she has been visiting Miss Rosa Moor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkins, of Syracuse, are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. S. P. Dewey, at No. 410 West Monroe street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Mitchell returned Thursday from a four-weeks' trip to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. Frank Gilman, who has been absent in Europe for several months past, returned last week, much improved in health.

Miss Annie Mix, of Waukegan, is visiting her cousin, Miss Clara Brown, of Englewood.

Mrs. John T. Brewer, of Monmouth, Ill., is visiting friends in the city.

Capt. E. R. P. Shurly and family are sojourning at the Higland Park Hotel.

Mrs. S. A. L. McClure and Miss Mary V. McClure, Miss Mamie Stansberry, of Baltimore, are at the Woodruff Hotel.

Miss Anna Kendall, a society young lady of Grand Rapids, is visiting Miss Belle Warren at Geneva.

The Rev. John Donnelly, former pastor of the Englewood Baptist Church, sails for Europe on the 20th of this month.

Mr. A. H. Veeder, of Englewood, has returned from his trip to Montana much improved.

Miss Nellie Fuller, of Bennington, N. Y., is visiting friends at Englewood.

Miss Antis, of Morris, Ill., is visiting her cousin, Miss Nettie Southard, of Englewood.

Miss Nettie Smith, of Englewood, has returned home after a brief visit of three weeks with friends in Michigan.

Mr. Eddie P. Eames and his mother, Mrs. M. C. Eames, of Blue Island, have returned from a very pleasant trip to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cox, nee Eehman, have returned from Oconomowoc, and are residing at the Hotel Brunswick, where they will receive their numerous friends.

NEW YORK.

HATS, BONNETS, AND RIBBONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The last styles in millinery are by far the most elegant and satisfactory that the season has produced. It often happens that, after running through a course of absurdities, fashion settles down and offers something very attractive. The little close bonnets, the brilliantly-colored flowers, and the rich plain satin ribbons meet with most ent husiastic favor. But it is a fact to be deplored, though not ignored, that these styles, charming as they undeniably are, fail to be becoming to the majority. Indeed, there are few ladies who can wear them with impunity, although many do wear them. Ladies who have large faces require a distended brim. For them are selected either bonnets having a slanting open front, to be filled in with face-trimmings, or the ever-pleasing coronet style. For carriage wear, broad-brimmed hats or the very close bonnets are selected. The former are obtainable in an almost countless variety, and have either sloping crowns or large square ones. All kinds of straws and fancy braids are used for these hats, and in the city is an establishment where one can have made to order a hat of any shape and of any variety of braid to match one's dress. Black and white straws, sometimes having a braid of yellow through them, white, pearl-gray, or very light brown, are the ordinary colors in demand. All these broad-brimmed hats are wonderfully pliable, and the brims are often bent in the most coquettish and picturesque shapes. These hats are trimmed with the gayest ribbons, etc.

A new and handsome ribbon of soft and flexible texture has palm leaf or Oriental figures in the most brilliant colors. Plain satin ribbons are also excessively used, and a fancy exists for double-faced ribbon of satin and gros-grain. Flowers are used in profusion, and these are oftener blossoms of the most gorgeous tints than of the softer and more delicate hues. Small and very full ostrich-tips are much used, and these, too, show the popularity of vivid colors. Poppy red and coral are the favorite selections. For ladies who object to all this blaze of colors there are the stylish English walking-hats of black straw and chip trimmed with mottled ribbons. These are usually wide and very soft, and have a ground of black or some dark rich color, upon which are most minute designs in the deep-toned Persian tints. Black and colored grenadines of fancy patterns are much used for trimming sun-hats and hats for half-dress duty. A very stylish hat for this purpose is a broad-leafed hat of flexible brown straw, with an outside trimming of fancy grenadine. The left side of the brim is curved against the crown and ornamented with a large cluster of crimson and yellow roses.

A VERY CHARMING HAT

shows a shape receding rapidly from the edge of the brim to the top of the crown. It is made of very coarse white chip, and has the brim bordered by a string of white pearl beads. Fine pleatings of very pale blue crepe lisse are placed upon the crown, and across the top of it passes a handsome ribbon striped with pale-blue satin and black velvet. The peculiarity of this ribbon is, that its stripes are lengthwise. A profuse garniture of fine black and white flowers covers nearly the whole front of the crown, and immediately in front is a large square bow of the striped ribbon. This style of hat and trimming is much admired by young matrons, and is becoming to most faces. Inside trimmings in bonnets are no longer much esteemed, though occasionally seen. Full fine ruches of crepe lisse are usually selected when face-trimmings are worn. A very stylish bonnet is of pearl-gray chip, having the brim in front only enough elevated to admit a frill or ruching of black lace. There is a dainty cape formed of rows of the chip meeting those of the crown at right angles. This cape and the edges of the brim are bordered by a string of oblong pearl beads of the same shade as the chip. A broad gray satin ribbon, gros grain on one side, is arranged in an odd and stylish manner. A chain is formed of a continuous series of ribbon loops, and these pass all around the front and sides of the crown. Above these is a circlet of pale-gray ostrich feathers. Long strings of satin tie beneath the left ear in a bow with very short ends. This fancy for strings still continues for unabated in spite of its discomfort at this season. They are pretty and as a rule becoming, though they do not add a charm to every face. A very lovely hat is of fine ecru chip, having the slightly-projecting brim faced with navy-blue velvet. The outside garniture consists of a narrow white satin ribbon and navy-blue velvet, with a full wreath of small white and ecru-colored blossoms. The face-trimming is formed of full ruches of crepe lisse, and at the left beneath the brim is a bow of blue and white with short fringed ends.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Never have the Little Goody Two-Shoes of society had such daintily-shod feet to exhibit. Many shoes are as elaborate as the bonnets, and even those intended for the plainest uses are highly ornate. For all shoes intended for street purposes is selected French kid for the foxings, or the soft-dressed pebble goat may be chosen. Both are much admired. The uppers may be of Metalasse cloths or the fine black and gray checks. Or ladies who desire a perfectly harmonious ensemble may, with all propriety, have the uppers made of the material used in their costumes,—thus plain and stamped velvets, satins, etc. All walking-shoes should have the box-toe. Comfort always requires this, and now that fashion lends its weight to the side of ease, they are universally worn. A very funny, but withal rather pretty, shoe is a very low one, with a regular Chinese box-toe and a Louis XV. heel. Across the instep runs a strap, and the back of the shoe extends and forms a strap, which passes around the ankle like the old-time children's slipper. This very fancy shoe may be made of any material, and should always have the ankle and instep straps embroidered. Prunella and coarse linen slippers are much affected for morning wear. The latter should be bound around the edges and have ribbon-bows of a color to match the toilette with which they are worn. The prunella slippers, which are a blessed relief to feet always incased in stiff dress-shoes, are usually made with three narrow straps across the instep, each one ornamented with little daisies of cut-steel. Black satin slippers are much in vogue, and, for my own part, I think they are by far the loveliest shoe that can be worn. They invariably fit beautifully, are so trim, and have an air of elegance that is very delightful. They may be plain, with only a bow of French lace with a handsome buckle in the centre, or they may be embroidered with jet, which imparts a very handsome appearance to both slipper and foot. Ladies who have a taste for embroidery, and who have hitherto swelled the army of their young clergyman's slippers, can turn their talent to better account (if it be not heresy to counsel the transfer) by embroidering a dainty "soulier" for themselves. The linen slippers may be made extremely pretty by a little pattern in embroidery, wrought in linen floss. With a ribbon binding, and a pretty rosette of a color to match the toilette, one has as pleasing a slipper as can be desired. There are various new shoes and slippers, distinguished by many fashionable names, that recommend themselves, chiefly by their nomenclature, to a class that admire everything very new or very showy. The Pompadour, for instance, is a slipper of silk or velvet, richly embroidered with silk or chenille, and having a thread or two of gold or silver mingled in it. One very elegant slipper of this sort was of maroon velvet embroidered with silver and small seed pearls. This is to be worn with a toilette of maroon velvet and garnitures of silver lace and pearl galloon. These metal laces are gaining much favor in Paris, and the dress I have mentioned is a creation of Worth's magical genius; and many toilettes trimmed with gold and silver lace will be displayed at the fall openings.

MATTIE S.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

The American who orders a glass of lemonade in Paris must pay rent on the glass while using it.

American beef and American girls, both looking for a market, cross the ocean by every steamer.

Lady Carrington has surprised English fashionables by setting out on her honeymoon tour wearing for her traveling-dress a very simple print.

Actual business is now as fully illustrated in the new exchange rooms of the Bryant & Stratton Business College as in any business house in Chicago. Visitors are welcome.

Tell a woman that England had changed to a Republic, the Sandwich Islands had sunk, and Lake Erie had dried up, and she wouldn't exhibit half the interest that would possess her over the statement that something had at last been invented to remove freckles.

The event of the season at the Chicago Natatorium will be a public exhibition of prize swimming by the lady pupils next Saturday morning. A number of valuable prizes will be awarded for proficiency and progress. Tickets for sale by the Ladies' Committee.

"Ah," sighed old Simon Cameron, as he saw his son pull a missive out of the breast pocket of his coat, while an expression of dismay crossed his face as his wife snatched it and swept indignantly out of the room, "the darkest hour is just before Don. He forgot to mail that letter."

Edison's new phonograph, now on exhibition, is marvelously clear in its enunciation, and a great advance on the early machines.

The Canadians wonder at the condescension of Lorne in accepting a position in the Dominion, but they should remember that the young man gets the ocean between him and his mother-in law.

Personal—Mr. E. H. Kellogg, Superintendent of Agencies of the favorite old "Home" Life-Insurance Company of New York, has gone East in the interest of that Company.

The persistent wretch who is always asking, "Is this hot enough for you?" will get his reward one of these days. When a dark-complexioned old person, with horns, shall lead him in, crying "Is *this* hot enough for you?" he will understand all.

Only thirty days more of the reduction in prices for P. Keller's fine shoes, at 41 Monroe street, opposite the Palmer.

The Japanese can make good turtle-soup from the old rinds of American hams, yet we speak of them as flat-headed heathens.

Riverside-Hotel hops continue till Sept. 1.

Most young men can afford to wear a cane. It is an economical garment; no buttons flying off, no seams ripping, no rents occurring, nor holes wearing through. Long live the inventor of the cane.

A woman has to settle a man's coffee with the white of an egg, but she can settle his hash with a look.—*Henpecked Editor of the Glasgow Times.*

Fashionable mother—"Maria, I'm almost discouraged; how many times have I told you not to say tater, but pertater?"

A man in Detroit has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"AND MINE IS THINE."

My soul is out upon the sea
With thee,
And lost, forever lost to me!
Last night I heard a tune I knew—
A slow, old tune, that swung upon
The scale, and soon was faintly gone,
With every dear, lost hope of you.

This swinging so brought back to me
Of thee
A sweet yet perilous memory.
It was so easy to again
Walk in that dim old music-hall,
And hear the song swing out as then—
It is so easy to recall!

My soul shall ever yet be thine—
No line
Of duty, or of law, incline
To draw it back, my love, from thee.
The days may loiter to the end—
Whether you seek, or seek not me,
My death-strung purpose shall not mend.

My love, my love, have pity here:
So drear
The earth—so fair the sea, and clear—
What wonder if my soul go out
Among the ships, and cling to thee?
What wonder if it drift about
In blind mists for eternity?

Life is so long—life is so long!
This song,
Can it go forth devoid of wrong,
To pluck thee by the heart, and twine
Its petting, grieved touch once again
About thy soul? For "Mine is thine"
Through dark and light—as now as then?

LILLIE M. SCHNEIDER.

IRELAND.

The Railroad-Ride from Londonderry to Portrush---Lough Foyle.

Jaunting-Cars and Their Jehus—The Ruins of the Castle of Dunluce.

The Giants' Causeway---A Most Extraordinary Geological Curiosity—Fin McCoul.

The Bay of Portcoon—Dunkerry Cave—Landlord and Peasant—Mountainous Taxes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PORTRUSH, Ireland, July 15.—Among the justly celebrated spots to be visited in the North of Ireland is the Giant's Causeway, on the northern coast of County Antrim, and the ruins of the famous Castle of Dunluce in the neighborhood. The knowledge of these ancient and historic localities, and the tales and legends concerning them, form some of my earliest recollections, and to this day dwell in my imagination with great power and vividness. The misfortune of the tourist visiting the Causeway with his mind wrought up by preconceived notions of grandeur, becomes apparent on reaching the locality and beholding the sight. The Giant's Causeway is not grand, in the full acceptation of the word, but very curious. While one may be disappointed in one particular, one may be vastly interested in the other. As a natural and scientific curiosity it is probably unsurpassed in the world, and the place is well worth visiting by all who come within its reach.

On a beautiful morning, not long since, I left Londonderry by rail for Portrush, a small town on the coast six miles from the Causeway, much frequented by the natives as a kind of summer-resort, and the point from which tourists proceed by van to their destination.

FROM DERRY TO COLERAINE

the railroad winds along the picturesque shores of Lough Foyle, one of the finest sheets of water in Ireland. The ride is exhilarating and refreshing in the extreme. Now and then the train rushes along the shore almost within reach of the lapping waters of the Lough, then dashes inland among the hawthorn hedges, groves of elm and sycamore trees, clustering shrubs, well-kept lawns, and growing fields of grain. Old mansion houses, almost hidden from view by climbing vines and lichen-covered roofs, resting in glossy bowers of emerald-green foliage, with the white walls of cottiers now and then peeping out from the hedges, added to the chain of the beautiful landscape. The distant mountains on the farther side of the bay, with their high tops veiled by a blue, transparent mist, gave a diversity and grandeur to the view. The dancing waters of the bay, shimmering in the midday sun, the white, shadowy sails of the fishing-craft, like vanishing phantoms of the deep, the distant view of villages along the hither shore, the far-distant waters of the broad Atlantic, just discernible off Inishowen Head, on a day like this, when all nature seemed to smile, were sights which fill the heart with gladness and cause one to give thanks for the beautiful world.

> The sun is up, the sky is clear,
> The waves are dancing fast and bright;
> Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
> The purple noon's transparent light.

At Coleraine the tourist changes cars for Portrush, and the train on the main line rushes on through a most picturesque and beautiful country to Belfast, 100 miles distant. Coleraine is a pretty town of some 6,000 inhabitants, situated on the River Baun, and about four miles and a half from the ocean. It is an ancient place, and as early as A. D. 540 St. Carbreus, a disciple of St. Finian of Clonaid, was Bishop of Coleraine. The population is sustained by its linen-factories, which have long been celebrated, and by its salmon fisheries on the Baun. The surrounding country is also fertile and productive. In the town are some old houses having the appearance of having been built in the seventeenth century. At Mount Sandell, one mile south of the town, on the right bank of the Baun, there are the remains of a large Danish fort,—a grim memorial of the time when the Irish coast was overrun by the bold navigators of the northern waters, who ravaged the country and harassed

THE ANCIENT IRISH KINGS.

A ride of some fifteen minutes brings the traveler to Portrush, a busy little seaport town containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, situated within the shelter of a fine headland, from which the distant coast of Scotland is visible on a bright day like this. It has several good hotels, and the sea-coast is fine. Bathing in the sea and driving on the beach are the favorite amusements.

From this point, the journey to the Causeway is made in a van, or jaunting-car, over the smoothest of Irish turnpikes. There is no lack of facilities for making the trip, for upon alighting from the railway coach one is surrounded by a dozen or more of the drivers of vehicles of various sizes and descriptions, all bearing a family resemblance to that national gig, the Irish jaunting-car, which is the parent of all the ugly progeny. Here the voluble tongue of the ancient Celt displays its persuasive eloquence greatly to the confusion of the unpracticed traveler, each driver having a carriage and horses, if I am to believe his unctuous words, a little better than the turnout driven by the Viceregal Governor of the island. There is great competition in prices, and the bidding for passengers is as spirited as a lively morning at Sampson & Co.'s auctions in Chicago, but Paddy always adroitly manages never to do business at a losing figure, and the tourist is never afterwards conscience-stricken on account of not having sufficiently paid for the services rendered. Indeed, the steady hemorrhage of gratuitous sixpences and shillings from one's pocket threatens one with financial extinction at no distant future. Therefore, the wise traveler makes haste while in these regions.

The drive from Portrush to the Causeway is a delightful journey, the rocky headlands and the broad, lonesome ocean being on the one hand, and beetling hills upon the other. There are

MANY OBJECTS OF INTEREST

on the way, which were duly pointed out by the loquacious Jehu who sat upon the box, who charged his passengers a sixpence each for his historical narrations. Among these were Napoleon's nose, the lion's paw, the priests' well, the maiden's arch, etc., all of which have their legends.

By far the most interesting object in this region of country, in my estimation, is the ruins of the noble Castle of Dunluce. The turreted walls of this ancient structure, as massive and as strong as when first erected, still stand upon the rude, overshadowing cliffs, defying time, the elements, and the destructive hand of man. A more inaccessible and defensible spot could scarcely have been selected, and in the age in which it was built it must have been as nearly impregnable as human skill and labor could make any place. The site of the castle is upon a jutting cliff overhanging the sea, which has thundered against its granite base for unknown centuries. It is connected with the main land by a narrow neck of rock. On every side but this its walls rise precipitously hundreds of feet above the howling sea and the ragged, gaping chasm below. As one approaches the spot, a small hill conceals it from view until one is very near at hand, when, suddenly, the old ruin bursts upon his sight as if arising out of the sea, its naked chimneys and rugged walls giving the castle a mournful appearance. Here the solemn crow, resting on its moldering pinnacles, that seem hanging over the white surf far below, as it breaks with deafening roar against these natural bulwarks, the screaming sea fowl wheeling through the air above; the mournful north wind whistling through the rifted casements; the lonesome, yellow sunlight of the afternoon resting on its western walls; and the long shadows of the tall towers falling across the lawns like the wraiths of departed inmates of gigantic stature, combine to produce an impression upon the soul which words are inadequate to express.

Tradition has attributed the building of this castle to

AN IRISH CHIEFTAIN NAMED M'KEOWN,

to defend himself against the Danes and Cruthneans of ancient Caledonia, as well as to protect himself and his vassals from the sudden attacks of his tumultuous and aggressive neighbors. By pulling up the drawbridge all access to the castle was rendered impossible, and the brave defender might laugh at his besiegers in safety. On the south side of the drawbridge were to be seen, until quite recently, the remains of an old barrack, where the followers of the lord of the castle were accommodated. There are the walls of other dwellings near at hand, and the ruins of an ancient chapel, now overgrown with ivy, roofless and desolate, may be seen. At a little distance to the east is a small elevation called gallows-hill, on which were executed those who had committed offenses against the reigning chieftain thought to be worthy of death.

The clangor of the brazen trumpet which once reverberated along these cold, projecting shores to arouse the clansmen from their distant haunts, and the manly voices that filled them, are now mute. The hands that reared these granite blocks and defended them with valor are now as lifeless as the stones that crumble over his tomb, his very name almost forgot, and his resting place unknown. All is silent save the ceaseless voice of the ocean and the sound of Æolus' harp through the tenantless ruins. The haughty chieftains who once held wassail here have long since passed away, leaving nothing to indicate their greatness but tradition. Their descendants have become aliens to the soil of their glorious ancestors and the humble vassals of foreign Kings. The heirs of the noble Irish chieftains, the McKeowns, the McQuellans, and De Courceys, if any exist, live in turf huts thatched with straw, and wrest a precarious existence from the land which once shook beneath the tread of their illustrious progenitors, by raising mangel-wurzel and cabbage. Such is Irish succession under English rule. During the reign of Elizabeth, some time about 1580,

COL. M'DONALD, A SCOTCHMAN,

with a considerable force of Highlanders, arrived on the coast to assist Tyrconnell against the clans of O'Neill. A peace having been established between the chieftains of these powerful clans, McDonald became the guest of McQuellan, whom he assisted in subduing some of his warlike neighbors. McDonald afterwards married McQuellan's daughter, and with characteristic Scotch thrift managed to inherit all the old chieftain's lands, and to this day the descendants of that marriage, the McDonnells, of Antrim, inherit the estates and the titles of their noble ancestor, while the descendants of the two sons of old McQuellan are mere pensioners on the soil of their fathers. Sir Walter Scott visited this ruin in 1814, an account of which is contained in his memoirs.

A brisk drive of three miles brought our party to the Giants' Causeway, the most extraordinary geological curiosity in Ireland, and probably in the world. The district is annually visited by thousands of tourists, who come to behold the wonders of which they have long heard. The Causeway is composed of basaltic rocks in perpendicular columns, some having five and some six sides, and separated by fissures, so small that in some cases a knife-blade could not be forced between them. The exposed ends of these pillars form the Causeway. These columns are composed of about one-half flinty earth, one-quarter iron, and one-quarter clay and lime. It is believed that they are of Plutonic origin, formed by a fusion of the ingredients into one mass, which in cooling has cracked or crystallized into these regular forms. Some patient and leisurely tourist has discovered that there are 40,000 of these crystallized columns, all neatly cut and polished, and located with as much compactness and precision as if they had been placed there by the hand of an artisan. How far these colonnades run into the sea has not yet been ascertained. The fact that on the Scottish coast directly opposite, on the Island of Stoffa, a somewhat similar formation exists, has given rise to numerous legends concerning the origin of the Causeway.

One of these is to the effect that

THE GIANT FIN M'COUL,

the champion of Ireland, at one time dwelt on this sea-broken coast. A certain Caledonian giant, who dwelt on the opposite coast, made himself very offensive by his loud boasts and insolent bearing. He sent word to Fin that, were it not for the fact that he would get wet, he would wade over the channel and give him such a thumping as he never received before. Fin, being nowise content to put up with this challenge from his brawny neighbor, applied to the King for permission to act, and was permitted by his Irish Majesty to construct a causeway which would allow the swaggering Scot to walk over the channel dry-shod. After the bridge had been completed without the slightest regard for the interests of navigation, the Caledonian giant walked over, and the contest which followed resulted in the victory of Fin over his adversary. Fin, however, with true Hibernian magnanimity, not only spared the life of his adversary, but invited him to remain in Ireland. This the Caledonian was only too glad to do, as he found but poor picking in his own barren hills, and the green, fertile fields of Ireland were very inviting. The two combatants ever afterwards lived in peace and amity. After their death the Causeway, being no longer wanted, sank into the sea, leaving only a portion at either end visible.

At present the place is infested with guides, boatmen, peddlers of views, and geological specimens, who plague and pester the tourist at every step, scarcely leaving him a moment to look about him. If this crowd of vermin could be exterminated, a visit to the place would be far more pleasant and profitable. During my brief stay of two or three hours, I fervently longed for the revivification of old Fin McCoul, who is long since dead and turned to stone, that he might revisit this spot and make a breakfast off the whole lot of these trooping human vermin.

In order to obtain

A VIEW OF THE HEADLAND,

and in order to visit the coves in the vicinity, it is necessary to hire boatmen to take one out upon the sea. Myself and companions accordingly entered one of the numerous skiffs to be had here for this purpose, and were rowed around the headland. For my own part, instead of being overwhelmed with the grandeur of the scene, I was overwhelmed with seasickness, though between my periods of retching I got a fine view of the rugged, precipitous cliffs which rise here in great majesty.

Portcoon Cave, about half a mile west of the Causeway, is a lofty and imposing excavation noted for its echo, which is generally exhibited by the discharge of a pistol, the playing of a musical instrument, or the shouts of the boatmen. This cave is about 300 feet in length, and may be approached either by land or sea. Contiguous to the cave is the Bay of Portcoon, formed by a whyndyke, consisting of seven walls, separated from the precipice by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of the bay is an insulated pointed basaltic rock, which, in rough weather, threatens the skiff of the visitor with destruction.

Not far westward from this is

DUNKERRY CAVE,

only accessible from the ocean. The vaulted roof rises to the height of sixty feet, and its width is twenty-six feet. Its length has not yet been ascertained, as it contracts into a narrow, irregular fissure which no boat can penetrate, and beyond which the hollow voice of the ocean may be heard as it breaks against the rocky coast. The entrance is through a high, regularly-formed arch composed of jet-black rock. The roof of the cave is covered with green *conferræ*, producing a beautiful effect. Just above the surface of the water is a zone of beautiful marine plants. In this cave the water rises and recedes with a regular swell corresponding with the successive breaking of the sea upon the coast. After one penetrates into the winding cavern beyond a point where the ocean and sky are not visible, this swelling of the black waters, swinging the boat up towards the roof by an unseen force, produces a very stirring emotion, and one might be apprehensive of being crushed and suffocated in this dismal vault were he not assured by the boatmen that there is no danger, and the further fact that no lives have ever been known to be lost there.

There are many other objects of interest which engage the traveler's attention, most of them of minor importance, such as the Giant's Loom, the Giant's Organ, the Giant's Amphitheatre, the Giant's Well, etc. The causeway is divided into three tongues, called the Little, the Middle, and the Grand Causeways, all of which have their peculiar interest. Probably the most common emotion entertained by the ordinary visitor to this classic spot is that of disappointment. A superficial examination of the curiosities of the place is soon made, and, unless one is a scientist who desires to examine the rocky formation with the minuteness of a scholar, a tour of a couple of hours enables him to examine the entire topography of the locality. There is a hotel here of whose accommodations and conveniences accounts are conflicting, where travelers who desire to make an extended observation of the caves and rocks here may find shelter. Concerning the charges at this caravansary there is but one tale, and that is that the bills presented are of a sufficient magnitude to cast a pensive gloom over the spirits of the tourist for a week thereafter.

Returning to Portrush I had an opportunity of examining

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY,

and had a superficial observation of its productions. Here, as everywhere in Ireland, the ground available for tilling is divided by hedges and stone walls into small parallelograms, each containing two or three acres of land. In these fields I saw potatoes, oats, and barley growing, with now and then a field containing cabbages and turnips. The demesnes of the gentry usually embrace the most fertile and productive portion of the country, while the hillsides, and morasses, and rugged mountain tops are left to the peasantry. Here they raise their sheep, pigs, and fowls, and their vegetables. The soil is naturally very poor in some of these localities, and the cultivator is obliged to resort to artificial means to stimulate its productiveness. Guano and manufactured fertilizers are used in great quantities by the farmers here, though they claim that the use of guano only gives them a temporary benefit, the ultimate result being to impoverish the land and to render it less productive than before. On this coast seaweed is much used as a manure. This is collected by the peasants from the beach, and carried by them on their backs with great labor to their sterile mountain-slopes. They frequently wade into the sea to their necks to obtain this fertilizing grass. Formerly this manure was free to those who took upon themselves the labor of collecting it. It is not generally so now.

THE LANDLORD CLAIMS

one-third of the benefit of the weeds collected on the shores of the demense. Having risked his health in the icy waters of the ocean to collect the seaweed, and having carried it in bags upon his shoulders for miles up steep mountain-slopes, one would naturally conclude that the poor peasant had rightfully earned the entire benefit of his efforts; but such is not the case by any means. Not only has he to divide the product of his toil with the landlord, but having by dint of industry and perseverence reclaimed his little holding from the unproductive bog, or the sterile hillside, and made it to smile with the result of his labor, along comes the landlord, who, discovering new evidences of prosperity on the part of his tenant, and who, seeing that the rocky soil of a hill, or a marshy bog, has been rendered really productive by the sweat of the peasant's brow, hastily returns home and notifies his vassal that he has doubled or quadrupled his rent. Instances of this character, I am informed, are not infrequent. In fact, there is scarcely a holding in Ireland that the rent of it is not double or treble what it was formerly, and this increased value has in no instance been made by the landlord, but by

THE TOILING, POVERTY-PINCHED PEASANT

living upon two pints of meal porridge per day, with a few watery turnips, and potatoes, and cabbage added. Thus, it will be seen, instead of there being a premium placed upon his industry, there is no inducement whatever held out to him to improve his condition. Whatever advantage he may gain by incessant toil and industry is immediately wrested from him by the grasping landlord in the shape of additional rents. It is for this reason, probably, that the poor cottier lives, always without any exception as far as I have observed, in the most squalid poverty. He comes into the world amidst wretchedness and filth, and, after a long life of hardships and privation, during which he has struggled manfully to maintain within his toil-scarred body the breath of life, and during which he has worked with untiring energy to maintain the wife he loves, and to supply the wee toddling children at his side with scarcely adequate food, he at last lies down to die in the gloom of his black cabin, covered with rags, which are themselves the evidences of his hard lot, and his toil-bent body is finally laid to rest under the green turf his own sweat has helped to dress and nourish. And who shall say, at the great day when the trump shall sound summoning the hosts of the earth before the Throne, that the humble servant to whom was given but one talent which he improved shall not rise resplendent in the glory of that morn, while the unprofitable servant to whom were given ten talents shall go down to darkness and everlasting despair?

The land under my eyes for miles in every direction belongs to the vast estates of

THE PRESENT EARL OF ANTRIM,

who, no doubt, is a pleasant gentleman, who enjoys a comfortable existence yielded to him by these well-cultivated acres. Certainly he has naught to complain of so far as the distribution of this world's favors are concerned, and if he lives so as to merit a similar reward in the next, he will be more fortunate than a majority of his fellow-landlords.

The country here in the North is rolling and undulating, now and then rising to huge peaks. Underneath the soil is a limestone formation, which yields a quality of cement which is widely celebrated. Aside from the gentry the inhabitants appear to be very poor, living upon the bare necessities of life. The fisheries on the coast afford employment to a considerable number of people. Salmon of an excellent quality are taken in large numbers, this being a staple article of diet here. Oysters are also found in considerable quantities, but these are immediately shipped to England, the natives considering themselves too poor to use them. An oyster stew such as one might obtain in Chicago for 25 cents costs here about $1. The fisheries as well as the oyster-beds are owned and controlled by English companies with patents from the Crown. Such a thing as riparian rights seems not to be known here. A man cannot throw a hook or drag a net in the waters of a river flowing through his own demesnes without a license without incurring grave penalties. I am surprised that the air people breathe here is not owned by some British company with a patent from the Queen, allowing them to impose a tax upon all who breath it, and subjecting those who neglect or refuse to do so to fine and imprisonment. I never before found such mountainous taxes as exist here, and I only wonder that there is any industry at all, and that the country is not entirely depopulated.

F. E. N.

A BIG SPECULATOR.

MONMOUTH Ill Augus the 11—*W S Crosby and Company*—SIR: i take my pen in hand to rite you and to let you no I want to spekulate on the Boar of traid i think the crops will bee better next year than that wich thay are now can you send me rekomend that you air raspon syiable i have 500 dollars left to me by the deth of my unkle Daniel which is on my mothers sid and i want to sell intu futurity if i send you 500 dollars can you give me a demand not and good sekurity i see your hanbil when i was into iowa this spring Chicago papers say Armoor is rasin gosts there with the weat market if a corner should be put up short on the market have you rume in your offis to mix red winter and spring to deliver into the corner if i get stuck wat is your opinion in regard to a factory to colore spring weat into red winter there is good water power here here and a hull pasel of tramps to work cheap i shall spekulate from 500 to 5,000 bushells mak or braik no mun no fun vanderbillt goold & some others hav maid munny spekulatin why cant i be another of the same wot is your commission or had you rather hav half the profits some do this also you being rite than you no of cors how the markit is goin & you can turn and return my muny and mak us both a fortin by gost thar is muny maid and i must and will hav sum of the sam anser soon as you recive this letter your friend SOLOMON BIDWELL
Monmoth Warren County Ills

THEY LITTLE THOUGHT.

> They little thought, when lightly breathed
> My lips thy name so cherished,
> That ev'ry brilliant hope that wreathed
> With thine had darkly perished.
> With placid brow and smiling eye,
> Thy treasured name was spoken;
> From my wrung heart not one faint sigh
> Betrayed that heart was broken.
>
> They bade me sing a song of old
> That oft I've sung to thee;
> But my heart's response was faint and cold
> To its low, sweet minstrelsy.
> Like music breathing from a shrine
> Whose deity hath fled.
> Love's wailing echoes filled the heart
> When hope lay cold and dead.
>
> But I touched my lute, and a happy strain
> From its trembling strings awoke,
> And pride, that erst had dormant lain,
> In tone and accent spoke.
> A votary in mad Pleasure's train,
> I vainly would forget;
> But Memory, like wo's sad refrain,
> Thrills my lone spirit yet.
>
> As though a subtle spell had thralled
> My weary heart and brain,
> And Night, with all its radiant gloom,
> Bends o'er my path again.
> A Southern grave its flowery breast
> Heaves to the leaning stars,
> While my worn soul, with broken wings,
> Beats 'gainst Life's prison-bars.
>
> Anon the eye is flooded with
> Soft hues from Paradise,
> And eyes whose glory dimmed the stars
> Lean 'tween me and the skies.
> I cannot choose to look away;
> From out the radiant past
> This picture lives within my soul,
> The brightest and the last.
>
> It comes before me as the light
> May flash across the eyes
> Of dying sinners, pure and bright
> From far-off Paradise;
> And low my wailing spirit sinks
> Before the magic power
> That adds sad Memory's galling links
> To bind me from this hour.
>
> I love thee yet! The dust lies deep
> Above thy sunny brow,
> And yearning heart and clinging hands
> May meet no more below.
> The fairy visions of the past,
> All warmth, and joy, and light,
> Are shadowed by Death's dark eclipse—
> His all-destroying blight.

MAGGIE A. COYNE.

JULY.

> Too close the jealous Sky leans o'er thee, faithful Earth;
> The thick, dark clouds seem spread upon the hills;
> No wind comes from the level seas to stir
> The heavy languor which the long hours fills.
>
> The leaves hang heavily from many a bending branch;
> The fields that lie abroad are parched and sere;
> And all the flower-faces shrink away
> From thy hot, passionate kiss, O Sky too near!
>
> We feel like hopeless prisoners confined;
> From our unhappy hearts our lips complain;
> And all the sultry day we can but pray:
> O for the night, a breath of air, and rain!

JULY 16, 1878. LULU M. W.

A Nice Little Fish-Story.

The sweetest little fish-story of the season is told by Frank Abbott, of Burlington, Ia. At Clear Lake dwells a little girl who takes a ride every day in a small skiff drawn by two pickerel. They are regularly harnessed, and by means of lines she is enabled to guide them in any direction. The fish are about three feet in length, weigh between seven and eight pounds each, and are very powerful. When the girl has tired of riding she drives the pickerel to a boat-house, where they are unharnessed, taken into a commodious glass aquarium made expressly for them, and fed. When she goes to the tank to harness them for a ride, the pickerel jump almost into her arms, so glad, apparently, are they to see her. The young miss has been offered $1,000 for her team.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE CRUSHED POET.

New York Graphic.

> Softly, gently, o'er me stealing,
> Borne upon the evening-breeze,
> I hear a plaintive, mournful murmur—
> "Strawber-e-e-ese!"
> (He changes his position restlessly.)
>
> From afar a sweet voice calls me,
> Over rivers, mountains, seas,
> Laden with the soulful lay of—
> "Strawber-e-e-ese!"
> (He glares wildly around.)
>
> Ah! what vision glides before me?
> O fairy form! O graceful ease!
> O lovely face! O sweet voice moaning—
> "Strawber-e-e-ese!"
> (A hopeless gloom settles on his young brow.)
>
> Ah, my Love! in summer-weather,
> When we sat beneath the trees,
> Did you tremble when I murmured—
> "Strawber-e-e-ese!"
> (His eye becomes glazed and fixed.)
>
> Lost to me art thou, sweet vision!
> But, when death shall bring release,
> We will meet in other spheres as—
> "Strawber-e-e-e-e-e-ese!"
> (Becomes a raving maniac.)

CHATTER BY ELI PERKINS.

Saratoga Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

The successor of John Morrissey in the great Saratoga gambling-house, or, as Saratogians call it, the Club-House, is his old partner, Mr. Charles Reed. Reed is a strong, vigorous man, in the prime of life, and before twenty years roll around he will be as notorious as Morrissey or John Chamberlain. Reed is rich, owns one of the handsomest residences in Saratoga, with a grand yard full of statuary, rockeries, ferneries, and fountains. From his front piazza the rich gambler can look upon life-sized fac-similes of the Dying Gladiator, Praxiteles' Faun, and other masterpieces from the Vatican.

In Reed's gambling-rooms are three roulette tables, a faro-bank, a bunko-table, and a dice-table. The building is beautifully carpeted and furnished. August Belmont and William L. Traverse are said to be stockholders in the Club-House, or gambling-saloon, and they are also stockholders in the Saratoga race-track.

The heavy players at Saratoga are generally the men who have won the largest bets at the races during the day. Of course, such millionaires as Pierre, George, and Louis Lorillard play whenever they choose to. The other night one of these brothers, who spends annually $200,000 on his race-horses, won $2,000 at faro, but lost it again ten minutes afterward at the game of roulette. It was Louis Lorillard who took to Europe in his private yacht the famous Mrs. Blackford, who influenced a son of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia to steal his mother's diamonds. Mrs. Blackford afterward joined Cora Pearl and the once beautiful but bad Mrs. John Beecher. Mrs. Beecher, you know, is the lady who shot one of our aristocratic young New Yorkers, named Lloyd Phœnix. Lloyd Phœnix married Mrs. Blackford in London after Louis Lorillard got through with her. At least, I saw the London newspaper in which was the marriage notice of the Phœnix-Blackford nuptials. Louis Lorillard, Lloyd Phœnix, and Johnny Hecksher—who had to fight a duel with Willie Gray for scandalizing his wife (a daughter of William L. Traverse)—I say these three gentlemen are considered the blue-bloods of New York. They are the most popular members of the swell Union Club.

Many rich New Yorkers, more careful of their reputations than the Lorillards, spend their evenings with Belmont, Traverse, and other aristocratic New Yorkers, playing poker in a private room over the general gambling-rooms.

Still another class of rich men, who really despise the name of gambler, lose and win at poker thousands of dollars daily, in the more retired private club-houses connected with the great hotels. There you will see such men as Commodore Garrison. Henry Waterson and Gen. Scheuck would join this crowd if they were here.

Last of all come the good old church members, respectable Presidents of railroads and Presidents of Young Men's Christian Associations, who play whist openly on the balconies, but play it for fun. Among this class we generally see Robert Cutting. Vacant chairs are reserved in this circle this year for W. S. Groesbeck and Reuben R. Springer, "both of whom are as good whist-players," Commodore Vanderbilt used to say, "as ever came to Saratoga."

We miss Mrs. Hicks in Saratoga this summer. During all the hot weather in New York Mrs. Lord nee Hicks has remained shut up in her Fourteenth street house. Occasionally she has ventured on a carriage ride to the park, but she has never appeared on horseback. Formerly Mrs. Hicks was one of the most conspicuous arrivals at Saratoga and Newport. She never traveled without her three horses, groom, footman, and maid servant. One of her own servants always waited on her at the public table. Mrs. Hicks, however, never was a social success in New York, and now she is completely obscured. A little thing kills a person socially in New York.

When Mrs. Senator Swan passed through New York on her bridal trip Mrs. Hicks sent her a magnificent bouquet. From this Mrs. Swan judged that Mrs. Hicks would be glad to receive a call from the bride, and so she called at the Hicks mansion, No. 10 West Fourteenth street, to see her. Mrs. Hicks, however, declined to see Mrs. Swan. She sent down word that she had had so much trouble and had changed so much that she begged to be excused the pain of seeing any or her old friends.

Mrs. Hicks, the Lord boys say, really received from their father about $500,000, which she spent in three years in Europe. Lord Houghton, who introduced Joaquin Miller to London society, was dazzled by Mrs. Hicks' magnificence, and actually offered himself to her, provided she could guarantee a certain sum of money every year to spend. This Mrs. Hicks could not do until she could see Mr. Lord, over whom she had supreme control. To get the guarantee of a certain specified amount from Mr. Lord she returned to New York, expecting to go back to England in three weeks. But on her arrival here the Lord boys began to make a public scandal of her relations with their father. In a few days it began to be so unpleasant for her, and, indeed, her position was so dangerous, that she determined to marry the old man at once, and thus sanctify the $500,000 steal.

Old Mr. Lord is now bed-ridden. Three servants are able to put him in a carriage. He cannot live five years, and may die at any time. Poor Mrs. Hicks! She has gone the way of all the unfortunate. She can never show her face in social circles in New York again.

Once I attended a party at Mrs. Hicks' house when the walls of the parlor were one bank of roses. Among the roses were nestled, in invisible cages, dozens of canary and mocking birds. Gen. Schenck and Gen. Dix were devoted to her that night, and around her were gathered many of the most distinguished people of the city. She is changed now, but even in her sorrow her old friends like Gov. Swan cannot forget her.

Always to be seen in the gentlemen's smoking-room of Mrs. Hicks' residence was a large map covering almost an entire side of the room. It was labeled "Hicksville, Ohio." It gave the beholder the idea that the Mrs. Hicks owned a whole township, and it made financially-minded lovers lay awake nights. It was a gorgeous plot—a regular real-estate bonanza. Old lovers like Gen. Dix surveyed it with admiration, and then went straight home and sent the beautiful widow a big bouquet and a box of bon-bons.

Last winter on my lecture route I chanced to ride through the same Hicksville. It is situated south of Toledo, and consists of a stern-wheel station and a few one-horse cottages. I looked in vain for Hicks street, Hicks Park, and Hicks place. In fact, I almost looked in vain for Hicksville. And this was the miserable town site, or rather Hicks site, which made the hearts of Gen. Dix and Lord Houghton palpitate like mill-hoppers, and which made Gen. Schenck sigh and "pass out" on four aces at poker.

HOT WEATHER IN INDIA.

Bombay Gazette, June 24.

The hot weather throughout India this year has been described on all sides as of exceptional severity. In Calcutta the heat has been extraordinary even for that part of the country, and there have been numerous cases of heat apoplexy reported. In the northwest provinces the heat has been almost unprecedented. We hear of the thermometer registering as much as 120 degrees in the shade, and of deaths taking place even among the natives in consequence. Regarding the South of India, we find that the heat has been no less remarkable there than it has been in other parts of the country. The other day one of the Madras newspapers reported that the air was so hot that a cheroot could almost be lighted at it. In Bombay we have had our share of hot weather. The monsoon has at last broken, but before it did the horrors of the situation were wonderful. There are two kinds of heat in India, and each has its admirers. There is the moist heat of the sea-bordering districts, and the dry heat of up-country. Sojourners in the interior say, when they come down to Bombay, that the heavy moisture in the air is more sickening than even the hot winds of the Deccan. With *khus-khus tatties* you can reduce the temperature indoors up-country, but the moistened atmosphere of Bombay will admit of no such palliation. It hangs over you everywhere like a steaming blanket. Go where you will, do what you will, there is no escape from it and its immediate attendants, inordinate perspiration, collapsed energies, liver complaints, and prickly heat.

The monsoon, which generally breaks about the 9th of June, held off with a persistency which was phenomenal, and the heat day after day was tremendous. There were at least two nights when sleep was next to impossible. The air was perfectly still. Not a leaf fluttered. The faintest zephyr wafted from the sea would have been a Godsend, but it came not. The awful hot stillness seemed the prelude to some supernatural catastrophe. It conveyed a mysterious sense of waiting for something worse to come. A grand, crashing, destructive thunder-storm would not have been disgraced by a prelude of such portentous stillness. But the thunder-storm, which would have been welcome, never burst, and the dense heat continued. First, the wearied victim turned upon his couch, restlessly trying to woo sleep to come to him; then he burst into a profuse perspiration, and after vainly turning over and over he had to get up and walk about, or throw himself exhausted into a cane chair in the veranda or the open air, and wait patiently for daybreak. The hour before the sun rose was better than any other part of the weary twenty-four hours. The sun might have brought a breeze with him, but he rode red and angry through hot gray mists, the monarch of stillness and insufferable heat. It was not until early in the forenoon that a breeze sprung up, and the eagerness with which it was welcomed was the most eloquent testimony to the severity of the airless period of infernal torture which had just been passed through. It was splendid weather for apoplexy, and gasping thin men who had stout, short-necked, full-blooded friends, and knew that they would be gasping, too, entertained many a gloomy speculation upon the probable effects of such dreadful weather. Under such circumstances as these it can readily be imagined how welcome the monsoon has been in Bombay this year. It simply came up with a short-lived gale about midnight one night last week, and, after spluttering about mildly for several days, giving no good regular downpour, it burst forth on Friday afternoon with a hurricane and rained for twelve hours at a stretch. On Saturday it was distinguished by one or two violent gusts that did a considerable amount of damage. Windows were torn off, buggies were all but blown over, and the waves in the harbor were tossed to an extraordinary hight.

HIS MELONS.

Detroit Free Press.

A policeman yesterday discovered a negro and a big watermelon in close company in an alley off Fort street, and refusing the tempting slice held out to him, he said:

"You stole that melon on the market!"

"Dars whar' yer off de tow-path, boss—way off one side," was the calm reply.

"Did you buy it? Come along and point out the man you bought it from."

"No, I didn't buy de melon, boss—I traded fur it."

"What did you trade?"

"Now, boss, what's de use? Heah I is, heah am de melon, an' we am jes' eatin' each odder up like a tornady."

"What did you trade?" persisted the officer.

"Wall, if I mus' tell, den I mus'. I traded a mule an' a wagin' fur dis melon."

"I don't believe it."

"I spected you wouldn't boss, kase you doan' realize like I do how cheap mules an' wagins hez become, an' how de price of melons hez scooted up."

"You'll have to come along," said the officer.

"Now, boss!"

The officer stepped forward and discovered two more melons behind a box. He turned for an explanation, and the negro said:

"De man frew in dese odder two melons kase I frew in a halter 'long wid de mule! De price of halters am way down, boss,—way down whar even de poorest kin have halter soup free times a day!"

A MISER'S GREAT CHARITY.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—The Miller Manual-Labor School building, near Mechum's River Depot, in Albemarle County, was dedicated today. There was a large crowd present, including visitors from Richmond, Charlottesville, and Staunton. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Holliday and Dr. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Education in Virginia. Prof. Vardle, late of Emory and Henry College, is the Superintendent. It is believed that this institution will do much to encourage practical education all over the State. Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, who, at his death seven or eight years ago, was probably the richest man in Virginia, left the bulk of his fortune to found this school. It is on a tract of land near where he was born. He was an exceedingly penurious man. He had a will prepared before the War, and designed by it to make his intents so clear as to save the courts and lawyers all trouble. But such changes in his estate and affairs were wrought by the War that the courts were necessarily called upon to construe it. Then natural children came in to claim a big share of their father's estate. They enforced a compromise, and got a big slice of the fortune. The lawyers were paid for their services the largest fees ever known in Virginia. With the remainder of Miller's estate the school building was erected. The endowment consists of $850,000 in Virginia bonds, which may or may not be repudiated.

QUIPS.

Seasonable request—"Drink to me only with thine ice!"

To the victors belong about one-sixteenth of the spoils. I'll take the other fifteen.—*Beaconsfield, in Detroit Free Press.*

At Dijon, France, at the late popular festival, there was upon the programme "a donkey race by gentlemen of the city."

Why can't America get up a weather of her own instead of depending in this abject way on Forrinheat?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

There isn't as much fuss made over the inauguration of a boy's first pants pocket as there is over the laying of a corner-stone, but there are more things put in it.

Servant (to Irish laborer): "Here's some beer, Pat, if you care to have it; but I'm afraid it's quite dead." Pat: "Och, dead, is it? Shure, thin, darlint, it's I'm the boy to bury it."

Professor of Gymnastics: "And after each performance, gentlemen, you should always put your right 'and to your lips, and draw it away smilin', as if you was pulling a 'air out of yer mouth! Like this 'ere!" (Shows them how.)—*Punch.*

We met a farmer, a day or two ago, who was so hard pushed that he was on his way to pawn his hoe. We told him we were sorry to see his case so hopeless. "Hopeless!" he exclaimed, "far from it! You know the old motto, 'Hoe-pawn, hope ever.'"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

> Australia beats England at the wickets;
> Captain Bogardus outshoots Cholmondeley Pennell;
> A Yankee crew we've seen at Henley lick its
> Competing fours. Old England's growing senile!*

*Please humor the pronunciation to the rhyme.—*Punch.*

"Ish ter Scheneral around," asked an excited Israelite as the United States troops passed through Siatku in pursuit of the fleeing Bannocks. "Well, my man," said Howard, reining in his horse, "what is it? Speak quick." "I am a rooin man, Scheneral. Dem cursed redskins, dey murder my boy Shacob apout fife miles from here, und stheal a dozen pair of pants he was peddlin'. New pants, so hellup me kracious,—right out of my store." "Sorry for your loss, my man, but haven't time to talk about it now. If we catch up with these demons, we'll stop their deviltries for good and all." "Yes, I know, Scheneral, I know," eagerly whispered the bereaved ready-made merchant, hanging desperately to the officer's stirrup. "Dot's all right; but ven you come up mit doze Indians vot got doze new pants on, for kracious sake, Scheneral, tole the soldiers to shoot high!"—*San Francisco Post.*

Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

A fast walking-stick—A hurri-cane.

The modern Shylock usurer-ly takes great interest in his shavings.

We may joke when we please, if we are always careful to please when we joke.

What is the difference between a man in a 'bus and one in a passion? One rides in a stage, and the other strides in a rage.

Old Mr. Mr. Hennessey was reading about the monument erected to the memory of Jonathan Walker, the man with the branded hand, and he wondered if anybody would ever erect a monument in remembrance of his brandied nose.

Never lose yourself in church, if you have anything weighing on your mind. A man in a neighboring city, who had just paid the milliner a fearfull bill for his better half's new and elaborately decorated head-gear, dropped into a doze in his pew, and when the minister gave out to be sung that hymn of Montgomery's commencing:

> What is the thing of greatest price
> The whole creation round?

the drowsy man, forgetting where he was and supposing the question was propounded to him personally, electrified the congregation by very audibly ejaculating, "My wife's new bonnet!"

REAL ESTATE.

Business Dull, but Holders Firm—Loans, Sales, Etc.

In times of depression, especially such as the city has passed through since 1873, it tries the courage and the endurance of property-owners severely to hold on to it. Taxes, like death, are inevitable, and they have been piled up to such an extent that almost any expedient is, with too many, adopted to escape them. And yet, it should be remembered that, with a few exceptions, the great fortunes of the country are made in real estate. However much prices may shrink, and though it may become almost valueless for the payment of debts, a very few years not only make it available, but any considerable amount of it, near great and growing cities, makes its owner rich and independent. It may be worth while to note, perhaps to repeat, some of the reasons for such a result.

Although hard times may for a while stop and then for a ten or a dozen years retard the growth of our leading cities, the natural increase of population and the renewal of business sure to come make a demand for real estate and largely enhance its value. The people of Chicago have seen such an increase in prices and revival of business several times in the history of the city. This has been due to the large immigration we have received from Europe, from the Atlantic seaboard, and from the towns and cities all around us. Another source of demand for real estate property comes from the immense number of young men who every five years marry and take their places in society and in the business circles of the city. Large numbers of young men and women who are, say, 20 to-day, in five years will be married, and want homes for themselves. Their own energy, with the assistance, perhaps, of parents and friends, will secure for them at first a modest but comfortable residence. The demand for homes from this source is in the aggregate much larger than most people imagine. Any one who will take a trip to the Missouri River, and then with a map before him will deliberately scan the 700,000 square miles between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains with the knowledge that all this vast country—enough to form fourteen States as large as Ohio—and their vast wealth and the trade of their tens of millions of people must all concentrate in Chicago, can no longer doubt for a moment that the price of real property in Chicago must in a very few years again be told in figures now considered extravagant if not fabulous. Let our people, therefore, possess their souls in patience, hold on if they can, and they will be sure of their reward.

This is what they believe and precisely what all who can are doing. A few sales, of course, are made from week to week, but holders, as a rule, are firm and entirely willing to wait for better times and better prices.

LOAN MARKET.

Business was in about the same condition as it has been for months past, but characterized with a little additional dullness when compared with the transactions of the past six weeks. Payments continue to improve, which shows that the borrowing class is growing smaller in number, and is accumulating a surplus. There must be an excess of money over living expenses in the hands of the people at the present time. It will need some patience on the part of real estate dealers before this excess finds its way into their pockets in exchange for lots. Confidence has been badly shaken by the collapse of real estate speculators and of their kindred enterprises, savings banks, and insurance companies. Government bonds are absorbing the surplus of the earnings of the people, and it is probable that this condition of affairs will continue some time longer.

The following were the principal transactions:

Five blocks in South Englewood, $10,000, five years at 7 per cent.

Lot on Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, north front, 20x180 feet, $10,000, four years at 8 per cent.

An undivided ⅙ of 68 4-10x169 5-10 feet, southeast corner of Lake and State streets, $8,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Lot on Ellis avenue, south of Brook street, west front, 100x180 feet, to secure ten notes of $1,000 each, payable annually, interest 4 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT WEEK ENDING AUG. 10.

Instruments	1878. No.	1878. C'siderat'n	1877. No.	1877. C'siderat'n
Trust-deeds	84	$ 150,152	109	$ 170,525
Mortgages..	23	34,745	19	26,360
Aggregate..	107	$ 184,897	128	$ 196,885
Releases...	122	....	116	....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM AUG. 1 TO AUG. 10.

Instruments	1878. No.	1878. C'siderat'n	1877. No.	1877. C'siderat'n
Trust-deeds	124	$ 221,106	155	$ 626,442
Mortgages..	28	45,784	40	45,358
Aggregate..	152	$ 266,890	195	$ 671,800
Releases...	170	....	206	....

SALES OF THE WEEK.

There was a moderate number of transactions, the transfers being more in number and larger in amount than usual. The following were the principal sales:

L. D. Craig sold to T. Menard lot on Thompkins street, between Polk and Taylor, west front, 20x125 4-10 feet, improved, for $4,500.

L. Z. Leiter bought the lot and building on Washington street, 80 feet west of State, north front, 40x55 feet, for $50,500,—assuming in addition some back taxes, etc.

Samuel W. Fordyce sold to W. D. Allen lot on Huron street, between North Clark and Dearborn, north front, 20 1-2x90 feet, with building No. 240, for $7,000.

Lot on Ellis avenue, 200 feet south of Brook street, west front, 100x180 feet, sold for $11,000.

Lot on North avenue, northwest corner of Fleetwood street, south front, 60x125 feet, with other outside property, sold for $15,500.

Catherine Walsh sold to William Hudson lot on Illinois street, 174 feet east of North Wells, north front, 357-10x100 feet, with improvements, for $6,000.

George A. Wheeler sold to Annie S. Beach lot on Hubbard street, 134 3-10 feet west of Halsted, north front, 58x80 feet, improved, for $7,500.

The northwest corner of Cass and Chestnut streets, comprising 69x80 feet, including buildings, sold for $21,000.

Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe, O., sold eight lots on the southwest corner of Centre and Bissell streets; also 100x170 feet on the southwest corner of Wisconsin and Franklin streets, for $15,000.

Four blocks in Maywood sold for $20,000; six lots at Park Ridge $900; six lots at Rogers' Park $1,000, and various lots in all the suburbs were disposed of at fair prices.

Judge T. C. Whiteside sold the LaBerge property, on West Madison street, 100 feet west of Halsted, with the furniture and fixtures, for Annie M. and Gilbert LaBerge to Elizabeth L. Nix. Consideration, $30,500. The building and fixtures, exclusive of ground, cost $40,000.

William W. Perkins has sold to C. D. Brainard the N. 60 acres of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 30, Township 39, Range 13 for $33,700.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Aug. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Kinzie st, 141 ft e of Sheridan av, s f, 125x100 ft, dated July 30, 1875....	$ 3,200
Thirty-fifth st, n w cor of Bloom st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 4..........	575
North Market st, 75 ft s of Whitney st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated July 23..........	2,275
East Huron st, bet North Clark and Dearborn sts, n f, 20½x90 ft, (with building No. 240), dated July 30. (John Fordyce to Samuel W. Fordyce)...........	6,500
Hubbs st, 227 7-10 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 25 3-10x125 ft, dated Jan. 11.....	409
West Taylor st, 75 ft e of Lytle st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9..........	1,250
West Twelfth st, 100 ft w of Throop st, s f, 20x116 ft (with building No. 311), dated Aug. 10..........	3,000
Milwaukee av, 86¾ ft n w of Cornelia st, n e f, 27 ft to Cornelia st, improved, dated Aug. 10. (Christoph Schultz and wife to Henry Himes)...........	5,650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, near Fifty-fourth st, e f, 25x100 ft, (with other property), dated Aug. 10..........	$ 1,800

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10: City sales, 52; consideration, $179,397. North of city limits, sales, 2; consideration, $1,375. South of city limits, sales, 16; consideration, $40,257. West of city limits, sales, 1; consideration $900. Total sales, 71; total consideration, $221,929.

FLORIDA.

A Highly-Favored Section of That State.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LIMONA, Hillsboro Co., Fla.—"That place is farther south than any portion of Texas, and five degrees south of San Diego, Cal., and four south of New Orleans. The sun, one month ago, was so nearly directly over head at noon, that a broad-brimmed Spanish sombrero covered a man with shade as completely as an umbrella. The burning plains at Fort Yuma lie five degrees north of Limona, and there the mercury in summer has often marked 110°. There have been deaths from sunstroke at New Orleans, and at all places between there and St. Paul. St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, number their dead by the hundreds; and Chicago, on the banks of the cold 'unsalted sea,' has felt the blazing heat, and men and horses have succumbed to the rays of the sun. The mercury in one compositors' room has marked 110 deg. at midnight. How fearful! Sweat pours down in streams; all kinds of cool drinks are devised, and contrivances to live by day or sleep by night; but all in vain. From the Gulf to the Great Lakes, and from the Rocky Mountains, a heated atmosphere has passed, and burned as it went."

"Then, what must have been been the heat at Limona?"

"It must have been crushing! Coups-de-soleil must have prostrated all men and animals. The mercury boiled; the lakes and bays seethed and steamed. The fish were cooked, and the oysters baked."

There, that will do for one guess. True, we are in the South, but not so hot as you suppose. Latitude and heat are not synonymous. Hillsboro County is not a barren, naked sand, like the deserts of Mexico, or those that lie around the Gulf of California. Rain falls here, and the earth is green with vegetation. Evaporation cools the atmosphere; and the longer summer-nights and the shorter summer-days give less heat to the ground than farther north. Sleep is always refreshing, and the reinvigorated man begins his morning-work with strength renewed. Damp atmosphere promotes perspiration, and we know how to clothe ourselves for the greatest comfort. Here sudden changes in temperature do not require a person to wear thick flannels and carry blankets and overcoats. Our houses are shades, with the freest circulation of the air; and in them we find comfort. Sunstrokes are things to read of, not things to feel or see. One never was known in Hillsboro County, and never will be unless other than natural causes shall produce it. The pure, soft water from the wells in Limona, of the annual temperature of this place, may be drank at all seasons without shocking the system, as do the cold waters and ice-fountains of the North. Thirst is assuaged and nature satisfied, and the system left in the best possible condition for healthful action.

The air, too, is charged with the breath of life and health. So, while we say that the heat of the sun does not burn us by day, we can also say we are less sick than any other people. Our hot, not unendurable, summer cools away to a warm, autumn-like winter, and that becomes summer again, with no sudden changes, the mercury slowly runs from maximum to minimum, like long gentle waves: the highest 95°, the lowest 28°,—neither extreme lasting many hours,—the mean being at 72°.

"Why does Southern Florida have such a climate?"

The climate of South Florida is due in part to causes without. The great whirl of winds which circle around the point of greatest cold, sweep along the eastern side of the range of mountains separating our Alaska purchase from the northern British possessions, and, turning eastward near the head of the Mississippi, give the great degree of cold in their track during winter. To this source all the cold winds north of the twenty-ninth parallel may be traced. From the same source come the "northers" of Texas, destroying all semi-tropical plants. In summer, the great Atlantic whirl, enlarged and extended, beats back the colder north winds; and, as these winds reach the Northwestern States after passing over the treeless plains towards the Rocky Mountains, they come down as from an immense furnace, robbed of the vital influence, as the red-hot stove robs the air in a close room. If by chance the hot winds of summer reach us, they are cooled and revivified by passing over the Gulf. So, too, the cold winds of winter are warmed by a similar passage, and fall here with an almost summer-warmth. The terrible cyclones of the North, rising in the heated plains, never come so far south; and those of the West Indies pass to the south and east. Thunder-showers come here, but bring no hail; and thus there are no such sudden changes of temperature as 20 deg. in an hour. Almost insular in position, in the belt of variable winds, all winds reach us from ocean-waters, and showers are poured on us in abundance, but soon give place to clear skies and gently-fanning breezes. Limona, on dry, rolling lands, from fifty to 100 feet above sea-level, covered naturally with tall pines, into whose soil the showers are almost immediately swallowed, is free from miasmatic influence, and must always have a healthy people, and, when known, become densely populated. Men will flee hitherward from heat, from cold, from sickness, and in search of comfort and pleasure. Its soil and climate are admirably adapted to the growth of all the semi-tropical fruits, and give an abundant yield to those plants requiring such a soil and climate.

How about the yellow-fever?

The yellow-fever has been at Tampa, and a few people have died from its effects. But it never goes to the high, dry land away from the ocean-waters, nor into the pine-woods. Before contact with its contagion, the residents of the city subject to its influence, forewarned, can reach the country, and thus escape. Better knowledge of the means of curing the patients has greatly diminished the death-rate in all places not otherwise unhealthful. In that respect Hillsboro County stands pre-eminent over all counies in the Southern States. Indeed, there is more danger of sunstroke in any city of the Northern States, and more difficulty in escaping the effects of the heat of the sun. More deaths have occurred this summer from that cause than at any time from yellow-fever in Florida. Men in the North do not leave their homes, nor even cease their labors, because sunstroke may fall on them. Its attacks are like fate; but yellow-fever may be avoided by care and prudence. The patient recovering from yellow-fever, unless his constitution has been destroyed by the use of improper medicines, is none the worse for having suffered from the disease, and henceforth has immunity from its attack. How is it with the sufferer from sunstroke? He never recovers, but, on the contrary, is more sensitive to the effects of heat. The gauntlet of yellow fever may be run; the heat of the sun follows a man even into his house, and seeks him out while at work in his shop. In one case, personal contact with infection is necessary; the other originates in the system. The one destroys after days; the other kills almost instantly. The one is like the bite of a serpent; during the fermentation, remedies may be applied. How often is the other like the blow of the bolt from Heaven! The blow is both unfelt and unseen, and yet it is as fatal as the severance of the spinal column at the base of the brain. We of Limona may dread and shun it, but do not fear that yellow-fever will come nearer to us than the wash of the tidal waves. And we know it is as easily quarantined against as the small-pox.

Limona, as a sanitary resort, only needs developing to become famous. The damp, warm, very equable atmosphere is the best remedial agent for rheumatism and asthma; to which add our highly ozanized air for the breath of the asthmatic and pulmoniac, and the best possible condition is reached to heal the diseased lungs, or to alleviate paroxysms of the breathing organs. Hence, to this place must eventually resort those suffering from such diseases. The rooms and accommodations alone are needed to make it so now. With water from the pipe driven into the soil, and raised by the pump, purer than falls from the sides of granite mountains, and of a temperature not unpleasant for bathing purposes, no better locations can be found for the establishment of the water-cure.

Under the well-shingled roof, supported by posts, without inclosed sides, the smooth floor, at all seasons, would invite the trippings of the merry dance, in an atmosphere oppressed only with the perfume of flowers. Shady walks, and cool bowers of trees and vines would give to those delighting in such retreats pleasures not elsewere obtainable.

To compare the sunsets of Hillsboro County, or the atmosphere, to Italy, is but to lower it; and it should only be clad in the plain name of Floridian as its highest encomium. As no other place is similarly located as to currents of winds and sea-surroundings, so its description cannot be improved by comparison.

Its productions are as unique as its climate. To write of these for the readers of THE TRIBUNE may employ our pencil as we may find time.

J. G. KNAPP.

Rubini Brown (who has just sung his famous barcarole, his only song)—"How d'ye do, Mrs. Chatterleigh? I suppose you have just come?" Mrs. Chatterleigh—"Oh, dear, no! I've been sitting here for the last hour, listening to the lovely music. I do hope you are going to sing us that exquisite barcarole of yours!"—*Punch.*

THE CREAM CITY.

Our Milwaukee Correspondent Sees Improvement in Business,

And Notes Some Facts About the Wheat-Mixer.

A Cheery Romance in Real Life for Sunday Readers.

The Difference Between Murdering a Man and Cheating the Government.

Milwaukee in 1842—The People Who Then "Bossed" Things.

Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Communistic Congressional Timber.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—There are substantial evidences throughout the city of an improved condition of almost all kinds of business. The merchants speak of better times in trade, and sales are increased. The wholesale grocery trade is especially reported as decidedly good, and growing better. The hardware trade and the business of supplies in that line are especially encouraging, and one large house, which had taken its agents off the road two years ago, is now placing them on again. The retail trade is yet wanting the stimulus which it ought to have, but it feels somewhat the activity which prevails in some of the wholesale lines, and a general revival is anticipated. The July wheat corner, the prosperity of the shorts in St. Paul stocks, and the general speculative disposition of everybody that has money, have added somewhat to the exhilaration and improved prospects of trade. There is a general feeling of encouragement, which is growing and creating a belief in the permanent revival of business.

THE WHEAT-MIXERS.

It is said by those who know that at least $200,000 are invested by industrious and enterprising firms here in what is called "wheat-mixing." But they insist that the business should be called that of wheat-cleansing. The heaviest firm in this business have probably $50,000 invested. Others have smaller sums, down to even $10,000 each. The number of firms is nine or ten. They are always on the ground to meet incoming trains with wheat which, though good, cannot pass inspection, from its being damp, or not well cleaned, or so low mixed as not to be up to grade. This wheat they purchase, not on a margin, but by payment of its low-grade actual value in cash. For wheat which cannot pass inspection they make a market by so manipulating it as to bring it up to one of the marketable grades. They have engines of from ten to thirty horse power which operate separators and driers, thoroughly cleaning all the grain which they receive, blowing out dirt, oats, chess, cockle, and chaff, and evaporating the dampness from the grain. The mixing is done by simply dashing a few bushels of No. 1 into the bins, to make plump berries appear in the mass of grain as it goes to buyers and sellers. It is insisted that the parties engaged in this business are rendering a substantial benefit to wheat-growers and to the interests of those in trade. Grain which otherwise would be unsalable is made fit for market, and on low grades they can afford to pay, and do pay, a fraction of a cent, or even one or two cents, a bushel more than the range of prices in the Board of Trade. It is insisted by those engaged in this business that it is a legitimate industry. Inspector Holland, of the Board of Trade, admits that those engaged in it offer for inspection good wheat according to the grade represented, and they are an aid to the producers, who have not the means for cleaning grain which they possess.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK CONUNDRUM.

While the question has been in agitation at Madison as to whether there shall be an experiment in State proprietorship of school-books, some changes have been made in school-books in Milwaukee, under the city charter, which provides that such changes may be made once in five years. Whether the changes which have been made were wise or unwise, it is currently reported about the city, and it is generally believed, that a ring accomplished a part of its programme in the changes authorized. Whether there is any evidence as to the facts, or whether such evidence can be procured, or whether the books chosen were good ones or bad ones, THE TRIBUNE correspondent cannot report. But it is decidedly unfortunate for the school interests that such a general belief should have been established. It hurts the schools; it is an imputation on the School Board; it produces a great public wrong and injury. The action of which such serious reports are made occurred last Tuesday evening, after a debate which was in some respects stormy and able; but a solid vote for one line of policy without regard to its merits and changes was regarded as a sinister indication, and it gave rise to some charges of a most serious character.

A PLEASANT FACT HISTORY.

A little romance, choice in all its incidents and happy in its progress, culminated in Milwaukee a week or ten days ago. A young man, just emerging out of boyhood, enlisted in the regular army at Milwaukee soon after the Mexican war. A girl friend,—they were inchoate lovers,—with her short dresses lengthened two inches, and expecting soon another and complete elongation to the full proportions of the garments of mature girlhood, remonstrated with him and sought to persuade him out of his determination. "You will have to put on a stiff leather stock and a coarse flannel shirt, and wear horrid thick blue clothes," she said, "and go to fight Indians or Mexicans, and get the yellow-fever—and die, probably," she added, with a convulsive sob. But he went, served his time on the Plains, and was discharged in California. He did not afterwards become a millionaire nor a Bonanza King. But he worked hard for awhile, invested his pay and bounty and his savings carefully; was modestly successful; his competence grew under his hands slowly but surely. He was always a student, and while he was making money he acquired culture, and mental grace, and strength. He did not become a crabbed bachelor, but a broad-minded, moderately-enterprising, and hearty man of the world, a good specimen of such as they produce on the Pacific Coast. She grew to womanhood, did not marry, but always found a welcome home with her married brothers and sisters. She had cheerful spirits and good health, and became a handsome, warm-hearted, elegantly-formed, well-read old maid, the ornament of the sisterhood and brotherhood with whom she lived and of her restricted social circle. She had known generally of M——'s whereabouts and progress in life, and he had generally known of her welfare. There were no suffering hearts, no discontent, no bondage of spirit, no hope deferred. It was all in the healthy, honest course of nature and experience. It is not probable that either ever thought of marriage with the other or anybody else, except possibly in those unwhispered confidences with their own hearts which come to the lives of all the thoughtful, practical, but still imaginative and lovable of human beings. She had never seen him, nor he her, since the parting, and neither knew except in the most general way possible what was the condition in life or circumstances of the other. A few weeks ago Mr. M. came to Milwaukee. Why? He could not himself have told. He was as thoroughly estranged from it as if it had never been his home. He here met the accomplished, well-rounded, womanly, cheerful, pleasant-faced, and sweet voiced maiden, well towards 49 years old, whom he had left a bright and intelligent girl with a piece of bread-and-butter in her hand thirty years ago. She met the handsome, lithe, well-to-do, cultured gentleman, keen-eyed, brown-haired and mustachiod, with wholesome streaks of gray, knowing most of the things that a man ought to know, except that he had known little or no grief, few reverses or none; he was unbroken in years, health, and spirits at the age of 47, and with an untainted experience gathered on both sides of the Continent. Ten days ago they were married, she in her maturity as handsome as at 25, and blooming and blushing like a bride of 18; he calm, self-possessed, with dignity in his manner, and a light in his eyes born of the highest enjoyment, pure hopes, and the earnest endeavor of a fully-rounded man. There were no bridal presents, no flummery, no nonsense. They are absent on a tour through the cool Canadian cities, and will return in a couple of months. They have not yet determined where their home will be, but it will be a happy one, probably, populated by babes and growing children, and will endure for five-and-twenty years to come.

UTILIZING CHEAP LABOR.

J. B. A. Kern, the miller,—his name is mentioned because he has set a good example,—bought some four years ago of a Chicago owner named Wright ninety odd acres of land in the Thirteenth Ward, in the northern part of the city, cornering on Third and North streets, which has lain idle and fallow, and eating up taxes since that time. During the present season he has solved in a limited way the tramp problem. He has hired men to go to work for a dollar a day on this tract, and improve it and prepare it for settlement. He has added brains to hand labor, and placed a railroad track with strap-rails from the elevations to the depressions of the grounds, and loaded dirt-cars run from one section of the tract to another, taking clay from where it is not wanted to where it is wanted, and reducing all the lots, streets, and alleys to the established grade. The streets will be graded and graveled, sewers, gas-pipe, and water-pipe laid, the gutters paved, the sidewalks planked, shade trees planted, and the entire work of city improvement completed, far in advance of orders by the Common Council, and ready for the occupancy of purchasers, all except the houses in which to live. He has also in contemplation building houses, and having all for sale ready for the resident. His grading in this way costs him 7 cents a yard—average contract price throughout the city 25 cents a yard. His brick sewers cost him $1.60 a foot; average contract price $2.50 a foot. His sidewalks are built for less than taxpayers elsewhere pay for the lumber, and he gets his water-pipe and gas-pipe into the streets in the same proportion as to price. That is utilizing tramp labor, or what would be tramp labor but for the intelligent enterprise of this capitalist. This paragraph is not written to "puff" Mr. Kern's tract of land, for many sections of the city offer equally or more desirable property. THE TRIBUNE correspondent does not even know Kern. But this is written to show how a man with much or little land, and much or little money, may furnish laborers with employment, make their own property vastly more valuable, add to the prosperity and growth of the city, and save at least 70 per cent of future cash and taxation by using their present cash and opportunities. Mr. Kern's entire expenditure for the purchase of his lands, and the labor and improvement upon it, will reach $150,000. As a result he will have 384 city lots, with fifty feet front each, worth on an average $1,000 to $1,500 a lot, making a total of about half a million dollars. If a man has but an acre of land and a few hundred dollars in money, he can try a similar experiment on a small scale. This is the best business operation in the city, and it is a great public benefit as well as an immense private gain to the capitalist.

LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

How curiously the devious ways of life cross each other. A man was shot dead on the 26th day of June. The immediate quarrel in which he was shot began in his refusal in an insulting and threatening way to join in a friendly drink of whisky. He refused to drink because invited to do so by a rival professional gambler, between whom and himself a previous grudge existed, growing out of their separate relations to another gambler. The homicide occurred in the early morning, all parties having been engaged in play, with frequent whiskies throughout the night. On the trial of Wheeler for the murder of Henderer under these circumstances, witnesses, some of whom are church-members and all in the best society and business circles, were called to the witness-stand and testified as to Wheeler's general good character and peaceful disposition. "Look at the contrast," said Sam Rindskopf, the Prince. "Two years ago, when I was in my whisky troubles, I carried a petition about the city setting forth my previous good character; that I was a peaceable man, had been a reputable member of society, and had stood well with my fellow-citizens, and asking the Government to deal lightly with me in the whisky prosecution. What was the worst charged against us? That we had evaded paying a part of the taxes we owed, as every man in town does who fails to list his last article of taxable property at its full value. One of these witnesses to Russell's general law-abiding disposition refused to sign my petition because, he said, he was a law-abiding man, and could not connive at any fraud on the Government. He probably at the time owned $100,000 of untaxed property." Not anything cogent and to the point could be suggested in reply to "the Prince's" cynical comment on the affair. It did appear like a singular exhibition to see the wealthy, the religiously inclined, and the polite, swearing to the superlative quality of the personal character of any of the parties to that tragical morning's affair. The proof in Wheeler's case went far enough to show that at the time he acted strictly in self-defense. It was a piece of extra finish on the case to attempt to prove that all his life previously he had been a godly and law-abiding citizen.

WE HAD A POET.

The members of the Old Settlers' Club will not fail to recollect Elbert Herring Smith, the village-poet. He settled near Oak Creek, nine miles south of Milwaukee, in 1836 or '37, and made a claim, afterwards teaching a school for the children of the pioneers. He was of small stature, had one short leg, on which he wore a boot with cork soles of prodigious thickness; his eyesight was protected by green goggles, and he was between 30 and 40 years of age, but with the verdancy of childhood. One eventful day he visited our village, and showed a piece of doggerel of his own composition to one of the acquaintances whom he had formed, perhaps Levi Blossom or Elisha Starr, or somebody who enjoyed its unbounded absurdity and flattered him into the belief that he had achieved a marvelous poem. He was shown about town, made to recite his verses in groceries, tavern-halls, at the printing-offices, and on the street-corners, and its publication in the next paper was secured. Here is an extract, genuine, from the original volume:

The Indian on the high bluff stood!
Alone and nobody round him,
Save tenants of the ancient wood,
That always did surround him.
He folded his arms and lit his pipe,
And smoked awhile to ease him,
And took a long, last look about
On things most like to please him.

It is then remarked that the said Indian looked "at the village and town," which disgusted him, and expressed a wish to die. A soliloquy follows, and the catastrophe is thus told:

Then, throwing one more look adown,
He gathered his blanket tight,
And, taking one long unwavering step,
Flung himself off the height!

The poet became the butt of all the jokes of all the wags in town. He was inveigled into a sham duel, and doused with red ink as the pistols loaded with blank cartridges were fired, and, as he saw the crimson stains, he ran down the streets exclaiming "I'm shot!" "I'm shot!" The newspapers had in every number his poems and bombastic paragraphs in his praise. Eastern papers and wits took up the joke, and he made a trip to the East, receiving mock ovations at Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. He finally published a book which everybody bought for the fun of the thing, and people began to doubt whether he was more of a fool than a sharper when they learned that he had cleared $1,200 in a few months by his publication, which was made salable by his playing the idiot and buffoon. His book was entitled "Ma-ha-tai-ne-she-kia-kiak, or Black Hawk: An Epic Poem." A portion of it consisted of an address to "Milwaukie," that being then the orthography of the place, of which this is a specimen:

Delightful Village of Milwaukie,
I went in November your beauties to see;
Leaving my home and the land of my village,
To visit this early and new-founded village.
I entered your courts, the jury I saw,
And all your attorneys and counselors-at-law;
The learned Judge enthroned looked sedate and complacent,
The sages of law sat smiling adjacent.

What was the later destiny of this backwoods clown and dupe is not told in the ancient records, nor preserved in tradition.

MILWAUKEE IN 1842.

It will be interesting to Milwaukee readers to glance at the list of names taken from the business advertisements in the weekly papers published in 1842.

The law-firms were Upham & Walworth (D. A. J. Upham and Clinton Walworth), Wells, Crocker & Finch (H. N. Wells, Hans Crocker, and Asahel Finch, Jr.), Graham & Blossom (W. W. Graham and Levi Blossom). Charles J. Lynde, J. E. Arnold, Francis Randall.

The physicians were Dr. E. B. Wolcott, Dr. Proudfit, Dr. Hewitt, Dr. J. K. Bartlett, and Dr. A. L. Castleman.

The clergymen were the Rev. Lemuel Hall, Rector of St. Paul's; the Rev. Stephen Peet, Presbyterian; the Rev. J. J. Miter, of the Congregational Church; the Rev. Mr. Bowles, of the Methodist; and Father Morrissey, Catholic.

Paraclete Potter was Register, and J. A. Helfenstein was Receiver of the Land-Office.

Cyrus Hawley was Clerk of the Court.

Daniel Wells, Jr., was Deputy Sheriff.

Ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell was the tinsmith, and worked at the bench in the shop of his firm, Cady & Farwell.

Clark Shepardson was "the village-blacksmith," his shop standing where the Newhall House now does.

Deacon Ambrose Ely was the shoemaker, and stuck to his last.

Cyrus D. Davis kept the livery-stable, and Davis & More were the stage-men, they having bought out George O. Tiffany and Elisha Starr.

Owen Aldrich kept the meat-market. Matthias Stein was the gunsmith. George Dousman did the forwarding, storage, and commission business. Alexander Mitchell's bank was a branch of George Smith's small Chicago institution, and was kept in the west end of Davis & More's stage-office, a rickety frame building on Wisconsin street. B. H. Edgerton and Garret Vliet were surveyors, and I. A. Lapham land agent. Dr. Enoch Chase sold us our milk, undiluted with spring water.

Harrison Reed published the *Sentinel* on the East Side, and Daniel H. Richards the *Advertiser* on the West Side, both weekly.

Harrison Ludington had a dry-goods store and a general stock, and bought wheat, hoisting it in bags on his own shoulders to the bin in the second story, and thus he was, as he says, "the first grain elevator in Milwaukee."

The stores were Cary & Williams, clothing; Higby & Wardner, J. & L. Ward, George Bowman, E. D. Holton, Gideon P. Hewitt, hardware; Richard Hadley, boots and shoes; and P. C. Hale, books and stationery.

Of these names, Crocker, Finch, Graham, Dr. Wolcott, Dr. Bartlett, J. A. Helfenstein, Daniel Wells, Jr., Clark Shepardson, George Dousman, Alexander Mitchell, Edgerton, Ludington, Wardner, L. Ward, Holton, and Hale are still here, visible daily on the streets, and most of them in active business.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Republicans are closely estimating the political forces in this Congressional District, and are carefully preparing for the work of attempting to defeat the Democratic nominee, if he should be a weak one. Under ordinary circumstances the contest for the Republicans would be hopeless. Milwaukee County in its normal condition gave 3,500 Democratic majority, Ozaukee County 1,200, and Washington County 1,800 on the same side. But the reliable Democratic majority in Milwaukee County has disappeared, and who knows where the rest may go? A Democratic defeat is not probable this year; but review the elements of the contest.

The Democratic candidate, according to present appearances, will be P. V. Deuster, an able man, personally popular, who has grown up here from boyhood, with a large personal acquaintance in Ozaukee and Washington Counties, and made exceptionally strong with the Germans, because the claim of the Germans for a candidate of their own nationality has long remained unanswered.

If Ed Sanderson refuses to be the Republican Congressional candidate, as he probably will, the Republicans will doubtless nominate Guido Pfister. His personal popularity is unbounded. He is strong with the laboring classes, for he worked in his own tan-yard at hand labor when he established himself here in business thirty years ago, on what was then an island in the river, above Oneida street bridge. He has become vastly wealthy,—is worth half a million dollars, possibly twice that sum,—which will give him strength with moneyed men and the business interests, and provide him the sinews of the campaign. He is connected in his business relations with influential German houses, and owns real estate largely in the city. This is one of the elements of the problem.

If Guido Pfister should not be the Republican candidate for Congress, they are talking about Albert Conro, the wealthy partner in the dredging and locking company here.

But the peculiar political sensation, or what is liable to become such, is a suggestion that Matt H. Carpenter will not be a candidate for United States Senator, but will accept a National Greenback nomination for member of the House of Representatives in this district. That would be a complication of all the chances which would render any estimate of the probable result totally worthless. It would be difficult to say what the result would be if Matt Carpenter should appear in the field as "The Poor Man's Candidate," make speeches in every town and ward in the district, and defy both political parties. When he ran for re-election as Senator in 1874, in a speech to the Irish Democrats of our Third Ward he told them that he, "like most of the Irishmen of the ward, belonged to God's great Congregation of the Poor." Then they responded with repeated cheers. If the statement is true that he proposes to put in an appearance in this capacity for member of Congress, things will be worse "tore up" than even present prospects indicate. And present prospects are bad enough.

Yet this wild suggestion has its probabilities. Every Irishman in Milwaukee is reading Kearney's speeches, quoting Kearney, talking Kearney, and getting fighting mad when you call Kearney a blatherskite, a Socialist, a meteor, an incendiary, or a nuisance. It is known that Kearney and Ben Butler are close allies, and that Butler and Matt Carpenter have been the closest of friends. Putting this and that together, any number of reasonable conjectures may be formed.

The Greenback Congressional Convention for this district (the Fourth), which was called for July 31, has been postponed till Sept. 3, in order to give, as the managers say, an opportunity for the farmers in Ozaukee and Washington Counties to be represented. The Greenbackers and Socialists in this city seem to have an excellent understanding, and will doubtless support the same ticket. The Socialist Germans, among their other vagaries, are Greenback men. They believe that the Government should be a sort of co-operative establishment, giving everybody occupation, and paying them in its own manufactured currency.

There is some talk among the Democratic local managers of calling their Congressional Convention to be held at West Bend, in Washington County, instead of in this city, as is the general usage.

The statement that William P. Lynde has sent assurances to P. V. Deuster that he is not a candidate for a third Congressional term is taken with considerable abatement by those who know. Is is said, however, on apparently good authority, that, if elected again to Congress, Mr. Lynde will withdraw from the numerous law-firm of Finches, Lynde, Miller & Ordway.

There are said to be mysterious movements among the rural German and Irish Democracy in Washington and Ozaukee Counties, assisted by influences in some of the city wards, which do not portend a prosperous canvass to any of the leading Democratic aspirants for the Congressional nomination. A dark horse is said to be in training for the race.

The joint Greenback and Socialistic vote in the counties composing this Congressional District last fall was 3,100.

The Republican candidate for member of the Assembly in the First Ward will be J. B. Oliver. In the Seventh Ward, W. A. Collins will probably be the Republican candidate, but Charles H. Hamilton, the member who represented the ward last winter, will give him a close run for the nomination.

CITY EVENTS AND PERSONALS.

The City Council will have the Hog ordinance up for final action on Monday afternoon. It will pass, unless Aldermen are afraid of losing the votes of hog-breeders in the city. But, if they fail to pass it, they will find that they will lose more votes from people who object to the intolerable stench and nuisance.

The Rev. Henry T. Rose, of Plymouth Church, will "put in" a few weeks at Rockford.

Judge Harlow S. Orton, of Madison, who is serving the first few months of his ten years' term on the Bench of the State Supreme Court, has been visiting during the past week, with old Milwaukee acquaintances.

The election of Alexander Mitchell, of this city, as President of the National Banking Association is regarded as a deserved compliment to the leading business-man of the city since the year 1839.

The Hon. Fred W. Horn, of Ozaukee County, was in the city yesterday. He has showed that he is entitled to the appellation, "Ozaukee County Farmer," which he has assumed, by raising sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre, sold at $1.05; forty-four bushels of No. 2 barley to the acre; and the unparalleled crop of fifty-two and a half bushels of rye to the acre. There is speculation that the ex-Speaker may be an independent candidate for Congress next fall; and that will complicate matters.

James Ludington is improving in health.

The marriage of Sidney Hauxhurst, of the firm of Roundy, Peckham & Co., with Miss Cottrell, the daughter of William Cottrell, formerly proprietor of the Plankinton House, is announced, and will be the principal society event of next month.

H. A. Chittenden, Jr., of the *News*, has returned from a trip to the country about the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Archbishop Henni is in fair health, and is often seen on the street in the cool of the day.

Mrs. Noggle, widow of the late Judge Noggle, of Janesville, with her daughters, Mrs. P. W. Puffer and Mrs. C. G. Williams, were the guests of friends in this city two or three days this week.

NEWPORT.

Three Hundred Dollars' Worth of Flowers—Not So Bad as Our Ancestors.

The Entertainments at Vancluse—Two Kinds of Spirits.

Mr. Agassiz and the Eye of a Flounder—Blondina Protests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—There ought to be a fashionable Newport calendar, wherein one should find apportioned off the various pleasures incident to the months. It would be found to coincide accurately from year to year. Just now, in the muggy stickiness of August, we should read: "About this—time—look out—for a great increase of parties."

If it were not so lowery and threatening, garden-parties would carry the palm against all others; but, with the skies lead-colored, and the air a fog-bath, they are not exactly the thing. Feminine guests don't want to appear in their diaphanous robes and with their lovely locks beautifully crepe, to start with, and end up speedily with all their crisp glory gone,—a lot of wilted, limp creatures, owning upon the sad surface their dependence upon the perishable fabrics of adornment. So garden-parties are postponed until the sun concludes to come out of the fog-bank for a longer visit than it has chosen to give us for the past few days. In the meantime, indoor entertainments increase and multiply.

"Some people have a great deal of money which the panic-struck times don't seem to affect," says a visitor, with the air of one trying to solve a problem, as he comes out of a florist's shop, where he has been informed that Mrs. Macgillicuddy has ordered

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF FLOWERS

for her dinner-party. Three hundred dollars for the fleeting treasures of a night! What do the laboring-men, whose souls are agitated by Communistic theories of division and equality, say to this? While they are preparing their say, let me whisper that Mrs. Macgillicuddy's husband rose from their ranks to the present capitalist that he is! Doesn't it make one think of the old nursery rhyme?

Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down.

But, though we have periodical fits of opening our eyes and holding up our hands every summer over such tales of extravagance as this of the flowers, and have a way of lamenting over the degeneracy of these days, and hinting darkly at the French Revolution as a parallel, we are not so bad after all as our ancestors here in this very Newport, where, as tradition tells us, the famous old Col. Malbone showed the spirit of reckless prodigality by ordering his dinner

REMOVED FROM HIS BURNING HOUSE,

which it was found could not be saved, to the lawn, and declared to his assembled guests that, if he must lose his house, he would not lose his dinner. It is only tradition, we may say; but it is tradition coming down to us from those old times, and therefore a clear indication of the spirit of the times, even if the actual letter is not true.

Imagine Irene Macgillicuddy having any such high and mighty ideas of hospitality as that! Imagine her eating her dinner graciously and gracefully by the light, not only of her blazing rafters, but of the sacrificial flames of her Worth dresses! We don't do things in this style now. We don't sacrifice every other feeling to the one overpowering one of pride. It looks very grandiose, very hifalutin, by the light of these more practical days, to consider the stately old Colonial Colonel at his feast upon the lawn lighted by his burning mansion. There is not much common sense in it, but there is a flavor of that old-time breeding which, though it may have been grandiose, had a groundwork of the truest courtesy,—the concealment of one's private and personal grievances for the benefit of those about us. Doubtless, if there is any truth in the old tradition of the burning mansion, the fine Colonel found vent somewhere and somehow for his repression—perhaps swore roundly, as was the fashion of the day, some scapegoat of a servant. In this case the moral of the grandiose courtesy seems lost, but a moment's reflection shows that in this day we should probably get the

SWEARING ALL THE SAME,

with the fine repression and the grand manner left out!

Speaking of this old Colonial mansion recalls a famous old place that has lately been the scene of various strange phenomena, which the Colonial residents would no doubt have put down to the credit of veritable, old-fashioned ghosts, and treated the matter, accordingly, with Puritan exhortation and prayer. But the present resident of the place—Mr. Thomas R. Hazard—does not want to exorcise or exhort these ghosts. He has full faith in them, and invites and welcomes them with great cordiality. Vancluse is the scene of these ghostly doings. An old magazine chronicler of 1854 says of this place:

Vancluse, the residence of Samuel Elam, now of Thomas R. Hazard, was another of the fine places of that day. It is situated upon the eastern side of the island, about five miles from the town, and is the only estate remaining which has still some savor of its past prosperity. The entertainments at both these places, no less than those of the Overings, Bannisters, and the gentlemen of the Narragansett shore opposite, are remembered as magnificent. It was the broad English style of hospitality, abundant, loud, and, doubtless, a little coarse and rude. Prodigious oaths echoed along the stately halls of the Malbones, and choice wines flowed at the dinners of Vancluse."

But all this is changed. The present owner and resident—one of the old Rhode Island family of Hazards, a family that has produced men eminent for culture and ability—does not hold high carnival of the Colonial kind in the famous halls and pour out choice wines for gay guests at his board. His spirits are of other invoking. A man of culture and ability himself, he has long been the surprise of many for his credulous belief in the so-called Spiritualistic phenomena. From time to time he has published statements of his observation and experience in this direction, which have been no less independent and courageous than astonishing. His latest statement has excited much comment, in which mingled both amazement and ridicule. It was not so much the account of the materializations which excited the comment as the credulity which Mr. Hazard showed in accepting such very suspicious circumstances as that of the materialized spirit of his daughter,—or what purported to be the spirit,—rummaging bureau-drawers for a diamond ring, which she directs shall be given to the medium. Upon emerging from her trance the medium finds upon her finger the aforesaid jewel, which she modestly commenced to take off, with much astonishment as to how it came there. Mr. Hazard, with great and entire trust, begs the medium to keep the jewel, informing her of his daughter's desire and direction. After much modest disclaiming the gift is accepted! One of the Sunday papers took this up, and

MADE A CAPITAL BURLESQUE OF IT,

adroitly bringing in the matter of the Van Zandt robbery, and directing that this and that valuable from the Hazard heirlooms shall be given to Mrs. Van Zandt, who, being a Newport sufferer from thieves, shall thus be indemnified by Newport ghosts. Not only all of Mr. Hazard's acquaintances, and those who know him by report in Newport, have been busy wondering over this last most extraordinary exhibition of his credulity, but all Rhode Island has been exercising its mind over it.

But I must not forget the final point in this affair. At the conclusion of the seance of the diamonds there is a request that the "medy's" (pet name for medium) name shall not be given to the public, as she is so sensitive, and will be so overwhelmed with letters, etc.!

"If in this day and generation such palpable trickery as this can be taken for spiritual truth, let us not hold up our hands at the folly of the Salem witchcraft belief," exclaimed an acquaintance of Mr. Hazard's, after reading this statement of his.

It seems odd, certainly, that in a day of so much unbelief and scientific doubt, such entire credulity as this should be possible.

The mention of science brings up the greatest name amongst us now in this direction,—Mr. Alexander Agassiz,—and a pleasant reading of one of his scientific papers before

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB.

Mrs. Howe is away, the prime mover and genius of the Club; but, after a little rest here in the midst of polo-playing and the coach-and-four atmosphere of high-living and lounging, this lotus-land of luxury, Mr. Agassiz brings Boston suddenly to the front,—Boston, with its brainy, bristling attitude of attention,—and reads to the assembled guests in his parlor a paper on "The Eye of a Flounder." A local scribe thus enthusiastically speaks of this paper:

Many can scarcely imagine that anything of interest could be worked up out of such a title; but, when the delicate nature of any optic is considered, and when the ability of the author is taken into account, it is not surprising to learn that the audience were fairly enchanted with the manner in which the flounder's eye was dealt with, and the amount of information obtained.

"It makes me pinch myself to see if I am actually awake here in Newport,

WHERE RADICAL CLUBS ARE UNKNOWN,"

says Blondina, as she listens to this. "'The Eye of a Flounder!' I've no doubt it's a good thing to know about flounders' eyes, because Mr. Agassiz seems to think it is; but the idea of any sane creature who hasn't a hobby in this direction coming here to Newport to listen in a parlor to a treatise on the Eye of a Flounder! What? It is a good thing to have an intellectual offset to the coaching folk, the pigeon-shooters, etc.? I suppose it is. Indeed, I'm morally certain it is; but—but, if I were offered a chance at the two,—coaching club, even the pigeon-shooters, or the privilege of sitting demurely in a parlor one of these gorgeous days listening to a treatise on the Eye of a Flounder, I'm afraid—yes, I am—that I should be routed utterly from my position, and go over with suspicious alacrity to the coachers and the rest of the ungodly ones. It is all very well to be intellectual, and to live the intellectual life; but there is a happy medium to be observed when one comes to the Isle of Bermuda for relaxation and rest. I'm not a fool; but I confess that I don't want to go into a parlor this summer weather to be enlightened upon the Eye of a Flounder.

TO MR. AGASSIZ

it may be all fun—*his* relaxation, in fact—to talk about the Eye of a Flounder here; but let him not delude himself into the belief that the fine folk who flock to hear him thus discourse are with him heart and soul, as they no doubt pretend. Let a coach-horn pipe out past the window where that feast of reason is going on, and see how many human eyes will fly from the Eye of the Flounder to the gay doings outside. I insist upon it that I'm intellectual; but there's a time for everything; and, if we are going to talk about the Eye of a Flounder here, let us go out in a fishing-boat and take it seasonably and merrily. Let us not bring Boston to Newport."

The voices that cry "Bravo!" the hands that applaud Blondina as she concludes indicate the way the mental wind blows with our party. We are all agreed upon one point at least: not to die of our intellects in this land of the Lotus.

N. P.

A Dress Made of Pocket-Handkerchiefs.

London World.

A much-admired dress in the Park last week has excited some curiosity as to its construction. I have the permission of the fair owner and designer—an Irish beauty, by the way—to reveal the secret. It was made of thirty-nine silk pocket-handkerchiefs (you know the blue and white things that stick out of all fashionable breast-pockets just now), and parasol and hat were all en suite. The effect of the "symphony in spots," as a passing Whistlerite called it, was really very pretty.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LUCY MUNCH. Call at 197 State-st., Monday, 10 o'clock. Mrs. HUBBELL.

PERSONAL—EXTRA DRY VERSENAY, MICHIGAN-av., corner Adams-st., at 6.

PERSONAL—INCOGNITO. YES. ADDRESS P 67, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY SIGNING HIMSELF "Doc" will mind his own business, as I am capable of attending to mine, he will confer a favor on H.

LOST AND FOUND.

A REWARD OF $10 WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of black cat which strayed from our store July 27; he had leather and metal collar. Answers to the name of Egypt. PARKER & TILTON, Palmer House.

LOST—ON SATURDAN AFTERNOON, A BREAST-pin on the way through Pearce-st., thence north on Halsted and east on Madison to Union. The finder returning it to 237 South Desplaines-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—POINTER DOG—WHITE; SIDES OF HEAD and ears liver color, with large liver-colored spots on left shoulder, right side and on back and root of tail; some small specks on body. Answers to the name of Prince. A reward will be paid for his return to No. 88 Dearborn-av.

LOST—A LADY'S HAIR-SWITCH BETWEEN Rush-st. bridge and 697 West Jackson-st., Friday at 6 p. m. A liberal reward will be given to any one delivering the same to WM. M. HOYT & CO., 7 and 9 Michigan-av.

LOST—JULY 31, PORTEMONNAIE CONTAINING $18; land warrant in Assa C. Holbrook's name, and note for $450 from Albion Holbrook to Frank Holbrook. Finder can leave it at this office.

LOST—A $100 BILL ON WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN Wells and Clark. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving same with Cashier, Chicago Tribune.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN MADISON and Eighteenth-sts., a hunting-case gold watch with gold chain and seal. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 118 LaSalle-st., Room 10.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY NIGHT last, one roan mare, weight 920 pounds, lame in hip; Return to 208 Rebecca-st. and receive reward.

WILL THE PARTY FROM BRIGHTON PARK who lost a pocket-book Dec. 22, 1877, while shopping, send address to P 30, Tribune office.

$5 REWARD—LOST—LAST WEDNESDAY EVENING at Wright's Grove, a buggy-cushion (blue) and striped shawl. The above reward will be given to any one returning to 80 South Halsted-st., side entrance. MRS. M. SCHILLER.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM the premises of JOHN POOLE, Archer road, 1½ miles west of Brighton, on the 6th inst., a red milk cow.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF GOLD-head cane marked J. D. Cook to W. H. Harper, lost thirty days ago. HARPER, 134 Dearborn-st.

$40 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of plated-ware, etc., taken from house at Kenwood. Address D, Box 513, City P.-O.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE INstruction in the native German language, in Englewood or Chicago. Address O 46, Tribune office.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, CORNER MADison and Peoria-sts., over Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, guarantees that in one term of instruction on piano, organ, or guitar the pupil may be able to perform what will take years by the old method. Our mode of teaching is new and pleasing, and acknowledged the most thorough. Instruction evenings if desired. Terms very low. J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—DAY AND NIGHT classes; individual instruction in English studies, languages, phonography, drawing, painting, elocution, etc. Apply at 50 Dearborn-st.

ELOCUTION, PANTOMIME, ESTHETIC GYMnastics, and fencing, by a pupil of Steele Mackaye's Delsartian, Dramatic, and School of Expression. Highest testimonials from teachers, elocutionists, lawyers, and pupils. For terms, &c., address or call on J. KRONETHAL, 181 West Washington-st.

FRENCH LESSONS AND CLASSES, BY AN EXperienced lady teacher. References. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

SOMETHING NEW—MUSIC MADE EASY—THE New Method—No lifetime of study required for those desiring to teach or excel in music. The "New Method" of teaching enables any person (old as well as young) to become proficient and good performers on piano, organ, or guitar in twenty lessons. Terms easy. Chicago Academy of Musical Science, 255 West Madison-st. MISS GREER, Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A school to teach drawing and painting; also china painting; references satisfactory. N 15, Tribune.

TEACHER (MALE) OF LARGE EXPERIENCE would like a school for the coming season, country or city. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR INSTRUCTION IN COMmon English branches. Address O 100, Tribune.

$2 A MONTH EACH—INSTRUMENTAL AND vocal lessons by competent lady teachers. Terms in advance. Rooms 9 and 10 Farwell Hall.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE GENUINE SINGER, THE CHEAPEST and best. Old machines taken in exchange; machines rented; new Domestic, $25; Weed, $20; Howe, $22. Singer office, 228 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING machine in good order. Apply at 13 Throop-st., between Washington and Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD SILVER-plated Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SINGER, HOWE, Wilson, American, Weed sewing-machines at from $5 to $15 each at THOMPSON'S, 293 South Halsted-st.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MESSRS. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., 173 and 175 Randolph-st., will sell at auction on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, a lot of Beckwith sewing machines. These machines are new and in perfect order.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—STAND-UP OFFICE DESK AND RAILing. 150 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFE, 50 INCHES high, 40 inches wide, 30 deep, very cheap. ELISON & POMEROY, 78 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CYLINDER DESK; must be in good condition and cheap; state price and where can be seen. Q 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE. GIVE maker, inside dimensions, and lowest cash price. Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL GOOD SAFE, CHEAP FOR cash. Apply to Furniture-Manufacturing Union, 269 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND WRITING-desk for office, also an almost new range cook-stove. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—A BREECH-LOADING SHOTGUN, nearly new, standard make, at a bargain. Address O 33, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NO. 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Thirteen years' experience. Money loaned on collaterals.

MUSICAL.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE MOST INTERESTING CHARACTER NOW OFFERING.

A PIANO. Elegant rosewood pianoforte, with agraffe, French action, overstrung bass, rosewood case, round corners, and carved legs and lyre, only $165.

AN ORGAN. Entirely new parlor organ, with stops and improvements, handsome carved walnut case, warranted, only $75.

PIANO FORTE. Very fine square grand pianoforte, having agraffe and all late and best improvements, rich and elegant case, with carved legs, only $225.

UPRIGHT PIANO. Exquisite tone upright pianoforte, new style case, handsome in style and finish, only $200; 5 years' guarantee.

SPECIAL CHANCE. Fine tone 7⅓-octave agraffe piano, one of a lot of instruments bought under value, new improved, only $150.

ON CREDIT. Splendid new pianos and organs of all the leading makers in the country.

No one can afford to buy a piano or organ without examining our stock, the largest and best in Chicago.
R. T. MARTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PIANOS AND ORGANS,
265 and 267 STATE-ST.

A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND ORGANS taken during the past week in exchange for new instruments. We can offer these organs on small monthly payments.

3 Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s	$30, $35, $40
2 Estey	$35, $50
2 Smith	$60, $75
1 Burdet	$40
1 Mason & Hamlin	$30
1 Bauer & Co.	$40
1 Taylor & Farley	$35

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

AN EXTRA INDUCEMENT WILL BE OFFERED TO PARTIES WANTING TO BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO. We offer for sale Monday, Aug. 12, the following makes of second-hand pianos at prices lower than ever offered in this market before:
1 Hallet, Davis & Co.
1 Steinway & Sons.
2 Kimball.
1 New York Union.
1 Kindt & Man's.
1 P. Hale.
1 Marshall & Smith.
1 Boardman & Gray.
1 Marshall, James & Tracey.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-st.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
Second-hand pianos, $75 to $200.
New organs, $70 to $100.
Stools, second-handed, 50 cents to $1.
All sold without regard to cost to make room for other stock. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st., between State and Clark.

AT THE FACTORY—WHY PAY DEALERS' PROFits and expenses when you can go right to the factory and buy a first-class cabinet organ as cheap as dealers can? Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. Nicholson Organ Company, 63 East Indiana-st.

AN EASTERN YOUNG LADY, A THOROUGH musician, desires position as music teacher in a seminary. Highest references, and can influence patronage. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT HALLET & DAVIS upright piano, warranted five years; purchased only six weeks ago; never used; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash; owner leaving the city; would exchange for part cash and diamond solitaire. Address N 34, Tribune office.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BANK BOOKS and city warrants taken in exchange for pianos, organs, and furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FOR SALE—A $600 PIANO LITTLE USED, ONLY $225. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FIRST CLASS, NEARLY new, upright Steinway piano. P. STANLEY, 460 North Clark-st.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF PIANOS AND ORgans, only a few days longer, positively ending Aug. 15. Southeast corner State and Monroe-sts., under the Palmer House.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. We take pleasure in calling the attention of parties wanting to purchase a strictly first-class upright piano to the world-renowned Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make. They are not only receiving the admiration of artists of our own country, but command a sale in Europe, where they have been exported in large numbers. They have received united, unanimous, and voluntary concessions of superiority from the leading critics and musicians of the Old Country over all other makes. They are absolutely perfect in action and tone, with cases from the plain rosewood to the richest styles in variegated woods or ebony and gold. They are the soul of music regally encased. Sole agent, W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

I WISH TO SELL MY NEARLY-NEW CHICKERing piano for $100 in household furniture, and balance easy terms. Address O 8, Tribune office.

I WANT TO RENT A PIANO CHEAP. NO CHILdren, best of care. Address, with terms, P 33, Tribune office.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., NEW WAREROOMS, 263 and 265 Wabash-av., have in stock and offer for sale this week the following instruments:

1 Knabe square piano.	
1 Knabe upright piano.	
2 Bauer pianos.	
1 Bradford upright piano.	
1 Billings upright piano	$150
1 Atlantic Company piano.	
1 Phillips piano	50
1 old piano	25
1 double-reed organ, good as new	50
1 organ	40

All in good condition.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., NEW WAREROOMS, 263 and 265 Wabash-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., are offering a large assortment of
The Knabe piano,
Bauer piano,
Chase piano,
McCammon piano,
and a large number of second-hand pianos and organs, at very low prices for cash, or on easy time payments.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S NEW WAREROOMS, 263 and 265 Wabash-av.; 100 first-class pianos to rent at reasonable rates.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT—PRICES ARE low. For sale, on commission, instruments at very low prices. Instruments tuned and repaired. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS ARE THE best in existence and used by all the great artists of the world in preference to others, and have taken the first honors over all other competitors at the various World's Expositions. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

TWO ELEGANT PIANOS SOLD FOR ONE-THIRD their value to pay advances; one Chickering, nearly new, $200; one new upright, $225. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHICKERING PIANO, BUT LITTLE used, cheap to responsible party. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WALNUT SECRETARY, FOR which violin or piano lessons will be given, or in exchange for a fine Mackiett violin. Address J S, 337 West Madison-st.

$150 FOR A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, latest improved, rich carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALL CITY SCRIP, FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, German Savings, and Beehive accounts; also county orders bought; highest cash price. 201 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, ETC. bought; city and county orders to pay 1877 taxes; money to loan on mortgage or approved collaterals at lowest rates. E. S. HUNT, broker, 86 Washington.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED city property; lowest possible rates. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE AND pianos (without removal). 151 Randolph, Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR SALE—13 SHARES CHAMBER OF COMmerce stock. Address O 28, Tribune office.

IF SOME GENT WILL LOAN ME $300 ON GOOD security I will board him at half price; pleasant hotel; country town, on lake shore. Address E 20, Tribune office.

I WANT FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 FOR A FEW years at low interest; will give security as good as Government bonds. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

LOANS—LARGE OR SMALL—ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc. (without removal), or good collaterals. G. H. WALKER, Room 5, 184 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE (WITHOUT REmoval), warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY NOW ON HAND TO LOAN BY THE People's Building & Loan Association, 90 Washington-st., on more favorable terms than usual. Interest and principal can be paid on easy monthly installments. Parties having mortgages on their property in amounts from $100 upwards which they wish to pay off can get money without delay. Call, with description of property, on HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary, 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, merchandise, etc., at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, watches, jewelry, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and other good securities. No. 150 Dearborn-st. K. WINNE.

OWNERS OF ENDOWMENT POLICIES IN SOLVent life-insurance companies desiring to sell please address D. W. SUTHERLAND, Room 5, 95 Clark-st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO LOAN LARGE OR SMALL sums on good chattel mortgages and collateral security can get good interest on short loans by addressing O 15, Tribune office.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

STATE SAVINGS, FIDELITY, GERMAN SAVINGS, Third, Central, and German National Bank claims bought for cash. Loans on improved real estate. Commercial paper, and notes secured by collateral negotiated, county orders and city warrants receivable for taxes 1877 bought and sold. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 88 Washington-st.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—$2,500, OR LESS, ON IMPROVED INside property at lowest rates. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO LOAN—$2,000 AT 8 PER CENT; NO COMMISsion. First-class security required. P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,700 FOR 5 YEARS AT 8 PER CENT; security first-class; no commissions; also $1,500 on improved property. Apply at 36 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—SOME $1,400; GOOD SECURITY. NO commissions paid. 106 South Peoria-st.

WILL MAKE SHORT LOANS ON GOOD CHATtel mortgages and collaterals, at reasonable rates. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

WILL LEND MONEY FOR THE CAREFUL USE of a good upright piano. N 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000, IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN $2,000; none answered but principals; security unquestionable. Address P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $6,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON South Side property, east of State-st. O 65, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$50 FOR THREE MONTHS. ADDRESS Q 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN $12,000 ON A PIECE OF IMproved business property. Q 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE—$800 ON FIRST-CLASS SEcurity for one and two years; do not want to pay commissions; prefer to deal with first party, as security is perfectly good. Address P 43, Tribune office.

6 PER CENT—I CAN PLACE CHOICE LOANS OF from $10,000 to $30,000 at this rate of interest. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block.

$450 TO LOAN BY CHICAGO ATTORNEY; advice free and money furnished to parties desiring to go into bankruptcy; law expires Sept. 1, 1878. Send address at once in confidence to O 21, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY improved property; 8 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

$8,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT AND without commission on choice improved city property. Principals only address O 36, Tribune.

$25,000 TO LEND—5 PER CENT ON GILT-edged real estate. JAS. R. GALLOWAY, Attorney, 70 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city property and farms at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit purchaser. We carry the largest, most reliable, best finished and selected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our goods being largely of our own manufacture, we can make our customers a lower figure on better goods than most other dealers. We have a large line of the latest designs in Brussels and ingrain carpets that we offer at the lowest cash prices, on easy payments. In our furniture department we have everything from the finest-finished marble-top dressing-case suit to the lowest priced bureau; also parlor suits and lounges in every style and color, in an endless variety. Our stock of stoves contains some of the best and most favorably known parlor stoves, cooking stoves, and kitchen ranges ever offered in this city. We sell all our goods on easy terms, and are the only house in the city that sells exclusively in that way. We invite all buyers to post themselves by learning our prices and examining our goods before completing purchases elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison.

ALTHOUGH TIMES ARE HARD, AND PEOPLE cannot spare the cash to fit up their homes as they could in years past, yet THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 West Madison-st., offers everybody an easy way out of this difficulty, allowing all to purchase first-class and reliable goods out of a varied and well-selected stock, consisting of everything pertaining to household furniture, at low prices and upon the most liberal payments, requiring but a portion "cash down," and the balance to be paid as can be afforded out of their income. They carry in their stock elegant dressing case suits, Eastlake, Queen Anne, and French, parlor furniture of every description, bureau suits, dining furniture throughout, cooks stoves, tinware, woodenware, crockery, carpets, mattings, silverware, hall-trees, secretaries, marble-top and library tables, and sideboards. We guarantee every article, plain or elaborate, and our terms shall be made satisfactory to all. Open Saturday and Monday evenings. UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st.

A SPECIAL OFFER—We are pushing our furniture department, being determined to make sales; every article is reduced in price; splendid sets of parlor and bed-room furniture at $30, $40, $50, and $75; dressing-cases only $25; easy-chairs $5, $10, $15, and $20; fancy chairs, odd chairs, and camp-chairs, $1.50, $3, $5, $7; bookcases, side oards, hall-trees, lounges, whatnots, extension-tables, cane chairs, mattresses, bedding, upholstery of every kind, at prices far below anything ever known. We have a large lot of goods bought under value which we can sell at extraordinary bargains.
MARTIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE, NEW AND ELEGANT WAREROOMS, 265 and 267 State-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—CONTENTS OF TWO MARBLE-front houses. Just received a large stock of carpets, parlor, dining, and sitting-room furniture, elegant chamber suits, marble-top, kitchen, and laundry goods, crockery, glassware, etc.; must be sold this week. Call at HODGES & MORRISON'S warerooms, 662 West Lake-st.; the best chance of the season; can be bought for about 35c on the dollar, and in use but a short time. Don't forget the number, 662 Lake-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE ALL THIS WEEK—A LARGE and fine assortment of used household goods, being the contents of a 10-room house, removed to our warerooms for display. These goods are in the best condition, and from Chicago's best manufacturers. Parlor suits, M. T. chamber sets, springs, mattresses, bedding, bookcases, carpets, crockery, glass and plated ware; Brunswick range, complete; Hallet & Davis piano. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 78, 78, and 80 East Van Buren-st.

AS WE HAVE RESOLVED TO SELL ALL OF OUR superior stock of furniture before the 1st of September, special bargains may be had either for cash or on easy monthly payments; houses completely furnished if desired; be sure and examine our stock and prices if you would save money. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

DOUBLE OIL STOVE, WITH FIXTURES, USED three month, for $10; cost $21. 518 Calumet-av.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SILVERWARE OF THE Meriden and Rogers Brothers' manufacture is offered far below wholesale prices. The stock, having been taken in trade, must be sold. Handsome castors, $5 and upward; butter-dishes, $1.87 and upward; cake-baskets, $2 and upward; set forks, spoons, and knives at $3 a set and up. We want to get rid of every dollar's worth of this stock. Prices made low enough to accomplish the sale of every article without delay. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS OF 14 rooms, nearly new and in splendid order; will sell in lots to suit. Call from 8 to 10 a. m. or 6 p. m. at 250 Ohio-st. House to rent.

FOR SALE—A STAG-HEAD RANGE; ALSO A Van range. At GORDON'S, 51 and 53 Fifth-av., under the Briggs House.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A FLAT OF ROOMS, 179 North Clark-st. Rooms to rent if desired. Apply on the premises.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR second-hand furniture and carpets. L, 331 West Randolph-st.

ON INSTALLMENTS AT CASH PRICES—FURNIture, stoves, carpets, crockery; in fact, you can furnish your houses complete and own your furniture for the price you pay to hire furnished rooms. The West-End Furniture House keeps a large stock of elegant marble-top chamber suits, in the newest designs and finely finished; also parlor suits, in hair cloth and terry, raw silk and plush; bookcases, desks, wardrobes, etc., etc., at 298 West Madison-st., opposite Carpenter. F. COGSWELL.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD furniture, carpets, etc., in large or small lots, will find a cash buyer by addressing L, 708 Lake-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE AT CLEVELAND, Rochester, Albany, Troy, St. Louis, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st.

ULICK BOURKE, 92 WEST MADISON-ST., SELLS all kinds of furniture on easy payments at cash prices, such as marble-top dressing-case sets, parlor suits of all styles and qualities, plain and patent lounges, cook-stoves, ranges, and everything to furnish a house complete; all goods warranted as represented; satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP—ABOUT 80 yards of good ingrain or 3-ply carpet. Address Q 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEN-FOOT BLACK-WALNUT EXtension table. Must be of modern make and in good order. Also a very small pony phaeton. Ice-box for small family. Address O 16, Tribune office.

$3 BUYS A GENUINE ADAMS & WESTLAKE (warranted) non-explosive oil stove; nine kinds of oil stoves. W. G. MORRIS, 302 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST $10,000 in some good paying business, merchandising or manufacturing, where with my money, energy, and time, I can make it pay well; will buy in or start new if I find the right man; the party I arrange with must have some capital and understand the business. O 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $7,000 cash in opening a hardware business in the West, where money can be rapidly made. C. T. BURDICK, Drawer 30, Galena, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a manufactory. Apply to CHAS. A. TUCKER, 945 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL; will make $4,000 this winter. Address P 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO engage in a legitimate and profitable manufacturing business in this city. Address O 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $2,000 in money as partner in an office; business will pay $5,000 per annum. Q 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER with $7,000 to $10,000 in business, to extend the same; will yield by far the largest returns, and with the least risk, of anything in this city; capable of growing into a business of immense magnitude. Address P 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO WITH A PRACTICAL man in the wholesale and retail confectionery business. Address O 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,500 to $2,000 capital in an established retail clothing store in the country; a rare chance for the right man. For particulars inquire at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., in store.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN WITH reference as to honesty and sobriety, and $500 to $800 cash, can get an interest at once in a good paying business. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER set; was made to order at $95; to realize on it at once, will sell for $45; must have money. At furniture factory, 1015 State-st., corner Twenty-second.

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING CAN find a good cash customer by addressing P 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 TO $500; BUSIness established and paying well; will stand investigating. Address N 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, TO ESTABlish manufacturing business; none of the kind in Chicago. Goods staple as flour or pork, and sell readily for cash, and in a wholesale way; $10,000 per annum can easily be made, and no risk whatever. Address R 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 OR MORE; business suitable for either sex; nothing of the kind in the West. Call or address 1606½ South Robey.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTEDE—HUNTER'S LATEST IMproved rotary flour and meal sifter. Simple, easily taken apart to clean; combines eleven household articles, costing separately $6. Retail and sample price, 65 cents. 174 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS who can take a "side-issue" on commission may command a line of seasonable goods by addressing, for particulars, P 8, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—5 CANVASSERS TO WORK on salary; only experienced men. Call Monday morning ready for work. 1463 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BASTIAN AND TAYLOR—SEANCES EVERY evening, except Saturday, at 180 East Adams-st., first floor.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 358 State-st., corner Harrison, Rooms 7 and 8.

MADAME CLARE, THE OLD RELIABLE LIFE-reader, tells past and future life; also the wonderful Egyptian charm. 413 State-st., Room 7.

NO IMPOSITION—THE GREATEST, INDEPENDent, business, and medical clairvoyant is Mrs. PORTER, born with a natural gift. Tells minds, shows likenesses, causes speedy marriages, cures all diseases. Fees, 50 cents and $1. Office, 652 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. No gents.

QUEEN OF SPIRITS, READS PAST, PRESENT, and future. 453 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN THE PRODUCE COMmission business; must be acquainted with the trade, and competent to travel and solicit consignments. Address for five days, stating salary wanted and references, N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping and can speak German or French and not afraid of work: to one of steady habits a good position can be had; references must be given in application. Address O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in a retail boot and shoe store, to learn the business; must reside on South Side. Address O 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 1 BOOKKEEPER; ONE HAVING had experience in the iron and manufacturing business preferred. Address, with reference, O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK; ONE that speaks English and German and can furnish good references. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO sell linen collars and cuffs at retail through the city. "Lone Star" Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS ENTRY clerks. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand as copyist for a few weeks only. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT—A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand; one not over 18 years of age preferred. To a competent person a permanent and eventually a lucrative position will be given. Address WEBER, care Carrier 28.

WANTED—HOUSE-SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale men's furnishing-goods house; one fully posted in goods, active, and a good worker. Address, with references, and stating salary wanted, Q 87, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO COPYING IN a large office in the afternoons. Address, stating age and compensation desired, Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK, OF practical experience, quick and correct, and a good penman, with unexceptionable references from last employer. Address, naming references and stating salary wanted, Q 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A COMPETENT AND experienced middle-aged man: one who has held a leading position in a first-class wholesale or large manufacturing business in Chicago. Address, stating fully previous experience, P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL CLERK in small hotel, one who understands bookkeeping and will work for small salary. Address P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk, graduate preferred; permanent situation. Address, giving experience, etc., Z 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 177 BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWO first-class dry-goods salesmen; those well acquainted in this vicinity preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX GOOD CARriage trimmers. Address P.-O. Box 1953, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND ON BANDsaw and shaper; none others. N. JACOBSON & CO., 82 and 84 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS, TO DO LIGHT work. LOUIS KLINK, St. Charles, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGON-MAKER. 67 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—FIFTY MORE EXPERIENCED FINishers on pants; highest prices paid at CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MULE FITTER to rip a pair of mules, at Brighton Cotton-Mill, Brighton Park. Apply at mill, Tuesday from 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN shaping or variety molding machine. Apply at office of CLARK BROTHERS & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OR YOUNG MAN who has the use of tools, at joiner-shop, Monday. 521 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—3 BENCH MOLDERS AND 2 CORE boys ready to work Monday morning at foundry, 1058-1064 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN HARNESSMAKER to go into the country; single man preferred. Apply at 201 Lake-st. Monday from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—PAPER RULER—A FIRST-CLASS job ruler, prompt and rapid; steady job to right man. J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY, 184 and 186 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY MONDAY morning, cor. of Thirty-third-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER ON LADIES' and children's fine sewed shoes. Apply to E. E. HALL, 62 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SINK-MOLDER AT IRON foundry Nos. 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD JOINERS AT SOUTHwest corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS: ONE FINISHER, and three hands for school work. A. J. COX & CO.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS; LASTERS, HEELers, trimmers, burnishers, and finishers; none but first-class workmen need apply. 122 Franklin-st.

WANTED—BUTCHERS, WHO UNDERSTAND boning meat. Apply CHICAGO MEAT PRESERVING CO., LaSalle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS MONDAY MORNing by Wells, French & Co., corner of Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st., for roofing cars. Good wages.

WANTED—COOPERS—HAVING MADE ARrangements with the Phenix Distilling Company, I will want 35 coopers on the 15th inst. to work at the old Nickerson cooper-shop. Inquire at 595 Milwaukee-av. and 29 Rawson-st. D. W. RYAN.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH—201 Washington-st. AL S. MILLAR.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING JEWELER and diamond-setter. Address P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR FRAME-MAKERS AND GENeral carpenters. Northwestern Planing-Mill Co., 108 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—BUTCHER—ONE HAVING A WAGON and well acquainted with Chicago city trade. CHICAGO MEAT PRESERVING CO., Michigan and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GLAZER; ONE WHO CAN take care of a horse. Call at No. 812 State-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—BLIND-MAKER AND TWO GENERAL bench hands, and boys to run sand-paper machine. Apply first floor Kingsbury Planing-Mill, East Indiana-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, wood chopping, saw mills, and other laboring work; the highest wages paid; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—MONDAY, TEN A NO. 1 GOOD MEN for Missouri. None others need apply. Also, ten section-hands; fare free. Two for the City. Call early at 79 South Canal-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD RAILROAD LABORers I can get; also 65 good laborers for city work. Call at 68 South Canal-st. W. H. McHUGH.

WANTED—SERVANTS—GIRLS AND WOMEN IN city and country desiring permanent homes will find me ready to serve them. My only charge to the working women for securing them places is that they prove themselves honorable and worthy the confidence given them. Domestics who have been repeatedly defrauded and victimized will appreciate the protection I am able and desirous to give them. All nationalities welcome. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO SELL "De LaBanta's Advice to Ladies," how to develop the figure, beauty, deportment, dress, etc.; all the mysteries and methods of physical and artistic beauty given. Most elegant and complete book ever published. Illustrated; 500 pages. DE LABANTA & CO., 170 State-st., Room 30.

WANTED—ACTIVE AND GENTLEMANLY agents for every State and county in the United States. Apply at 122 Clark-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—A FINE BASS. SEE FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN OR WOMAN to take full charge of a large city laundry; must be A No. 1. Address with reference BELMONT, "National Hotel Reporter."

WANTED—A MAN OF STEADY HABITS AS A book deliverer in Michigan and Indiana; must come well recommended and deposit $200 as security. Address O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-HAND OR RAPID long-hand writer for correspondence and general office work; wages $10 per week. M 10, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMEN ACquainted with book and stationery business; only first-class wanted. Address A, 213 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY TO HANDLE A valuable patent. Liberal commission. References. Address O 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELERS IN pants, overalls, etc. Apply at 27 Washington-st., second floor.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR GREEN'S PATENT bosom-boards and washing machines. Address H. C. GREEN & CO., 253 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A NEW PAVEment; one experienced in paving contracts preferred; give experience and reference. Q 82, Tribune.

WANTED—CITY AGENT—ONE THAT IS ACquainted in boot and shoe line, and has horse and buggy, preferred. Chicago Upper Factory, 207 and 209 Lake-st.

WANTED—25 AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND APpoint local agents. Address P 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITER AND HOUSEserving man, with best references. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR TRAVeling and local agents to sell two articles of our manufacture; quick sale; big money in them. 208 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman to carry light samples; staple goods; large profits. LEWIS & CO., 513 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A TRAVLING SALESMAN; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the paint and oil trade, who is familiar with the goods and has practical experience in selling them on the road. Applications not answering the above requirements will not be considered. Address, giving particulars and references O 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY ENERGETIC AND INTELLIgent man and woman, now searching for profitable employment, to call and see the greatest and best money-making six premium chromo combination in the world. One new agent, the first two and a half days he worked, cleared over $29. Others find no difficulty in clearing $30 per week. Only $3.50 cash capital required. Salaries and commission paid. Time is money, so apply or address at once, and get full information. WM. W. KELLY & CO., 199, 201, and 203 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,250 TO TAKE PARTnership interest in and control of branch of our business in neighboring city; $1,200 salary and half profits to acceptable party. 12 South Clark-st., second story.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN ON THE FASTest-selling books published; sell on installments; reference required. Room 4, 201 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE AND INTELLIGENT salesmen; a rare opportunity offered. Address P 35, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SOME NEW ARTICLES, also stationery, chromos, and notions; best goods and pays largest percentage. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN ENERGETIC, reliable man to solicit orders for crayon portraits; liberal commission to right party. Address P 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—$50 PER WEEK TO LIVE MEN SELling our good. Call at our office and be convinced. ALFRED JUDSON, 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO HANDLE a new line. 15 South Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—BIG COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell bed-springs in city and country; also hand required who can loan employer $75; good security. P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC, SUCCESSFUL MEN OF good character to solicit advertisements throughout the Western and Southern States; permanent, and good pay to the right men. Address or call, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

WANTED—TEN OF THE BEST STREET SALESmen in the West to sell goods at fairs and on the street; inducements unequaled. Call on or address C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN lubricating oils; an excellent opportunity to men of experience with city trade. Address Q 47, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO SELL carbon oils to the retail grocery trade of this city. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A LAW-OFFICE—A GOOD BOY, not under 15 years old, who has a home and can give references; wages to begin with $3 a week. Apply Monday morning, 9 o'clock, at Room 39, No. 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY SALESMAN TO travel for jobbing trade in Kansas, and acquainted with the trade. Address P 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELERS TO ESTABLISH AGENcies for salable line of goods; also canvassers in city and country: men selling in wagons in country should call; party with $500 or upwards to take Northwestern General Agency. Call at Room 1, 317 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no washing, at No. 214 Schiller-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Monday morning at No. 30 Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, and one to sew and do second work in private family; good reference wanted. Call at 1010 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply for two days at 551 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK; ONE THAT understands restaurant cooking. Apply in the depot, Clinton and Carroll-sts., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1289 Indiana-av; wages, $2.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call Monday at 1835 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO GO IN COUNTRY, GOOD RELIAble girl to do general housework; one that is strong and not afraid of work. Good wages. Swede preferred. Apply Monday at 122 Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKING IN small private hotel 10 miles in country. Wages moderate. Situation permanent. Call at 197 State-st. 11 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—AT 1194 MICHIGAN-AV., AN EXperienced girl for general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Preference given to Swede, German, or Norwegian. Apply at 532 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; come prepared to stay. 52 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, or strong young girl to assist; small family. 235 Burling-st., North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL and dish-washer at the Avenue House, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and assist in dining-room in private boarding house. 579 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Call Sunday and Monday with reference at 803 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Welsh, or Norwegian; small family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK, at 285 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children; small family. Apply 452 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German or Swede preferred, at 587 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, at 121 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1789 Wentworth-av. Monday, from 2 to 4.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl; must be a good laundress; for general housework. Apply at 285 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 479 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL THAT IS A COMPETENT COOK and laundress for a family of three. Prefer one recently from England. Apply at once at 45 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family: German or Swede preferred. Must have good references. 92 Oakwood Boulevard.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, ENglish preferred, in family of three; must be first-class; wages good. Apply at 217 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 84 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 530 CALUMET-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Call Monday at 545 South Jefferson.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Sunday at 603 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR HOUSEwork; three in family; must be neat and quick. Call at 438 West Van Buren-st. Monday, with references.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN OR German girl in small family; wages, $3. 162 West Harrison-st., in dry-goods store.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, thoroughly competent American or German cook, with best of city references. Q 68, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR THE KITCHen, the other to take care of an infant. Inquire at 86 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Apply to-morrow at No. 6 Grant-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 675 MADISON-ST.

WANTED—AT 105 DEARBORN-AV.—A GOOD cook and a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; will pay good wages. Apply at 1594 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. 127 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN AND DININGroom work, private family; another girl kept. 525 Carroll-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must have reference. 980 Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 339 Ohio-st. Call Sunday between 4 and 6 p. m.; references required.

WANTED—A COOK WITH REFERENCES FOR small family; wages $3. Apply Monday at 359 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of two. 475 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding-house. 72 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A WASHERWOMAN AT 348 WEST Monroe-st., on Monday.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; good wages. Apply at 351 West Jackson-st. for two days.

WANTED—RELIABLE COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, willing to assist in general housework; $4 per week. Call Monday at 10 a. m. at 1499 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework at 329 Park-av., near Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with reference, at 523 West Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 697 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; to one not afraid of fair amount of work and well recommended, a good home is offered. Address, with references, P 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family at 85 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook; references required. Call at 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS AND women of all nationalities; board, $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 200 North Clark-st., in hair store.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, A first-class kitchen girl; must understand plain cooking. Call Monday at 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. References required. Inquire at 6 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS AND housemaid. References required. Call at 324 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS; ONE to wash and iron and assist in chamber work, and one to do kitchen work. Call Monday at 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR family of three. Apply in office 244 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1359 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 286 Huron-st., corner of State.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL work in family of man and wife and two girls, 4 and 6 years. None but well-recommended willing, thorough, and neat parties need apply at 1828 LaSalle-st., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AMERICAN, GERMAN, or Scandinavian girl for general housework in a private family; references required. Call at 27 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK (German or Swedish) at 976 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE DINING ROOM, THREE chamber, and two laundry girls. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL AT 1549 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 877 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 638 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., girl for general housework; also girl about 14 years old to take care of a baby.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 180 Throop-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at kitchen door, 149 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 653 Fulton-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 1084 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 225 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—SCRUB WOMAN AT THE CLARENCE House, 353 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. German or Bohemian preferred. Call at 116 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 109 South Halsted-st., Home Laundry.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINE GIRLS on pantaloons; also ten first-class finishers, at 268 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEWING GIRLS with their own machines at 229 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AT A FLOURISHING CITY, 60 MILES west of Chicago, a first-class dressmaker; such a person can find permanent employment. Address T R B, care of Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RUCHING HANDS with their own machines. 684 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHOE-STITCHERS. 122 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS, IMmediately. Lone Star Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS AND finishers. Call Sunday morning at 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—100 SHIRT-MAKERS; ALSO FINISHers and front stitchers, at 306 State-st.

WANTED—100 OVERALL HANDS; WORK ALL the year round; work delivered and called for. B. AAL, 6½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE OVERALLS; WILL sell machines and give work to pay for them. Call Monday at 553 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on white shirts. TIMMERMANN & SCHNEIDER, 212 East Madison-st., second loft.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS who makes cutting and making fine baby clothes a specialty. Must bring good reference. Call Monday, between 9 and 12, at 99 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE OVERALLS. HART BROS., 153 and 159 Franklin-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUTTON-HOLE makers and finishers for white shirts. The work can be done at home. TOMLINSON & CO., 156 and 158 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER; NONE BUT first-class cutter and fitter need apply. Call Sunday at 795 Harrison-st., near Wood.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR A STRONG REliable girl to take care of a child 3 years old during the day. Apply at 226 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, do sewing, and make herself useful; to live at Kenwood. Address by mail B, Carrier 49, Chicago.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS NURSE for a baby and to assist in second work. Apply at 777 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY WETnurse. Call at 1248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO CARE FOR BOY 4 years old, and do second work. Apply immediately at 513 West Adams-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL AT least 18 years old at 1495 Indiana-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDed, about 14, to take care of children, at 178 Warren-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age; references required. Apply to southwest corner of Erie and Cass-sts.

WANTED—A NICE GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS old to assist in care of children. Apply at 655 Adams-st., Monday.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; NO IRISH. APPLY between 10 and 12 a. m. Monday at 381 South Park-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL FOR laundry work. Apply at 396 Michigan-av. with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AT U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago. Apply U. S. Marine Hospital office, 45 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES IRONers, folders, and bundle washer at Palmer House Laundry. Good wages and permanent employment.

WANTED—20 GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS; WOULD also furnish places for a few first-class finishers; don't apply unless you want to work steadily. MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, 666 and 668 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STARCHERS AND washers at Ford Laundry, 74 Third-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR private boarding-house. Apply at 1009 Wabash.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS; first-class pay and steady work guaranteed. Home Laundry, 109 South Halsted-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW-SEWERS ON blocks; also operators on straw hat sewing-machines, at TURKINGTON'S, 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER, COMPEtent to take entire charge of a set of books in a wholesale house; must furnish small cash security. Address O 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AS BOOKKEEPER AND CASHier in a retail store: one who has some knowledge of the business preferred; must come well recommended. Address N 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SOPRANO AND BASS; American, South Siders only; honorable position; voice culture for pay. O 43, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO FEED ruling-machine. Apply early Monday at 55 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CONTRALTO SINGER IN A quartette choir of this city. Salary very moderate. Address, with particulars, O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY GIRLS TO PICK BEANS. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO CANVASS IN THIS city; salary, $6 first week and commission on sales; instructions given beginners. Address P 6, Tribune.

WANTED—$1,200 TO $1,500, SECURED BY MAchinery and stock worth $7,000; will pay 10 per cent interest. Address K 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO light housework and plain sewing; must sleep at home; wages $1.50 or $2. Apply Monday at 82 North Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE; terms moderate. Prof. WM. McFARLAND, 213 West Madison-st., corner Green, Room 12.

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRLS FOR HAIRwork. Apply at HALL'S, 109 State-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—$10 TO $15 weekly sure. Call early. BRADFORD & NEWTON, 12 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TEN LADIES OF GOOD TASTE AND address to learn a beautiful art, a specialty, and canvass for a salary of $6 per week, with chance of doubling. Address P 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE BRANCHer and flower maker; a permanent place and a moderate salary paid. A. SILBERBERG, 651 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MARried man, familiar with foreign shipments and moneys; also French and Spanish correspondent; a position to take charge of books, and assist in management of business, or either. Best of references. Address L. PHILLIPIE, Arenzville, Cass Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL CLOTHING salesman of eleven years' experience; speaks German; A 1 references. Address Lock-Box No. 8, Traverse City, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man in an office as a copy, corrresponding, or bill clerk; have a good high-school education, with good references. Address, for 3 days, E. G. J., 236 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF long experience and undoubted ability; unexceptionable city references. Address O 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, salesman, shipping clerk (quick marker), or porter in wholesale grocery; for the last 11 years in this line, with the very best of references of former employer; I will prove a trustworthy, hardworking man. Please address O 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH gentleman in some wholesale store; salary not so much an object as gaining business knowledge; good penman; can speak French; no menial position accepted. Address O 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE store, as salesman, by an intelligent young Irishman, who speaks Irish, French, and a little German, and who also understands accounts; terms very moderate; unexceptionable references can be secured; experience in the trade ten years. Address O 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL DRY-goods salesman of ten years' experience; speaks English and Scandinavian; A 1 reference. Address ED HELMICKS, 256 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THORoughly posted in the grain or provision commission business in all its branches as bookkeeper or general clerk; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVing seven years' business experience; no objections to leaving the city; best of reference. O 19, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ACcountant; is employed by a large house now, and can refer to them. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORoughly conversant with the grain and provision commission business in all its branches, and able to control Eastern and local trade, wishes to connect himself with some first-class house as chief clerk or other position where his ability may be useful; references first-class. Address W, 425 Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM cutter and good tailor in city or country; good references furnished. For particulars address M. J., 163 Washington-st., West Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook, baker, and confectioner. Best reference given. Please apply or address No. 403 Lake-st., corner Elizabeth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, CARpenter, to handle tools or any other honest labor; wholesale store preferred. Address P 36, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN SKILLED as coachman, gardener, or housework; willing to work cheap; city reference. Address ARNOLD, Gower, DuPage County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; truly understands the business; German; best of references. O 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man as coachman or to drive a wagon; understands his business; can give the best of references. Please address for three days P 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; good reference. Q 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced English coachman. Address for five days O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Dane), willing and reliable; can show first-class city references. Address Q 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO understands his business; can milk and will work hard to please his employer. P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man: has experience in city; can milk, do garden work, etc.; references; wages moderate. P 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM, GARDENER, and general useful man; young Scotchman of considerable experience, very highly recommended. Address K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO understands the second-hand furniture trade; also the care of horses. Highest references. Q 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORTHAND CORREspondent. Will assist on books. Habits good. References A1. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; will work hard at anything, and can furnish best city references. O 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS shorthand writer in an office. First-class references as to character and business ability. O 42, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in Central and Southern Illinois; seventeen years' experience; hats preferred, but acquainted with general trade. Reference given. O 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIFTEEN YEARS' OFFICE experience; 20 years in lumber trade. Ample security. Satisfactory references. Want something to do. Address N 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN, DRIVing private carriage, or as teamster. Please call or address ALBERT, 1590 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH MAN, who is willing to work at anything. Call at 599 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, 30 years of age; is willing and competent to fill any position; has been with one man eight years. Address P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a horse and light wagon, for delivery business of light packages in city mail matter and newspaper; morning and evening, or all day preferred; best of city reference given. Address P 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to cook, wash, and iron in a family where another girl is kept. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL A good place for doing second, housework, and sewing. Please call at 167 Bushnell-st., Monday forenoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework in a small family; no postal-cards. Call at 126 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Call Monday at 192 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing; best city reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE TO DO general housework in a small family. Please call Monday at 1385 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work and help with sewing in a private family. Good reference. Call at 146 North Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work or take care of child and do plain sewing. Apply at 1046 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. 892 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE girl in a private family to do general housework. Apply at 587 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl to do second work or take care of children in a private family; references. Call at 70 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do kitchen work; North Side preferred. Address 133 Augusta-st., near Noble.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILIES BY two experienced girls; good references given. Call or address 5 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in a small private family. Call for two days at 233 North Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call or address 664 State-st., upstairs; reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Call at 150 Johnson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one as cook and the other as second girl or seamstress; first-class reference. Address for two days A N, 1878 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family to do general housework. The best of references given. Please call Monday at 307 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE; she a thorough, competent cook and laundress; he understands horses and carriages; willing and reliable. Good reference. O 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT American girl to do general housework. 50 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl (Scandinavian) to do second work and sewing in an American family. North Side preferred. Address O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family for housework or second work. Call at 1198 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL as first-class meat and pastry cook; hotel or restaurant; best of reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and take care of children in a private family. Apply at 166 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL for general housework in a small family; competent to take charge. 582 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a country hotel; can furnish the very best of city references. Address, for ten days, MARY BELL, Drawer 13, Englewood, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN AN AMERIcan family by a German woman. Apply at 241 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl to do light housework. Call Monday at 177 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small family to cook, wash, and iron. Reference given. Address P 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS first-class chambermaid or second. Call for 3 days at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do general housework in small family by a Norwegian girl with good reference. Please call Monday, Aug. 12, at No. 178 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 78 West Adams-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY to do light housework; no objection to go where there is an invalid. Inquire at 113 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework or second work. 540 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Please call at 89 Vernon-av., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman for housework or any position worthy of trust; can give reference. Call or address 129 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS THOROUGH, FIRST-class cook in private family: best of references given. Address A. M., 167 Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl in a private family for second work or for housework in a small family. Call at 74 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework or cooking in a small private family. Call at 480 Webster-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL who is competent to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Please call at 1065 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a first-class private family or general housework. Please call at 1567 Dearborn-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, TIDY GIRL as second girl or to do general housework. 385 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily to do kitchen work by a first-class girl of long experience; best of city reference. Apply for one week at No. 24 Charles-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second-work; private boarding-house preferred. Call Monday at 63 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOciety, 173 East Randolph-st.; workingwomen to do any kind of work at low wages; board, $2 and $2.50 a week; laundry, 75 cents a dozen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family. Call at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, and second girl; best of references. Call 202 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook in boarding-house or hotel. 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in an American family. Call at 302 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS second girl in private family. Call at 4022 South Dearborn-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and sewing in private family; none but first-class need apply. Call at 984 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL CAPAble of doing work well, obliging, tidy; references last employers; city or country; kitchen or general work. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or dining-room work. Call at 487 North LaSalle-st. References given from last place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer, or general housework in private family. Call Sunday or Monday at 122 Gurley-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework or private boarding-house. Apply at 16 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 158 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person to do general housework in a small family; no objections to any kind of work; good reference. Call at 391 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or wait on table. Please call at 158 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and plain sewing. Please call at 106 Gurley-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework; good home; reference. Call at northwest corner Clark-st. and Chicago-av., Room 15.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. Call on Monday at 169 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL to do general housework. Apply 508 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY and her daughter to do cooking and second work in a private house or private boarding house; wanted, a good home. Address R 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, in private family. Address, Monday, book store, 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT CANAdian girl, in private family, to cook, wash, and iron; good references. Call at 1065 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for kitchen work or general housework. Call at 310 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Twenty-ninth-st. Best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Please call at 285 Thirty-first-st., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL as cook or general housework. Please call Monday at 749 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO do general housework. 319 Clark-st., between Harrison and Van Buren.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR PLAIN SEWING; willing to assist in housekeeping, etc.; will be found useful and agreeable; wages $3. Address 18½ Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaking, sewing, all kinds, or nursing. Call at or address 247 Ogden-av., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer; will take pay in old silk dresses; also would like to rent a room where can pay in sewing. O 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN DRESSmaker and seamstress to work for board and room rent. Address P 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY SEWING OR assist at dressmaking; understands children's clothes; wages $4 per week. Address I. D., 470 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families; making over dresses a specialty; terms, $1 per day. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO understands cutting and fitting, in families; terms reasonable. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 253 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to do shop work or to sew in families. Call at 833 Hubbard-st., near Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ALL KINDS OF dressmaking and children's clothes; can cut and fit. Address 54 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL take old dresses and make as good as new. 525 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do sewing and second work. Please call at 143 Blue Island-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A nurse of 25 years' experience to attend to ladies during confinement. References from the best city physicians. Price, $10 per week. Inquire at 149 Johnson-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE. Inquire at 207 Fourth-av. Call Monday or Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A German nurse 27 years of age, to take entire care of an invalid lady, either in city or country; has experience and education; highest reference given. Address O 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to take care of children and do housework. Inquire at 156 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB-PRINTER; CAN keep books, mail, etc. Q 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse to a lady in confinement or an invalid, or as housekeeper; can give the best of city references; no objection to leaving the city. Call or address 469 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE WITH child: state wages and residence. Address B 58, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR LAUNDRY WORK or child's nurse by colored girl. Call at her present place, 674 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored laundress to do washing at 75 cents for large and 25 for small. Address O 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress. Address 230 North Franklin-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED circumstances as housekeeper for a gentleman; no objection to children. Address O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A refined American lady. Address Q 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady, where she could have use of piano; good home more object than salary; references exchanged. P 73, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. DEARIEN, 416 Wabash-av., is always prepared to furnish families and hotels, city or country, with first-class help, German and other nationalities.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR THE BEST HELP that can be found; have satisfactory references; city or country. 51 East Van Buren-st., MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WANTING first-class help call at MISS CUNNINGHAM'S office, 449 Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good reliable help, of all nationalities, call at Mrs. M. E. McGEEVY'S Employment Bureau, northwest corner of Clark-st. and Chicago-av., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young German lady, either as companion of an elderly couple, a single lady, or to keep house for an elderly gentleman where servants are kept. Address M 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young lady of pleasing address as lady's maid, or as companion to a lady going to Europe. Can furnish the best of reference. Speaks French and German fluently, and is a good musician. Address O 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED young lady as governess to a family going to Europe: is a competent teacher of French, German, and music; can furnish unquestionable reference. Address O 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER OF GERman by a young lady who has been thoroughly educated in the native language; can furnish excellent credentials as to her capability and fitness. Address O 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO HELP tend store and do cotton knitting on Lamb knitter. Call or address for three days at 368 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to travel; is a good nurse and seamstress; best of references. O 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF AMPLE education, energy, and journalistic experience in editorial or clerical capacity. [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF literary and executive ability as secretary or amanuensis. Q 37, Tribune.

SITTATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS GOVERNess, invalid attendant, or traveling companion. Highest references. Address P 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A young lady; she is a correct speller, good accountant, and an excellent penman. Address P 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PERFECTION AT LAST. IF YOU want a perfect collar call on the "Lone Star" Shirt Company, and see the new patent yoke band collar for sale by them. It is the greatest invention in this line yet attained, and will please you at first sight: only the price of an ordinary collar, and far superior to anything yet offered for sale in Chicago. Price, 20c each, or $2 per doz. Largest stock and assortment in the city to select from. Call and examine our goods; it costs you nothing to look at them. "LONE STAR" Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT PIERglass and cornices; also oil-paintings. O 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME BABY CARRIAGE and crib, cheap. 78 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CLOTHES WRINGERS, AT $3.75 each; fluting machines, $1.50 to $3.50 each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF PRESSED TINware; will offer great inducements to the trade this week. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WILL THIS WEEK HAVE A LARGE lot of table cutlery from the great trade sale; great bargains offered in fine goods. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2,000 DOZEN AXLE PULLEYS, AT 15 cents per dozen; a lot of sash-cord cheap. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—JOB LOTS AND BANKRUPT STOCKS of hardware; great inducements to auctioneers and the trade generally. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BUTCHERS' SAWS, worth $2, for $1; a lot of carpenters' braces, worth $2.50 for $1.50; worth $2 for $1. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SHOT NICKEL-PLATED revolvers, $1 each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD GLUE, WORTH 25 cents per pound, will close it out for 15 cents per pound. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING. Inquire at No. 107 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW $100 MARSH HEALTH-LIFT, never used; will give time if desired. R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO 12-FOOT FRENCH plate, silver-mounted showcases, and 8 large bar mirrors. P 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 POOL AND 4 BILLIARD TABLES, with fixtures, from $75 upwards; will exchange for good horse. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FRESH MILCH COW, PRICE $35; gives from ten to twelve quarts a day. Rear of 601 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE BABY carriage (sleeping coach). Address P 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TWO MEDIUM THREE-BARREL beer-coolers, $12 and $16. 231 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FINE DIAMOND STUD FOR $25. 193 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CUSHIONS SUITABLE for a church or hall at GORDON'S, 51 and 53 Fifth-av., under the Briggs House.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS BRUNSWICK billiard-table; 3 pool-tables complete; ivory balls; 1 for $45; cash or payments. 227 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE CABIN YACHT Mignon, cheap. 89 Madison-st., Room 8.

BOOKS.

A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL books, many of them rare and out of print, together with a nearly complete set of the Congressional Globe, United States Coast Survey and Explanation of Surveys from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, perfect, with cuts and plates, will be sold at auction on Tuesday morning by BUTTERS, LONG & CO., at 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

BOOK AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, at 10 o'clock, by W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

DE LA BANTA'S ADVICE TO LADIES, NEW, published at $3, only $1.75. CHAPIN'S Cheap Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S, CORner Madison and Dearborn-sts; a larger stock than all the stores of the kind in Chicago.

FOR SALE—A SET OF THE AMERICAN CYCLOpedia, latest edition, 16 vols., sheep; retail price $96. Will sell cheap for cash. Q 66, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR furniture, household goods, and merchandise, 200 to 206 Randolph (Hale Building); low rates; advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1876; permanent and reliable. Increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made. Safety-vaults. Furniture of private residences purchased for cash.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

8 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED SUITE; also single room with board; modern improvements.

15 PARK-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

15 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON PARK—Large and small rooms, single or en suite, with board; hot and cold water. Terms low.

26 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Choice rooms, en suite or single, with first-class table board. Terms reasonable.

31 PARK-AV.—TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS board in a private family, two finely furnished south front rooms.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; reasonable if taken at once.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING PARK—Unfurnished parlor floor and alcove suite, with bath-rooms, or floor furnished to party of gentlemen.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—VERY PLEASANT suite, also single rooms, with board, at moderate rates; all modern conveniences.

51 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen or gent and lady; private family.

52 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A PARLOR AND OTHER rooms, furnished, with or without board, to rent at reasonable prices.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT front room, with board.

80 OGDEN-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison-st.—A large alcove room, with board; suitable for two; private family.

89 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two or three young ladies working out during the day can find a pleasant home in a private widow's family; terms reasonable.

93 CENTRE-AV.—BY THE 15TH OF AUGUST, an alcove room, nicely furnished; modern improvements. First-class table. Moderate terms. References given and exchanged.

158 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good family table. Terms reasonable.

176 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—TWO VERY PLEAsant rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Gentlemen only.

297 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINELY-FURNISHED rooms at low rates, with board.

300 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, all modern improvements, with board.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen may find nice rooms and good board with quiet family at $4.50 or $4.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, hot and cold water and bath, with board; day boarders accommodated.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM suitable for two; also single room, with board. References.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE connecting rooms, singly or together, well furnished and very pleasant. Private family. Terms reasonable.

368 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with board.

423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms with board; terms reasonable.

423 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, an alcove and other nicely-furnished rooms at very reasonable terms; reference.

450 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; also accommodation of barn.

500 FULTON-ST.—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a large southeast front alcove room, very nicely furnished, corner house, beautifully shaded, opposite Union Park; private family; no children.

509 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON Park—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with board.

605 MONROE-ST.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT rooms, with board, for couple or party of three; references required.

638 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED single and double rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

776 WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board; one large unfurnished parlor, pleasant for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen; prices reasonable.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board. All modern improvements; finest locality, near Madison-st. cars. Address O 86, Tribune.

NEAR JEFFERSON PARK (WEST SIDE)—TWO gentlemen can find a pleasant home and good board in a private family. P 16, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON-ST., JUST WEST OF UNION Park—Board and room for gent and wife or two gentlemen; first-class in all respects; no boarders; $15 per week. Address O 29, Tribune office.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two furnished rooms on parlor floor. Address P 17, Tribune office.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—A SUITE OF SECONDfloor front rooms. Also, a single room, two unfurnished, with first-class board.

20 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

43 PECK COURT—ROOMS ON FIRST OR SECond floor, with or without board.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—LARGE, handsomely furnished front rooms, with board, for couples, $12 per week; also single and double rooms $5 to $6 per week, with board.

288 WABASH-AV.—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen; also singe rooms; references.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large, pleasant room, with closets and all the modern conveniences.

408 VERNON-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, BOARD, AND a home, near horse and steam cars from Thirty-fifth-st.

412 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUIT, ALSO SINGLE rooms, with or without board; references; day-boarders accommodated.

416 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front or back room to rent, with board; references exchanged.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED alcove room and other rooms, with or without board.

460 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board. $6 to $7 per week.

529 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT AND back rooms on second floor, with board; table boarders wanted.

541 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, with board; 6 o'clock dinner.

616 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed and unfurnished rooms, with private bath; house and table first class; references; day-boarders accommodated.

651 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished front suites; also unfurnished room. References.

673 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SECONDstory front room, furnished, with board.

683 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

697 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for families or young gentlemen; reference.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THREE COUPLES can have nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; home comforts; call and see.

797 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SECOND story front and back room, or suites, also back parlor, with good board; house modern; references.

882 INDIANA-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY, NO other boarders, two front suites, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

900 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in house of A 1 professor of piano, singing, French, etc.; students will be taken.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

959 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, suite of rooms; single rooms for gents.

1001 WABASH-AV.—SECOND STORY ALCOVE room, nicely furnished; will be vacated this week; parties going East; also other fine rooms to rent with good board; terms very reasonable.

1019 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—SUITE ROOMS; also single rooms, with board.

1081 WABASH-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Twenty-second-st.—Pleasant rooms with first-class board.

1346 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st.—Pleasant room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also single room with board.

A YOUNG COUPLE OWNING A COMFORTABLE home, nicely furnished, will take another young couple to board; no other boarders; South Side, vicinity Thirty-first-st. O 60, Tribune office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS (3), TOGETHER OR SINGLE, on parlor floor, south and east front, furnished, with first-class board; pleasant location; avenue near Twenty-second-st. Address O 74, Tribune office.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOM, WITH BAY WINDOW, to rent, with board. House near the lake and depot. Address Box 35, South Evanston.

FRONT ALCOVE AND SINGLE ROOMS, FURnished, with board, in private family; Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; references. Address O 13, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV.—DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, with board, in private family. References required. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—Extra pleasant front alcove room, with board, for gentleman and wife; no other boarders. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Board and elegant rooms. P 53, Tribune office.

NEWLY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM TO RENT, with board: also single room; South Side, near lake; references exchanged. P 42, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE—A NICE ROOM TO RENT WITH board, suitable for one or two persons; hot and cold water in room. Address P 49, Tribune office.

SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF ROOMS TO rent, with board; fine lake view; location north of Twenty-second-st. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, $3 to $5 per week, with use of piano and bath.

44 CASS-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH NICELY-furnished rooms.

55 RUSH-ST.—HAVE A PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO front alcove room, desirable location, with good board: a few day boarders can be accommodated; references exchanged.

56 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM, WELL FURnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE, ALSO suite on first floor, to rent, with board: references.

153 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS SINGLE OR double, with board; reference.

212 EAST ERIE-ST.—BOARD, NEWLY-FURnished front room, with alcove; use of piano; cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side—Continued.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, $4 to $5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

241 OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

241 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH FRONT rooms to rent, with first-class board, to two young men or a married couple.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT AND BACK rooms, with board; day boarders taken.

258 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE AND handsomely furnished alcove room with first-class table board; suitable for married couple; references given and required.

269 INDIANA-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED back parlor and other pleasant rooms, with board; everything first-class; references.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen; good table; terms reasonable.

344 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—NICE ROOMS with first-class accommodations and board in German family without children; unusual good satisfaction guaranteed.

394 ORCHARD-ST., BETWEEN BELDEN AND Webster—Furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

396 EAST CHICAGO-AV., CORNER PINE-ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board; fine view of lake. Reference required.

ON THE NORTH SIDE, CONVENIENT TO BUSIness, in a respectable German family, a large and handsomely furnished alcove room to rent with first-class table board; suitable for married couple. Terms reasonable; references given and required. Address O 3, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BARNES HOUSE, CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND Canal-sts.—Room and board $5 to $8; rooms without board $1 to $5 per week; board, $4 per week.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Coolest rooms in the city; good table at reasonable rates. Day board $4 per week. Single meals 25 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

Country.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5, $6, $7. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Best single rooms and board in the city for $5; transients, $1 per day; restaurant tickets (21 meals) $4.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS AT Evanston for two persons at $4 each. Merchandise in part payment. Address N 11, Tribune office.

NORWOOD PARK HOTEL—LARGE ROOMS, GOOD board, $5. Fresh milk, eggs, vegetables. Refer to JOHN F. EBERHART, 92 Washington-st., Room 4.

SUMMER BOARDING—PERSONS VISITING THE Dells of the Wisconsin can obtain large pleasant rooms in a new brick house. Surroundings and location very desirable. Address W. McAVOY, Kilbourn City, Wis.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite the Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms with board; day board $4 per week.

WALTON HOUSE, 34 AND 36 EAST WASHINGton—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, to families and gentlemen; terms low; transients taken. Mrs. HIXSON.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMEN WITH WIVES WISHING NICELY furnished rooms and board for lady, in quiet and good neighborhood, address P 69, Tribune office.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOM WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen. Private family; fine location. Address O 1, Tribune office.

NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, with board, to man and wife. Address P 79, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD WITHIN SEVERAL blocks of Union Park, where part or full payment can be made in music lessons. P 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIvate family, where are few if any other boarders; south of Twenty-sixth-st., north of Thirty-third-st., convenient to Thirty-first-st. depot. Address, for five days, Q 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD AND room in a respectable and strictly private family. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR AND board for five adults and two children (6 and 9) North Side, price not to exceed $100 per month. No professionals need answer. Home comforts desired. References. Address O 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT, FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and son, near Union Park; Washington-st. or Park-av. preferred. Wife will be absent until Oct. 1. Address N B R, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES board, without room, near Union Park; state location and terms. Address P 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife on the North Side, convenient to business; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address P 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PLACE FOR TWO MARried gentlemen and their wives; private family preferred. Address, with terms, Q 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY (MUSIC-TEACHER), IN family where she can teach as part pay; can give references, and furnish piano if desired; North Side preferred. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY WITH FAMILY OF ADULTS enjoying comforts of a home; if necessary, will partly furnish rooms; prefer accommodations where there are no other boarders; location must be South Side. Address, stating terms and full particulars, P 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, with unfurnished alcove room or two connecting rooms, for gentleman and wife, locality east of State and south of Twenty-sixth-st.; accommodation for horse and buggy desired also. O 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY. STATE PRICE, WHICH must be moderate; best references. O 61, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN PRIvate family on South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. Address O 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN; MUST BE near one of stations on Illinois Central Railroad, between Twenty-second-st. and Oakland; references given. O 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON West Side. Address P 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE SUBURBS OR COUNTRY BY A lady, good home, with pleasant people. Will pay $15 per month. Address P 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY, IMproved and unimproved, to exchange for improved farms and wild land. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED CLEAR LOT IN South Chicago, Town of Hyde Park; want horse and buggy, jewelry, or good watch and chain. P 13, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY CONVENIENT RESIdence on well improved grounds, two miles north of limits. O 70, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGHWOOD AND HIGHLAND Park residences, finely located, beautiful grounds, clear of all incumbrances, for city property; will pay cash or assume difference. J. S. PRALL, Highwood, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—500-ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER fence, cross-fenced into 40 and 80 acre lots, fine framed dwelling of 14 rooms, all the crops, stock, etc., 75 acres of fine corn, some fine blooded cattle, horses, etc., $7,000 mortgage at 8 per cent, 3 years, 22 miles from Chicago, on Michigan Central Railroad. Want clear property.

160-acre nicely-improved farm, clear, 50 acres in corn, 100 acres under cultivation, good framed dwelling, and $1,000 in cash, in Woodbury County, Iowa, for stock of goods worth $3,000. Want a good general stock. Farm is first-class.

Fine octagon stone front residence, and lot 25x125 on Indiana-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Cars in front. Will take good lands anywhere for it.

$5,000—This house has 20 rooms, is brick, brick barn, 26x60, 5 acres of ground elegantly set with every class of fruits and shrubbery, cost $25,000; it is clear; only half mile from depot in Horicon, Wis. I will take city property, goods, liquors, or any good property for it. It is an elegant home.

$2,200—Business lot, 25x100 on State-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, for cottage and lot in suburbs that is clear.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CLEAN STOCK OF FANCY goods; will take horse, harness, and phaeton; good rig wanted in part pay; will invoice between $600 and $700 in the country. N 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE, LAKE FRONT, north of Twelfth-st., for cheaper house. Wisconsin store, goods, pier, and lands, $2,000, for Chicago property. S. W. SEA & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$550 FIRST MORTGAGE ON good farm land for horses, furniture, or any good personal property. F. S. BAIRD, Room 4, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE, LAKE FRONT, north of Twelfth-st., for cheaper house. Wisconsin store, goods, pier, and lands, $25,000, for Chicago property. S. W. SEA & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST Madison-st.: 938 Fulton-st., cottage and lot for farm; 712 and 714 Milwaukee-av., 3-story brick, well rented, for farm; meat market with house and lot, for farm in Illinois or Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND crockery for a suit of clothes. C T F, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 37.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF GOOD IOWA land, three miles from county-seat, for 50-foot lot near Hyde Park Depot. Address OWNER, Box 245 Hyde Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—WATCHES FOR FOR GOOD PICtures or books. Address W. 88 LaSalle-st., Room 19.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES CHOICE IOWA land. C. D. SHEPHERD, Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—A DESIRABLE STOCK of goods (assorted or special line), suitable for country store, for Evanston property (clear). R. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS BY one of the leading artists for top buggy or road wagon; must be in good condition. Address O 94, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A $3,300 STOCK OF MILLINery, hosiery, notions, cloths, kid gloves, edgings, etc., all in good order, for clear residence or farm property. Address O 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NOTE OF $400, SECURED BY trust-deed of two lots, for tobacco or liquors. Address O 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness for a surface-planing machine or resawing machine, in good order. Address P 81, Tribune.

WHO WANTS TO TRADE A HOUSE AND LOT in the city, near the lake, for Kansas lands; title must be perfect and property unincumbered. Direct to 38 Egan-av.

WANTED—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND shoes, about $5,000 worth, for cash and improved city property. M. WATKINS, Room 2, 150 Dearborn.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW baby-carriage: would like fancy sign painting. Address O 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY LOT IN EXCHANGE for fine rig. Call on or address JOHN NELSON, 194½ Milwaukee-av.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR A LOT of first-class power hay-forks? Call at Room 2, 95 Fifth-av., and see sample. Party out of business can make money with them.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR SOME PURE blackberry wine? Address or call at once. 220 South Halsted-st.

...ING AND LODGING.
...h Side—Continued.
...S-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ...ooms, $4 to $5 per week; five min... State and Madison-sts.
...ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ...ith first-class table. Day-boarders ac... eferences exchanged.
... INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ...rent, with first-class board, to two ...married couple.
...NDIANA-ST.—FRONT AND BACK ...ith board; day boarders taken.
...ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE AND ...ely furnished alcove room with first... suitable for married couple; refer... required.
...A-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ...arlor and other pleasant rooms, with ...g first-class; references.
...DIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, ...for two gentlemen; good table; terms
... LASALLE-ST.—NICE ROOMS ...t-class accommodations and board in ...ithout children; unusual good satis...
...RD-ST., BETWEEN BELDEN AND ...Furnished room, with board, for gen... or two gentlemen.
...HICAGO-AV., CORNER PINE-ST.— ...furnished rooms, with board; fine ...ference required.
...H SIDE, CONVENIENT TO BUSI... ...pectable German family, a large and ...shed alcove room to rent with first... suitable for married couple. Terms ...ences given and required. Address O

Hotels.

...SE, CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND ...Room and board $5 to $8; rooms with... per week; board, $4 per week.
...OUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST. ...ms in the city; good table at reason... ...oard $4 per week. Single meals 25 cts.
...TEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.— ...ces. Good rooms and board, $1.50 per ...er week. Day board, $4 per week.

Country.

...OUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 ...blocks south of the Palmer House— ...per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5, ...d rooms to rent without board.
...SE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.— ...rooms and board in the city for $5; ...day; restaurant tickets (21 meals) $4.
... AND PLEASANT ROOMS AT ...two persons at $4 each. Merchan... ...Address N 11, Tribune office.
...RK HOTEL—LARGE ROOMS, GOOD ...resh milk, eggs, vegetables. Refer ...RHART, 92 Washington-st., Room 4.
...RDING—PERSONS VISITING THE ...Wisconsin can obtain large pleasant ...brick house. Surroundings and loca... ...Address W. McAVOY, Kilbourn
...OUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP... ...almer House—Nicely furnished rooms ...oard $4 per week.
...SE, 34 AND 36 EAST WASHING... ...omely furnished rooms, single or en ...and gentlemen; terms low; transients ...SON.

Miscellaneous.

... WITH WIVES WISHING NICELY ...oms and board for lady, in quiet and ...address P 69, Tribune office.
...SOME ROOM WITH BOARD FOR ...Private family; fine location. Ad... ...office.
...ISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO ...ard, to man and wife. Address P 79.

...ARD WANTED.

...-BOARD WITHIN SEVERAL ...ion Park, where part or full payment ...usic lessons. P 4, Tribune office.
...ROOM BY YOUNG MAN IN PRI... ...where are few if any other boarders; ...sixth-st., north of Thirty-third-st., ...irty-first-st. depot. Address, for five ...une office.
...NTLEMAN WISHES BOARD AND ...spectable and strictly private family. ...bune office.
... ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR AND ...adults and two children (6 and 9) ...not to exceed $100 per month. No ...d answer. Home comforts desired. ...ress O 31, Tribune office.
...ANENT, FOR A GENTLEMAN, ...near Union Park; Washington-st. ...red. Wife will be absent until Oct. ...Tribune office.
...INGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES ...room, near Union Park; state loca... ...ddress P 27, Tribune office.
...-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLE... ...on the North Side, convenient to ...family preferred; references ex... ...P 38, Tribune office.
...EASANT PLACE FOR TWO MAR... ...and their wives; private family ...with terms, Q 52, Tribune office.
... LADY (MUSIC-TEACHER), IN ...she can teach as part pay; can ...and furnish piano if desired; North ...ddress Q 85, Tribune office.
...LADY WITH FAMILY OF ADULTS ...forts of a home; if necessary, will ...; prefer accommodations where ...boarders; location must be South ...ating terms and full particulars, P
... SIDE, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, ...hed alcove room or two connecting ...an and wife, east of State ...enty-sixth-st.; accommodation for ...estred also. O 72, Tribune office.
... LADY, STATE PRICE, WHICH ...ure; best references. O 61, Tribune.
...ADY AND GENTLEMAN IN PRI... ...South Side, south of Twenty-sec... ...25, Tribune office.
...OOM BY GENTLEMAN; MUST BE ...ations on Illinois Central Railroad, ...econd-st., and Oakland; references ...ne office.
...OOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON ...ddress P 82, Tribune office.
...SUBURBS OR COUNTRY BY A ...e, with pleasant people. Will pay ...Address P 97, Tribune office.

...EXCHANGE.

...ND SUBURBAN PROPERTY, IM... ...improved, to exchange for improved ...SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.
...ELL-LOCATED CLEAR LOT IN ...Town of Hyde Park; want horse ...y, or good watch and chain. P 13,
...E—A VERY CONVENIENT RESI... ...proved grounds, two miles north of ...ne office.
...E—HIGHWOOD AND HIGHLAND ...finely located, beautiful grounds, ...ances, for city property; will pay ...erence. J. S. PRALL, Highwood.
...—300-ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER ...nced into 40 and 80 acre lots, fine ...14 rooms, all the crops, stock, etc.; ...some fine blooded cattle, horses, ...age at 8 per cent, 3 years, 22 miles ...Michigan Central Railroad. Want
...mproved farm, clear, 50 acres in ...er cultivation, good framed dwelli... ...cash, in Woodbury County, Iowa, for ...orth $3,000. Want a good general ...class.
...e front residence, and lot 25x125 on ...Thirty-eighth-st. Cars in front. ...s anywhere for it.
...se has 20 rooms, is brick, brick barn, ...ound elegantly set with every class ...bery, cost $25,000; it is clear; only ...t in Horicon, Wis. I will take city ...quors, or any good property for it.
...lot, 25x100 on State-st., between ...Twenty-fifth, for cottage and lot in ...BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.
...—A CLEAN STOCK OF FANCY ...horse, harness, and phaeton; good ...ay; will invoice between $600 and ...N 16, Tribune office.
...—RESIDENCE, LAKE FRONT, ...h-st., for cheaper house. Wiscon... ...r, and lands, $2,000, for Chicago ...EA & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.
...—$550 FIRST MORTGAGE ON ...d for horses, furniture, or any good ...F. S. BAIRD, Room 4, 146 Madi...
...—RESIDENCE, LAKE FRONT, ...h-st., for cheaper house. Wiscon... ...er, and lands, $25,000, for Chicago ...A & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.
...—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST ...8 Fulton-st., cottage and lot for ...Milwaukee-av., 3-story brick, well ...eat market with house and lot, for ...ws.
...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ...ll of clothes. C T F, 162 LaSalle-
...—160 ACRES OF GOOD IOWA ...s from county-seat, for 50-foot lot ...ot. Address OWNER, Box 245
...WATCHES FOR FOR GOOD PIC... ...Address W, 88 LaSalle-st., Room
...—240 ACRES CHOICE IOWA ...EPHERD, Room 8, 159 Washing-
...WANTED—A DESIRABLE STOCK ...ed or special line), suitable for ...Evanston property (clear). H. ...8 LaSalle-st.
...CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS BY ...ing artists for top buggy or road ...good condition. Address O 84,
...A $3,300 STOCK OF MILLIN... ...tions, cloths, kid gloves, edgings, ...rder, for clear residence or farm ...22, Tribune office.
...OTE OF $400, SECURED BY ...lots, for tobacco or liquors. Ad... ...ffice.
...A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, ...a surface-planing machine or re... ...ood order. Address P 61, Tribune.
... TRADE A HOUSE AND LOT ...the lake, for Kansas lands; title ...property unincumbered. Direct
...OODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND ...000 worth, for cash and improved ...ATKINS, Room 2, 150 Dearborn.
...U TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW ...would like fancy sign painting. ...e office.
...D CITY LOT IN EXCHANGE ...l on or address JOHN NELSON,
...OU TO TRADE FOR A LOT ...wer hay-forks? Call at Room 25, ...sample. Party out of business ...them.
...U TO TRADE FOR SOME PURE ...e? Address or call at once. 226

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-ST.:
$35 per foot, 25, 50, 100, or 600 feet by 170 deep, either on Indiana or Prairie-avs., west or east fronts, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., cars in front of lots on Indiana-av.; handsome row of large trees on both fronts; there will be two new stone-front houses built on this block in a few weeks by parties who have purchased 50 feet each; this is the grandest chance ever offered in Chicago to get fine residence lots; terms all cash.
$5,000—a splendid 2-story and basement, 14 rooms, brick dwelling, and lot 25x120, east front on Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.; this is certainly cheap; splendid location.
$1,800—$800 down, splendid business lot, 25x100, on State-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; would exchange it.
$1,200—9-room dwelling, and lot 24x110, south front on Thirty-third-st., between Dearborn and Butterfield-sts. Rents, $180.
$1,000 cash—14 rooms, 2-story framed dwelling, and 2 lots, 50x125, close to Rock Island car-shops, corner Fiftieth-st.; house cost $3,000 to build.
$3,500—$1,000 down, 1155 Forty-first-st., between Vincennes and Langley-avs., fine octagon front brick dwelling, and lot 25x125; has every modern finish.
$3,500—new stone-front 10-room dwelling, and lot 122 Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st.; this is a great bargain.
$4,000—fine brick residence, and lot 25x125, has every modern improvement, on Congress-st., near Morgan-st.; it is certainly very cheap at $4,000.
$2,000—Store, and dwelling over, and lot 25x125, south front, No. 1055 West Madison-st., near Western-av.; a bargain.
$2,500—48x125, corner of Warren-av. and Hoyne; look at this lot, it is splendid for residence.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., good frame house and lot, cheap.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., brick store and lot; want an offer at once; possession immediately.
South Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., good houses and lots; very low.
Kimbark-av. (Hyde Park), near Fifty-sixth-st., a very fine cottage, 7 rooms, and lot 50x175, and fine barn, clear; or would exchange it for clear improved city property.
North Dearborn-st., several very good houses.
West Madison-st., some very cheap property.
Carroll-av., 701, near Wood-st., 50x125, with cottage; want an offer immediately; must be sold.
Indiana-av., south of Thirty-second-st., east front, 25x165; very low.
Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs., north of Forty-third-st., 30 lots.
Good house and lot near Van Buren-st. cars; only $1,500.
Lake-st., near Ada, 60x200; only $90 per foot.

FOR SALE—$4,500—NO. 376 MONROE-ST., NEAR Centre-av., an unusually well built 2-story house of 11 rooms and modern improvements, in first-class order; lot 25x188½ to 20-foot alley; $2,000 can run 3 years at 8 per cent, or payable $500 at any time.
$2,500—Lincoln-av., near Webster, a very nice cottage in complete order; $1,800 can run 2 or 3 years.
$2,750—Wilcox-av., southwest corner of Campbell, a beautiful cottage with furnace and water-closet; easy terms.
LOTS.
$30—Washington-st., near California.
$40—Forrest-av., near Thirtieth-st., 30 feet.
$110—Washington-st., near Union Park, 44 feet.
$105—Adams-st., southwest corner Lincoln.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
$35,000—Clark-st., opposite Court-House, a choice piece.
J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200 EACH—2-STORY BRICK houses, with lots, each 25x125 feet, 170, 172, and 174 Kossuth-st.; the houses cost $1,500 each to build two years ago; rented for 15 per cent on price asked.
Cottage with all modern improvements, with lot 40x125 feet, No. 217 Twenty-sixth-st.; very cheap.
Also 2-story store and dwelling above, corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Stewart-av., 50x125 feet, only $1,800; rented for 10 per cent on price asked.
9 acres on West Lake-st., facing Central Park, only $15,000, terms to suit; $75,000 has been refused for this property. It will cost you nothing to call upon
E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—MADISON-st., house and lot, 25x125, only $2,500.
Madison-st., corner, 25x125; pay over 10 per cent.
Madison-st., east of Ashland-av., very cheap.
Warren-av., east of Paulina, south front, a very choice lot, 30x125; a bargain.
Monroe and Adams-sts., lots; choicest localities and cheapest prices.
Ogden-av., corner Jackson, two frontages; offer wanted.
Parties having Fidelity Bank books will do well to call on us.
H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$350 CASH BUYS GENTEEL COTTAGE on South Side, with long lease, including small barn. Bargain. Call at once. E. C. WARE, 12 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—$3,800 WILL BUY A COZY 2-STORY and basement brick house, nicely furnished last May; house newly grained and in perfect order; rare chance to begin housekeeping. Choice location, near lake, South Side. P 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—22-room frame house with large lot. Must have money; will sell at most any price, or will trade for clear improved farm in Illinois. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE property on Wabash-av.; owners non-residents, and wish to close out their interest; will take best offer. Inquire of JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100, ON ILLINOIS-ST., BEtween State and Dearborn, $75 per foot; terms: half cash, balance on time, or exchange. Address M 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—LARGE brick house, with brick barn, spacious grounds, shade trees, etc., close to lake shore, cheap, and on easy terms, or part exchange. C. B. SAWYER, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 33X180, IMPROVED. Inquire at 24 Granger-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CASH EQUITY OF $1,000 in good 10-room brick, West Side, at a sacrifice, or trade for part merchant tailoring or furniture; big bargain given this week. Address O 17, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW BROWN-STONE house, 4 rooms deep, all grained throughout, 181 Forest-av. Also one marble-front house, 1178 Wabash-av., 14 rooms, in thorough repair, cheap to a good tenant. W. E. HALL, 1244 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—$3,500—A SPLENDID OCTAGON-front brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, on Wells-st., one block from entrance to Lincoln Park; the house could not be built to-day for $3,500; terms easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF eleven rooms, and barn; if you want a good home you will find this a bargain. Inquire on the premises, 101 North Western-av.

FOR SALE—218 FEET ON INDIANA AND 218 FEET on Prairie-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., close to the South Park and Indiana-av. horse cars; the ground is cultivated in a beautiful garden; house of nine rooms and a barn; will be sold for one-third its value. Apply on the premises or to W. MORRILL, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAKE and Halsted-sts., being 50 feet on Lake-st. by 100 on Halsted-st.; the buildings all rented; will be sold extremely cheap. Apply to W. MORRILL, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT ON WEST TWELFTH-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts., south front. Six lots at Morgan Park, all clear. I. W. JONES, 580 State-st.

FOR SALE—I HEREBY INVITE CORRESPONDence from any one looking for an investment. I have 36 lots fronting on West Sixteenth, West Seventeenth, and West Eighteenth-sts., all running to a 16-foot alley. Will sell very low for cash or part cash, balance in one, two, or three years. Address O 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE BEST corners on West Madison-st., store, basement, dwelling and barn for $5,000. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty—Three-story house, and lot. Inquire at No. 107 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT new marble-front house, 651 West Adams-st.; kitchen and dining-room on first floor. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4 BRICK HOUSES, centrally located. This property rents for more than sufficient to pay taxes and incumbrance. For terms inquire of C. S. CAMERON, No. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 32 and 33.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 WEST Madison-st., house of 8 rooms and lot 134 North Morgan-st., $1,700; will pay 10 per cent clear. Lot and two houses 148 North Peoria-st., $1,500. Cottage, barn, and lot 82 Cornelia-st., $900.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL BRICK BUILDING; give an offer. Inquire at 17 North Clark-st., in shoe store.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN NO. 1553 Butterfield-st., at half its value; street paved, water, sewer, etc., all complete. P 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 397 IDAHO-st., between Oakley and Western-av. and Harrison and Polk-sts., an east octagon-front brick, two 6-room flats; every convenience; separate for two families; rent pays 11 per cent on $2,500, my price for the place, on account of poor health and wishing to change climate. R. A. NICHOLS, 646 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT AND TWO-STORY house with all modern improvements, and barn, one block from horse-cars, good location; perfect title and clear, will take in part payment vacant lots, balance on long time at low rate of interest. Call or address owner, 1062 West Van Buren-st. A. N. DOWNER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM 68 MILES WEST OF Chicago, on the N. W. R. R., 1½ miles from the live city of DeKalb, Ill.; 18 acres, fair house, barn, good water, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, at a bargain. Inquire at 101 North Western-av., or H. G. McCULLOCH, DeKalb, Ill.

FOR SALE—$7,500, $1,600 DOWN, A SPLENDID 200-acre farm, all the crops, horses, cattle, hogs, farm-implements, good houses, barns, fences, etc., etc., ½ mile from depot in Fayette County, Ill., all for $7,500; it's a bargain for some one. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES, 2 houses, good water, everything in good order, 32 miles from city; only owners. Address Box 155, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 40 ACRES NEAR JERseyville, Ill., and make terms $25 down and $5 monthly to one who wishes to start a nice little farm in a splendid location, 10 acres timber, living water, etc. 214 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-IMPROVED FARM OF 80 acres, 15 miles northwest of Chicago, cheap. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ELEGANT RESIdence and large ornamented grounds, close to depot and Normal-School; lake water; graded street; fine neighborhood; cost owner $12,000; $6,500 will buy it; rare chance to secure a lovely home at panic prices. Address XX, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE "BOSS" $100-LOTS AT CLYDE, two and a half miles out; adjacent to depot; beautiful land; only $15 down; $5 per month; shown free; perfect title. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A NICE COUNTRY RESidence of one-half acre land, one hour's ride from Chicago; all kinds of fruit; barn, carriage house, etc. Price, $1,800. Inquire for particulars at 118 Twenty-ninth-st., in store.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED Chicago property—A very choice New Jersey farm close to a city of 40,000 people; all improved; fine stone house, barn, etc.; all stocked. Inquire of J. G. HUSZAGH, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EASY TERMS. FARM AT Twin Lake, Kenosha County, Wis.; first-class improvements. Inquire at Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY CHOICE 185-acre farm in Clinton County, Mo.; good house, barn, etc.; 150 acres cultivated, 30 acres timber; close to town. Call on J. G. HUSZAGH, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN MONROE, Randolph, Audrain, and Macon, old, well-settled counties in the best blue-grass section of Missouri:

700 acres, unusually good improvements	$12,600
712 acres, buildings need some repairs	7,500
400 acres, very well improved	6,000
360 acres, ordinary farm improvements	3,250
350 acres, well improved	6,000
80 acres, ordinary farm buildings	800
300 acres, excellent improvements	6,000
175 acres, well improved	2,375
550 acres, fine buildings, beautiful tract	8,250
200 acres, finely improved	3,200

These farms are offered at about half price at which I have sold farms within the last two years in same counties. R. H. ROWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM—I WILL SELL OR trade for Chicago property my Bay View villa fruit and truck farm of 120 acres, beautifully located in the suburbs of Annapolis City, Md., within gunshot of the State-House, 25 miles from Washington and Baltimore, by rail or boat; elegant residence, substantial barn, with room for 18 horses, from which there is a good income; there are 4,000 assorted fruit-trees in bearing, one mile of water front, abundance of fish, oysters, crabs, ducks, etc., with fine opportunity for boating and bathing; location very healthy, and noted for magnificent scenery; music daily by band of Naval Academy directly opposite; will sell or trade on favorable terms. Address the owner, WILLIAM MARA, P. O. Box 375, Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.: 1,200 or 1,800-acre improved stock-farm in Eastern Nebraska; without exception nothing better in the Western country. 160-acre improved farm, 40 miles west of Chicago, in Kane County, Ill.; a very fine place. 100-acre nicely improved farm, Champaign County, adjoining town, low for cash. Several small farms in Cook County, of 40 acres and larger, for $25 per acre and upwards. 80-acre improved farm with crops, stock, and tools, 80 miles from city, for clear house and lot north of Polk-st. 70-acre fine farm near Downer's Grove. 80 acres 4 miles south of Council Bluffs, Ia., $1,250. 1,000-acre fine improved farm short distance from city.

FOR SALE—1,920 ACRES IN TRACTS OF 640 acres each; also 220 acres, 200 acres, 200 acres, 100 acres, 100 acres, 50 acres—2,990 acres in all; situated in Clay County, North Carolina, and within 7 to 11 miles from Hayesville, the county seat, 12 miles from Blairsville, county seat of Union County, Georgia; one tract of 640 on the Georgia line; settlements all around; fine grazing and soil very rich and productive; the climate is similar to that of Southern Colorado; there is a railroad now building and will be running to Hayesville within the year. This is the most desirable location in the country for a homestead. Address for full particulars; will sell very low for cash; title perfect. Q 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK RAISERS AND FARMERS—One-half interest in a farm in Missouri, situated three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1,500 acres, 400 acres fenced and improved, the balance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well stocked with short-horn cattle, graded stock, horses and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest and take the management of the business. There is a good house with 8 rooms, large barn and sheds, ice and milk house. Address "STOCK RAISER," at the Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 310 ACRES IN CENtral Iowa. Price only $19.50 per acre. Terms favorable. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EASY TERMS—A stock farm, 600 acres, Knox County, Ill., near C., B. & Q. R. R., good pasture, running water, and part in timber. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st., worth from $10,000 to $15,000. Will exchange No. 1 clear property, and assume. GALLUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ON WEST MADISON OR LAKE-STS., 20 or 25-foot lot; will assume small incumbrance and exchange good paying, unincumbered real estate for balance, or will pay part cash. Apply to V. S. BOGGS, 114 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL house and lot on a good street; will pay from $3,000 to $5,000; state location, price, etc. Address O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—WITHIN ABOUT 15 MILES north or west of Chicago, and convenient to depot and suburban trains, an improved farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with house of ten or more rooms; must be a bargain. Address, with full particulars, terms, etc., O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIRTY OR FORTY FEET ON INdiana-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., in exchange for other No. 1 clear property. GALLUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM NEAR WASHINGTON Heights; some good incumbered central property, some mortgages on central property. PARMLY BROS., Room 8, 173 Madison-st.

WANTED—A PIECE OF GOOD BUSINESS PROPerty, improved; will give clear property and assume. O 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, WITH STOCK, implements, etc.—prefer Southern Michigan—in exchange for house and large lot in Lake View. H. JACOBSON, Box 12,000, City.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, CONVENient to the city, with not less than three acres of land. Address, with full description and location, O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 25 TO 50 FEET CHOICE residence lot, North or South Side; must be a bargain. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN OR WAbash-avs, between Thirty-second and Fifty-first-sts. Address, giving location and price, Q 28, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE ON AVENUES NORTH of Twenty-third-st., also one north of Thirty-first-st., worth $8,000 and $4,500, for all cash. Address B. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BEST LOCATED LOT, SOUTH OF Thirty-first-st. and east of Michigan-av., that can be bought for $40 per foot, or better, all cash; wanted for improvement; state location and price. P 22, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NO. 1 MEATS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN the city, at the Twelfth-st. packing house, Nos. 119, 121, and 123 Twelfth-st., just west of State-st.
A No. 1 meats fresh daily.
A No. 1 customers can save money by buying here.

AN IMPORTED LAVERACK SETTER SLUT AND a 9 months old pup for sale; slut is well broken. Inquire at 273 South Wood-st.

ALL PERSONS WANTING ROOFING DONE should apply to J. WILKES FORD & CO., 153 and 155 West Washington-st.

A YOUNG GENT WISHES TO TAKE LESSONS in glove-boxing. Address P 52, Tribune office.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS, AND ALL VERMIN exterminated by contract (warranted); examination free; article sold. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

CONTENTMENT IS INCONSISTENT WITH BADly fitting shirts. To enjoy life, wear the "Lone Star" dress shirts. Best in the world, and lowest prices; best quality only $2.25 each, or six for $13. Made to measure and guaranteed to please you in every respect. Try us. "LONE STAR" Shirt Company, 193 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS EFFECTUALLY cleaned out, root and branch, by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. Address postal and he will call and see you.

DO YOU SEEK AN INVESTMENT? SEE THE INvention of the day operate at 150 Monroe-st., Monday from 3 to 4 p. m.

HARDLY THREE WEEKS LEFT FOR PARTIES who contemplate bankruptcy; we will file petition for $25. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. Box 162.

ICE! ICE!—300 TONS OF ICE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply to EDWARD J. BROWN, Box 62, Salma Post-Office, Ontario, Canada.

LADIES' FORMS FULLY DEVELOPED IN FOUR weeks; superfluous hair removed without injury to the skin; freckles, moles, moth-patches, eruptions successfully treated; gray hair restored to its original color; hair blonded; baldness relieved. Any lady wishing to learn a very profitable business requiring small capital call or address MRS. KEANE, 253 West Madison-st., third floor.

MR. ROBERT HENERY—IF YOU CALL AT MY packing-house, corner of Quinn-st. and Archer-av., you will hear of something to your interest. JOHN O'MALLEY.

PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS IN LARGE LOTS, 9 cents per pound; small lots, 9½ cents; sugar-cured shoulders, 4½ cents—all canvased—at DUFFIELD'S Old Ham House, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

TO THE WORKING CLASS ONLY—I AM NOW prepared to furnish large, beautiful India-ink portraits at prices so low as to seem almost incredible. Send name and address, also occupation, and you will be waited upon with sample and particulars. Address for five days P 51, Tribune office.

TO LAWYERS—A LAWYER WITH EXPERIENCE, large commercial acquaintance, good library, etc., desires a partner having an established business in a live town or city (Chicago preferred); will pay cash for desirable connection. Address LAWYER, P. O. Drawer O, Hannibal, Mo.

TO BUILDERS—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD contract for building two houses on West Madison-st. Inquire of WILLSON, 140 LaSalle-st., basement.

THE ORIGINAL PETER SMITH, OF RESTAUrant fame, now located at Nos. 234 and 342 State-st., has returned from Europe and will be pleased to see his old friends again.

WANTED—TWO GOOD POOL-TABLES, COMplete; state lowest cash price. Q 22, Tribune.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A GOOD NEWS-route on the West Side. Address P 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEWFOUNDLAND, POINTER, hound (or a good water-spaniel) slut. Must be cheap, and about 2 years old. N 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO BOARD DURING CONfinement. Address MRS. LENDT, Carrier No. 4, Northwest Station Post-Office, City.

WILL THE PARTY LOOKING AT MY RESIdence property Monday evening please send me his address, and oblige. C. GOODWIN, 3 Brook-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND POCKET REFERence book of furniture manufacturers' exchange. Address particulars P 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 MARBLE MANTELS AND GRATES complete. Must be in fine order and at a very low price. Address N 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ICE-BOX IN GOOD order; capacity, 1,000 lbs fish; must be cheap. Q 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP ticket. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL MILK-ROUTE OF 3 cans, South Side; good horse and wagon; will pay $100 a can. Address P 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF A BOY OF 15 years old, named Frank Fabian Peterson. Left unknown to his parents. Please address A. JOHNSTONE, 483 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A TRAINED FERRET, TO hunt rats. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE MEMBERSHIP IN Board of Trade. Address O 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIRT-IRONERS FOR STORE WORK, at LOOMIS' laundry, 193 and 195 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COUNTERS, SHELVING, AND FIXtures, suitable for retail grocery; also horse, wagon, and harness. Address three days Q 67, Tribune.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO INVEST IN SOME LEGITimate fair-paying business, manufacturing preferred, and one which can be increased with the use of more capital. In answering give some particulars of the business. Address R 75, Tribune office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S GOLD hunting-case watch, independent second and quarter-second; Chas. Jacot, maker; cost $450; price, $150. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. FINE gold watch and chain, diamond ring and ear-rings. Q 80 Tribune office.

WANTED—A HUNTING-CASE STEM-WINDING watch and chain, for cash. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—393 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY STONE front, parlors, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, 10 rooms.
17 Hamilton-av., 12 rooms, 2-story and basement brick, $25.
700 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, $35.
452 Irving-place, 2-story, 8 rooms, brick, $16.
263 Park-av., large house and fine lot, 60 feet front, $35. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK house 38 Harvard-st.; $12, 3-story brick 26 Fillmore-st.; $12, 3-story brick 499 Western-av.; $10, store $35 Western-av.; $7, 4 large rooms over same; $12, 2-story brick 442 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—528 ADAMS-ST.—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good barn; all in fine order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF VAN BUREN-st., upper part of cottage, 307 Western-av.; six nice rooms. Inquire at 309 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGES: 9 ROOMS, $20; 7, $18; 5, $15; 2, $5. 617 West Van Buren, in basement.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, No. 19 Flournoy-st., near horse cars, very cheap; call for key. R. KENNEDY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO ONE OR TWO FAMilies—56 North Peoria-st., 10-room brick basement dwelling, east front, newly painted and calcimined; water up and down-stairs, and gas; can see it any time Sunday. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, NO. 77 OAKLEY-av., two squares north of Lake-st. cars, ten rooms, pantries, bath, and water-closet; is nearly new, and recently repainted throughout; price, $20, worth $30, to a prompt paying party. FRED S. KRETSINGER, at Chicago Bakery Company, 196 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED TEN-room house, modern improvements, large barn, etc. 84 Throop-st. Call and see.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LARGE HOUSE 288 WEST Washington-st.; also beautiful rooms, large or small. Inquire 294 West Washington-st. MACLEOD.

TO RENT—CHEAP—822 AND 824 WEST ADAMS-st.; 887 West Jackson-st.; two cottages, 26 and 28 Pratt-place; house on Hamilton-av., and several other good houses on West Side. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 16, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 WEST Madison-st.—No. 46 South Sangamon-st., 14 rooms, stone-front; immediate possession.

TO RENT—789 CARROLL-AV., CORNER ROBEY, 6 rooms, on second floor of basement cottage, in good repair, with barn if wanted.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADIson-st.: Houses 101 and 105 South Sangamon; 116 South Green; 356 and 392 West Randolph; 175 and 178 West Washington, 730½ West Madison; 934 West Lake; cottages 176 Park-av.; 176 West Jackson; 83 N. W.-av. Flats, 186, 192, and 194 West Madison; 225 South Green; 755 Halsted, and others.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 80 South Sangamon-st. Would take board in part pay.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—MARBLE-FRONT house, 10 rooms, good cellar, all modern improvements, to parties who would board owners for rent. Call at 940 West Monroe-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, NO. 1620 Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; only $25. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, furnished house, 837 Michigan-av., for board of two persons.

TO RENT—GOOD 2-STORY RESIDENCE, WITHout basement; convenient to Cottage Grove-av. horse cars; good neighborhood. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 135 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., 10 rooms, beautiful location, fronting Ellis Park, $30 per month. Apply on premises, or at 82 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A NEAT, NEW COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 5 closets, with good barn, hennery, and deep lot on east front, vicinity of Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninth-st. cars. Rent, $12.50 per month to good tenant. N 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE of 12 rooms in fine location, north of Twenty-sixth-st., from Sept. 1 to May; price, $75 per month. Address P 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 752 Michigan-av., in excellent repair, at low rent. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS FROM SEPT. 1, 3 unfurnished rooms, one furnished. Inquire at 1057 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st. For sale, an aviary.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, 13 rooms, 2 Aldine-square; rent moderate to good tenant. Apply to WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—EITHER FLOOR OF HOUSE, OR SUITES of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. P 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1159 INDIANA-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, $25 per month; 1050 Michigan-av., brick house, 10 rooms, $30 per month; 1441 Butterfield-st., 5 rooms, $12 per month. Apply at Room 14 Otis Block.

TO RENT—466 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK, 12 rooms, first-class house. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, Thirty-first-st., near the lake; would take rent in board; none but first-class parties need address Q 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH BRICK basement and 11 rooms, in perfect order, near two lines of street-cars. Inquire on the premises, 1171 Michigan-av., any time after Sunday.

TO RENT—A YEAR OR LONGER, FURNISHED house of seven rooms, or would board one couple. Reliable parties desired. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—568 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., 15 rooms, $75 partly furnished, $65 unfurnished. Apply at house from 9 to 4.

TO RENT—13-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, INdiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., new, nicely furnished, cheap to responsible parties. Address P 78, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, corner house, 370 North LaSalle-st., east and south front. Rent low to May 1. Apply to J. H. C. SHROEDER, Land Department C. & N. W. R. R. Co., 8 to 9 a. m. or 1 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 114 NORTH LASALLE-ST. In perfect repair, with every convenience, and brick barn. Desirable locality. Inquire at 320 North LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
By LUTHER CROCKER, 451 West Madison-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
235, 254, and 261 Groveland Park-av., 2-story and basement stone-fronts, 10 rooms.
WEST SIDE.
12 North Throop-st., 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms.
17, 22, 24, 28, and 36 Ogden-av., 3-story and basement stone-fronts, 14 rooms.
227 South Robey, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, large yard.
472, 482, and 484 Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement bricks, 10 rooms.
222 Park-av., 2-story and basement marble-front, 12 rooms, and good brick barn.
Stores, flats, etc. Terms to suit the times.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
124 Ashland-av., elegant stone front, north of Monroe-st., 14 rooms, large lot.
264 Ashland-av., stone front, 14 rooms, brick barn.
291 West Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms, gas fixtures.
159 Park-av., 10 rooms, cheap.
23 North Oakley-st., 7-room brick.
310 Chicago-av., 13 rooms, in first-class order.
67 Maple-st., near Dearborn, 13-room brick.
4 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms, brick.
353 South Park-av., 15 rooms, very low.
86 Spring-st., a small house and barn, for $5.

TO RENT—LOW TO GOOD TENANTS
$25—marble front, fine order, D. R. and K. on 1st-floor, furnace and gas fixtures, Harrison-st., near Ogden-av.
$30—2-story and basement brick, Throop-st., near Jackson-st.
$35—2-story and basement brick, Fulton-st., near May.
$20,—Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame.
Furnished—$75. No. 242 North LaSalle-st., 3-story and basement octagon front brick, in fine order.
J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—162 FOREST-AV.—OCTAGON AND flat fronts, and flats, on Wabash, Randolph, Hermitage, Warren, Washington, etc., $15 to $40. M. N. LORD, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMILY, who will take good care of same, can rent for a term of years one of the finest and best furnished residences in the city at $1,600 per annum. A beautiful home, in perfect order. Address O 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN GOOD LOcations at low rent; also, suites of rooms for housekeeping. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLE-st., Room 17: Brick and frame dwellings on Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs., on South Side, and same on West Side, and brick dwellings and suites of rooms on North Side.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES SITUATED on the ridge in Evanston which can be rented; new carpets for sale; low rent. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE AND NEWLY FURnished in one of the choicest locations in Evanston; a bargain. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DURING CAMP-MEETING, ROOMS, hotel building; good board; tenting grounds free. Call 130 Dearborn-st., or Cox, River Groves, Desplaines.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL TAKEN care of, only $1 per week, at 208 West Lake-st. J. DAVIS.

TO RENT—A LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in first-class private house; reference required. Inquire at 701 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. 17 Laflin-st., near Madison. References.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping. 236 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 289 WEST MONROE-ST.—2 LARGE nicely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front rooms, with or without board, new marble-front house, with all modern conveniences; family strictly private. Apply at 41 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also parlor.

TO RENT—SIX NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 51 Depuyster-st. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS IN NEW HOUSE, corner Monroe and Aberdeen-sts.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FRONT ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping, with bath-room, hot water, etc. 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, suitable for housekeeping, at 367 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements. Call at No. 18 North Throop-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—A LARGE SINGLE FRONT ROOM, furnished for light housekeeping. No. 133 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FRONT ROOMS, WELL furnished, all modern improvements, near Union Park. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, $8. 115 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove and large clothes-closet off, bathroom, with hot and cold water on same floor; will rent the same to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen for $20 per month; have also two nicely-furnished rooms for $8 each. Please call at 49 South Carpenter-st., four doors from Madison, and see them.

TO RENT—HAVE NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove, which I will rent to gentleman and lady for $20 per month; central location, near street cars; private residence, West Side; board for lady only. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO south-front rooms en suite or single, second floor; also one back parlor suite. All modern improvements. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FLOOR OF 5 ROOMS and 4 closets; will be rented cheap to a small family. At 349 Hubbard-st., near Ada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 137 SOUTH Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS REASONable. 8 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for two single gentlemen with first-class table board. Terms $9 per week. 93 Centre-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 1½-STORY HOUSE, 84 South Sangamon-st. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 177 Blue Island-av. To good parties only.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, with or without board, or for light housekeeping. Apply at 689 West Lake-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—COOL WELL LIGHTED, ventilated, and nicely furnished rooms, bath-room attached, to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM FURNISHED; PRIvate family; Michigan-av. Address O 90, Tribune.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN-st., 40 rooms. Inquire at No. 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Hubbard-court, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; everything first-class.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED SUITE; PRIvate family. (Only two other suites rented.) 303 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS AND SUITS UNFURnished, 1 Park-row. Call on DOWST, 93 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE FIRST OR SECOND FLOORS, 5 rooms on each, with modern improvements, use of bath-room, at 149 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—109 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE GOSSAGE & Co.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $1.50, $2, and $3 per week.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 25 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, LARGE, PLEASant rooms; fine location; No. 155 East Washington-st., Room No. 18.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to first-class parties. 282 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO single rooms, to gents. 293 Wabash-av., flat 7.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms; terms moderate.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, at 1122 Indiana-av., first floor; also single rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR bedroom for gentlemen; $10 a month. 487 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping on Wabash-av., ten minutes from Madison-st. Apply to BILLINGS, Room 2, 145 State.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURnished. Call at 1128 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, with use of parlor and bath-room; also four rooms on second floor unfurnished; prices to suit the times. 761 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITAble for a young man; rent $6 to a permanent tenant, at 378 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at Room 11, 185 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT FURnished rooms; finest location in city.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS AT 243 Wabash-av. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—ROOMS, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, or Janitor.

TO RENT—551 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE UNfurnished rooms, one front. Also, furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SOUTH FRONT; prices reasonable. 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO UNFURnished rooms, one an alcove. 119 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, overlooking the lake. Also, small room, at 10 Peck court.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, with bathroom, 194 Michigan-av. Inquire at Janitor's office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FRONT BEDROOM, FURNISHED, first floor, bath, five minutes' walk from Post-Office, private family, $10. P 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE (2) ROOMS, AND SUITE (3) rooms for housekeeping, unfurnished, southwest corner State and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—AT 1065 WABASH-AV., A FRONT ALcove room, furnished, with all comforts of a home.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, 935 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A SINGLE OR SUITE OF ROOMS FOR man and wife or gentlemen. 271 North Clark-st., suite 12.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 155½ North State-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT alcove room, with all modern improvements, at a very low price, in the nicest part of the city, on North Side, in a first-class private family, suitable for two gents or married couple; also, unfurnished room very cheap at the same place. Address immediately N 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—151 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER ERIE-st.—A large front room nicely furnished suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—132 ELM-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms, $5 per month.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 3 OR MORE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; pleasant view. Apply at Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE REAR ROOMS, BUT PLEASant view, with stoop, closets, pantry, water-closet, arranged for housekeeping, $9; private family; third floor; nice home and a bargain. 339 North Clark.

TO RENT—245 SUPERIOR-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished south-front alcove room on back suite, with or without board; bathroom adjoining.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SUITE, TO LADY and gentleman or two gentlemen, on Dearborn-av., near Erie-st. P 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED room at 220 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished except carpet, to gentleman and wife; private family; reference wanted. 420 North LaSalle.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with use of bath, gas, etc.; beautiful location. 312 Erie-st., near State.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without board; use of bathroom; private family. 275 Rush-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board. 423 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with all modern improvements. 51 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished front rooms on second floor; private family. 296 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, ALL CONVENiences, second floor, well furnished, adult family. 58 Rush-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.:
210 Clark-st., corner Adams, in Porter Block, suites of five and six rooms.
218 State-st., suites of two rooms; corner of Quincy.
243 State-st., elegant suites in the Tobey Building.
242 State-st., second floor, large, pleasant rooms.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites of three rooms.
108 Third-av., one suite of five rooms, $15.
411 and 413 State-st., suites of two rooms each.
82 West Washington-st., suite of three front rooms, brick building, convenient to business, only $10.
397 West Lake-st., suite of six rooms.
295 West Randolph-st., suite five rooms, brick, $15.

TO RENT—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM to middle-aged gentleman or man and wife. P 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife. Board for lady. Address P 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, WITH CONVENiences for housekeeping, at No. 239 West Madison-st.; also, suites of three rooms. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL flats on the West Side; Madison-st., near Ashland-av. E. S. HEATON & CO., 87 Fifth-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT—5 ROOMS, NO. 250 THIRTY-first-st., northeast corner Michigan-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 132 LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN 178 AND 184 EAST OHIO-st., freshly calcimined; six rooms each, beside bath-room. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 225 SOUTH WATER-ST., 4 story and basement, 27x150 to alley; rent low to May 1, '79; longer lease given if wanted. T. W. WADSWORTH, 42 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 46 AND second, third, and fourth floors of 122 East Lake-st., and the following on South Clark-st.: Stores 128, 201, 222, and 226, also office and housekeeping rooms. Apply to MALCOLM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE ON STATE-ST., BEtween Randolph and LaSalle; one of the best locations for retail trade on the ... Apply to JOHN A. BARTLETT, 162 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT store, with water elevator, 126 Franklin-st., three doors from Madison, at low rent. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—168 SOUTH CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe, store and basement alone, or with 20 rooms above if desired; best place in town for a small European hotel if party has means. Inquire at Room 4, Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE—128 FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Madison. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 22X75, WITH BASEMENT, 163 West Lake-st.; good location for grocery, $20. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED BASEMENT, for housekeeping; also, furnished parlor and single room, without board. Apply at 49 Elizabeth-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores—Continued.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADIson-st.—Stores 192 and 988 West Madison-st.; 279 and 325 West Randolph-st.; a splendid basement, 78 South Halsted-st., near Madison; small store, 101 West Lake, 101 South Canal, 99 Desplaines, and others.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BRICK STORE AND dwelling, 2-story and basement, 60x24 feet, suitable for any kind of business, at corner of Lincoln and Indiana-sts. Inquire at 351 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORE, BASEMENT, AND barn No. 543 West Madison-st., near Ashland-av. E. S. HEATON & CO., 87 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE ON MILWAUkee-av., with 8 rooms above. Corner store on West Indiana-st., only $25. J. W. WESTFALL, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF JEWELRY STORE, fixtures complete; an elegant location for any fancy business; very cheap. 720 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY-STORE; good location for a German or Scandinavian. Inquire at 146 East Chicago-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR offices or sleeping-rooms. 134 Dearborn-st. Inquire for HARPER.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, of every description; a large selection. Rents collected, with prompt returns.
WM. L. PIERCE & CO., Real-Estate and Renting Agency, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st.; has light on three sides; low rent to good party. R. M. OUTHET, 160 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR NOS. 200 TO 206, 80x180, on Randolph-st. For terms apply to G. S. INGRAHAM, 89 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, brick building, 100x50 feet, on South Branch, tracks and steam connections. Address D, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADIson-st.—Blacksmith shop; an old, established horseshoeing stand, on Green-st., near Lake; rent cheap.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALlery in Marengo, 65 miles from city; first-class location. DEITZ, 79 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—THE FIFTY-FIRST-ST. PAVILION; fine road-house, large grounds, near South Park. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ELEVEN or twelve rooms on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, 82 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO OR MORE unfurnished rooms convenient for housekeeping; public building preferred; state terms. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE BEST HOUSE IN THE city for $20 per month in good neighborhood; prompt paying tenant. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF medium size within two miles of the Court-House; must be cheap rent. Address Q 94, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE with all modern improvements for small private family. Address or call at 38 and 40 South Canal-st. H G W.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, 4 unfurnished rooms, with conveniences, on North Side. Address, with particulars and price, which must be low, O 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, east of Clark and south of Division-sts., a house for small family; $50 per month or under. Address O 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN, WITH LIVING rooms above, by a prompt-paying tenant; must be cheap. Address O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER FLOOR OF HOUSE of modern improvements, between Randolph and Jackson, Seeley-av. and Aberdeen. Address, with terms, O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY A young gentleman in vicinity of Union Park. N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS, FURnished complete for housekeeping. Address, giving particulars, O 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS, South Side; good location, between Twenty-ninth and Twenty-second-sts., east of State; rent not to exceed $15. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM BY a young married couple; will furnish same; private family and West Side preferred. O 91, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR LADY AND gent; board for lady only; South Side north of Twenty-second-st. Address O 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM IN private family, North Side, ten minutes' walk from State-st. Address O 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OR SUITE OF 4 OR 5 unfurnished rooms, by man and wife, without children; North Side, east of Wells and south of Division preferred; price to be moderate. P 12, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST SEPTEMBER, house on North Side, south of Chicago-av.; modern; about 12 rooms. O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COUNTRY HOTEL, FURnished, by a No. 1 party. Address G. W. COOPER, 109 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, WITH private family; south of Twenty-second, east of State; with or without board; unexceptionable references. Address P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR single gentleman; east of State, between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts. Address, stating terms, O 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, ALL improvements, north of Twenty-fifth-st., east of Wabash-av. Address, with terms, P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; give number of rooms, price, location—full particulars. Address, for five days, L. D., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE IN GOOD LOCAtion for saloon. P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARLOR SUITE OF rooms, unfurnished or furnished, with board, near Union Park. Address, with price, P 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS UNFURNISHED, except carpet, for one or two couple, with board; North Side preferred. Q 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, A NICEly furnished residence with modern improvements at a moderate rent, and near the station, until May 1, 1878. Address W, 27 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR flat of not less than five rooms; North or South Side preferred. Must be cheap. A 1 references. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM OR alcove, well furnished, for single gentleman, situated between Sheldon and May-sts., on or near Washington. Address F, 241 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping by a small family, between Twenty-sixth and Fourteenth-sts. Rent reasonable. Reference given and required. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS suitable for four gentlemen, south or east front, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., near business centre. Must be quiet and respectable building. Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, FURnished preferred; must be in good location and rent low. Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY WITH NO children, a well-furnished house; North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; rent to be paid in board. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN QUIET office on LaSalle-st., above first floor, with good elevator to building; good references given. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room by single gent, on West Side, east of park, convenient to Madison-st. Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 TO 20 ROOMS FOR renting out furnished rooms; must be a good location on the South Side; might buy out a good place. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASantly furnished rooms, within two blocks of corner Ontario and Clark-sts. Address, stating price and location, O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, AND BREAKFAST, by a single gentleman; price must be moderate, and location south of Twenty-second st. Address P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A FINE FURnished room in quiet locality, where there are no other rooms; will use only occasionally. Address N 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, A NICELY furnished, airy room for gent; price moderate; in a good neighborhood. Address N 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, nicely furnished room; Michigan-av., fronting lake, and private family preferred. Address O 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS OR FLOOR, unfurnished; family of three; good location, South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth, east of State, by prompt-paying tenant. P 59, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, one mile from Palmer House, North or South Side, east of Wabash-av. and Clark-st. Address, with terms and improvements, P 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT IN good neighborhood on North Side, furnished for housekeeping. Address, with price, P 66, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, THREE or four furnished or unfurnished rooms with conveniences for light housekeeping, South Division; no attics; barn room for horse and carriage desirable. Address at my store Monday morning. SKIDMORE, 291 Wabash-av.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A BIG CARD—WE MUST HAVE CAST-OFF clothing, and the only way we can convince the ladies and gents is by paying higher prices than any other dealer in our line of business; our following prices: Overcoats, $8 to $15; dresses, $5 to $25; coats and vests, $5 to $10; pants a specialty. Address or call at down-town store, 102½ East Van Buren-st., between Clark and Fourth-av. MR. S. and MRS. ABRAHAMS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF Chicago—Don't be imposed upon by parties misrepresenting the prices they pay for cast-off clothing. We buy coats at $4 to $18; pants, $4 to $8; dresses, $5 to $25; miscellaneous goods and carpets at highest prices. Address, or call in person, J. DE YOUNG, 398 State-st.

ABOVE ALL DEALERS IN SECOND-HAND clothing. We pay the highest price for ladies, and gents' cast-off clothing. Address S. VAN PRAAG, 389 South State-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Van Praag. We also pay the highest cash prices for carpets and furniture.

ADMITTED BY ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEmen who sold their cast off clothing at 394 State-st., that the highest cash price is paid for the above without any doubt. Orders by mail promptly attended. Address Mr. or Mrs. ANDREWS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—FIVE STONE FRONTS FOR 12-FOOT story, complete, with wooden columns; can be had at a bargain. Apply at northeast corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. J. TOMLINSON.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BUILDERS' hardware; will offer great inducements this week. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

WANTED—75 SECOND-HAND GLAZED SASH. Address 183 Fifth-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED—$300 cash will buy the fast trotting-horse Little Dan; is 7 years old, 15 hands, a handsome chestnut sorrel, full mane and tail to the ground, raised by Dr. Swan, Burlington, Vt., sired by Honest Allen, son of Ethan Allen, dam Lady Ross by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid. Little Dan was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt for $3,000 when 5 years old, at which time he showed three heats in 2:30, 2:35, and 2:33¼; he was his favorite driving horse on the road. After Mr. Vanderbilt's death Little Dan was purchased by Mr. Farwell and brought West, and has been driven by ladies and children for the past year; he fears nothing, and is warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also one light end-spring top-buggy, built by Coan & Tenbroeke. Fine harness, lap robe, whip, etc. Call at 44 St. John's-place, near Fulton-st. N. B.—Thirty days' trial given.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE—TWO EXTENSION-TOP carriages, nearly new; all kinds of top buggies, road-wagons, phaetons, made by the best makers, scarcely soiled, and will be sold at less than half price to pay charges and storage; one very fine saddle-horse; one very handsome pony and harness, safe for lady to drive; top delivery wagon; top express-wagon. Horses to let by the day or week; money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Come and look for yourselves, and see the largest assortment in Chicago, and be convinced that you can buy cheaper than any place in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO FURTHER USE for his road horse will sell him low; he is of Ethan Allen stock, and warranted sound and kind; he is between 9 and 10 years of age, weight 900 pounds; can speed in 2:35 or no sale. Can be seen at 398 Wabash-av.

A BARGAIN—FOR WANT OF USE, 3 HEAVY work-horses and 4 light buggy-horses, from $30 to $85; must be sold to close business, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av. Home all day.

A FINE LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, COST $350, for $100; a good rockaway, two seats, $40; a handsome open buggy for $55; dirt cheap, but must be sold. 1118 West Lake-st.

ATTENTION—WE SELL FIRST-CLASS END-spring, side-spring, and side-bar top buggies very low; also, cheap second-hand ones. At 715 Wabash-av.

A PONY, A 1,300-LB HORSE, A SPAN OF MARES, one express-wagon, and buggy at some price for cash. 1443 Garibaldi-st.

A GOOD PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP AT FONES' livery, Lake and Lincoln-sts.

A PHYSICIAN WANTS TO BUY A HORSE, HARness, and phaeton. P 7, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT GENT'S ROAD OR FAMILY horse; must be sold; owner leaving city. Rear 1544 Wabash-av.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, &C., NEW AND SECOND-hand. Painting and repairing. Tires set, 50c. All seasoned stock. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY, WESTERN branch—Platform spring-work, all styles, open and top buggies, retail at wholesale prices. Corner Beach and Sebor-sts., opposite 321 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW woman leaving the city, consisting of two very handsome and beautiful horses; the horse Prince, sired by Cassius M. Clay, dam is Ethan Allen mare Hattie, is now 6 years of age, and can beat 2:40; the other horse (Ben) is 5 years of age, and can travel in 2:50; they are both equally as good in single as double, as they fear nothing, and are perfectly kind and gentle in any way or place; they have a good mane and a flowing tail, and are both very stylish; they are warranted in every particular, being free from spot or blemish, and if required a trial of three days will be allowed with either. Also, a first-class made end spring top buggy, with pole and shafts, harness, lap-robe and whip, etc., all complete; would sell together or separate remarkably low. To be seen by applying in the barn on the premises rear of 422 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 GENT'S DRIVING OR BUSIness horse. LOOMIS' Laundry, 193 and 195 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SOUND 5-YEAR OLD ponies; kind to ride or drive; one nearly new patent-wheel 3-spring light wagon; a horse and harness, price, $125. 218 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-SEATED EXTENSION top buggy complete; also one side-bar top buggy. Inquire at Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, JUMP-seat, side-bar, and all kinds of new and second-hand buggies, top and open delivery wagons; part cash and time. Painting and repairing; all work warranted. C. J. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Office and depository 257 State-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED DEMOCRAT WAGON, with thills and pole, as good as new. Will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen at 1238 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ONE CARRIAGE, ONE BUGGY, AND one phaeton, with or without horses, very cheap. Apply at 265 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW SQUARE-BOX, leather-top buggy, made by B. F. Tucker. A bargain. 315 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THREE GOOD SECond-hand buggies, one Caffery and one Brewster sulky; also new sulkies and buggies, my own make. THOMAS H. BROWN, 333 and 335 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD DRIVING-HORSE, FIRST-class top-buggy and harness. Also, skeleton-wagon and buggy-pole. Also, to exchange end-spring top-buggy for side-bar top-buggy; difference, if any, cash. Rear 436 West Washington-st.

FINE, STYLISH YOUNG HORSE FIT FOR LADY to drive, to exchange for diamonds or lady's watch. P 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY, all first-class. Price $300. Horse worth the money. N 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-SEATED EXTENSION-top family phaeton, with platform springs, nearly new; cost $700; will be sold at less than half price. C. F. BULKELEY, 599 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH BUGGY horses in the city, 6 years old, perfectly kind and gentle; a child can drive her; for sale cheap. Address P 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD DRAFT HORSE, 1,400 POUNDS, free from all vice. Apply at 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SOUND 5-YEAR-OLD mare, goes single or double. 372 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 1-HORSE SPRING truck wagon; 1 light 2-horse spring truck; 1 top phaeton; all second hand. Apply to P. HICKS, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, FIT for all use; also, one span of mules, weighing 2,200 pounds. 317 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE LANDAU CARRIAGE and one good band-wagon. Apply at 602 West Lake-st.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, WHICH will be sold at great bargains, consisting in part of two phaetons; a low, elliptic-spring, square-box top buggy; several top and no top side-spring business buggies of our own make; fine, light, Stevens make, top side-bar buggy, and others, all in perfect order, most of them very little worn. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF PONIES (bays), weigh about 1,700 pounds, free drivers, gentle and afraid of nothing. If you wish to see them call or address E F D, 118 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE; GOOD SIZE AND style; will warrant him sound and without fault or blemish, and to trot a full mile to road wagon in three minutes; perfectly gentle and kind; lady can drive him anywhere; price $250; a bargain. Q 65, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, in good running order; also some horses. Apply at STANDISH'S wagon-shop, corner Lake and Green-sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, SOUND, kind, and speedy; also buggy, single and double harness, cutter, etc. Address O 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK TOP BUGgy, cheapest in the city for cash; will exchange for small screw-cutting lathe. 13 South Canal-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—5-YEAR-OLD MARE, SOUND, LIVEly, stylish traveler; also Concord wagon, movable cover, nearly new; also harness, $150. 1011 Wilcox-av.

FOR SALE—$20 WILL BUY A FAIR EXPRESS wagon, in rear of 387 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ONE SMALL mare, 6 years old, good worker, $35. One black horse, 8 years old, good worker, splendid saddler, and sound, $60. One new patent wheel delivery wagon, $60. One wagon harness, $15. The above will be sold together or separate. Call at 834 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES AND MARES FIT FOR any use, from $30 to $100; will be sold at a bargain for cash. 208 Rebecca-st., one block west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED EXTENSION TOP carriage and light democrat wagon at a sacrifice. 413 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD DRIVING OR BUSINESS horses, one dapple gray and one bay; also, two cheap horses, in rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON, CANOPY TOP, NEARly new, cheap for cash, parties going to leave town. Call at E. B. McINROY'S Livery Stable, 413 Van Buren-st., opposite car stables.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY FOR its keeping for few months—light driving. Would lend some money on it. J. H. EOFF, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—THE MOST STYLISH GENTLEMAN'S driving horse in the city; he is 6 years old, 15½ high, with full mane and tail, is sound, and can be driven by a lady; or will trade for a horse of less value; none need apply but those in want of a good horse. Apply at 1121 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—REAR 150 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO heavy work horses, two bay mares, 1,050 each, 6 years old, for $175, few No. 1 drivers; also two cheap workers, warranted sound; a trial given; also a Rockford top buggy and two-seated family buggy, latest style. All to be sold cheap or exchange for stock to take to country.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HEAVY COAL WAGON, with box, in good repair. Inquire at coal dock at West Lake-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—$175 FOR HORSE, HARNESS, AND top business or express wagon, with from $7 to $15 worth of work from one party sure weekly, most in winter. Address EXPRESS, 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BLOODED BAY MARE, VERY STYLish, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, trot under 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind in every respect. 61 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—A TROTTER; CAN SHOW 2:45 BY the watch; buggy and harness half price. 838 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE BREWSTER PHAETON, canopy-top; cost $1,000; will sell for one-third its cost. Address D, 93 Dearborn-st.

I AM SELLING CHEAP SEVERAL GOOD SECond-hand buggies and road-wagons. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st.

JUST ARRIVED—A CAR LOAD OF YOUNG SOUND horses, including single drivers and heavy workers. Must be sold this week. 133 Michigan-av.

JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY AND FOR SALE cheap 15 horses, all prices and sizes. Call Sunday and Monday at 223 West Twelfth-st.

JUST RECEIVED ONE CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, all sizes and all prices, at 198 Henry-st., corner Loomis. Trial given.

MUST BE SOLD—3 TOP BUGGIES, 3 PHAETONS, from $70 to $120; 2 cheap buggies; harnesses of all kinds. 70 South Canal-st.

ONE PHAETON AND A THREE-SEATED CARriage, would be very useful for a hotel or a livery stable; three horses, consist of large team and one buggy horse; owner has no use for them, and can be bought at a great bargain. O 58, Tribune office.

WILL PASTURE GOOD HORSE UNTIL NOVEMber for use of same for driving three days a week; city references. FRANK NEWHALL, Glencoe, Ill.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIGHT DELIVERY wagon or box buggy, cheap. Address, stating price, etc., Q 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, and light delivery wagon; must be cheap. Call with rig at 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A HORSE IN TRADE FOR EXTRA good cow. MERRILL'S Express, 110 Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD, SOUND, KIND horse, well broken to single or double harness; color, chestnut or dark brown; one that can make a full mile in 2:40; age 6 or 7 years. Call or address with full description, until Monday noon, Aug 12, Dr. E. B. TAYLOR, Rooms 6 and 7, 243 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHAETON BUGGY; one that has been used for a short time; must be cheap. Apply at 625 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND 3-MINUTE HORSE, or trade for cheaper. Address O 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A STREET PHAETON FOR CASH. Address O 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HEAVY WORK MARE IN EXchange for any kind of household goods. Address P 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 16-HAND SADDLE-HORSE; WILL pay some cash and give in exchange a fine-blooded little mare, now with foal. Address N 8, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND LIGHT SINGLE truck or large express wagon; must be cheap for cash. Apply Monday morning. St. Nicholas Toy Co., 790 Madison-st.

WANTED—NEW PHAETON IN EXCHANGE FOR large diamond ring. Half top carriage for sale or exchange. P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROAD HORSE OR TEAM FOR EQUITY in choice city lot. O 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY, NEW OR nearly so, in exchange for a fine diamond stud. Call for particulars at 113 and 115 State-st., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for three months for keep and small pay. May purchase if cheap. Responsible and careful party. Address P 37 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A CHEAP, safe, good buggy horse. Apply at 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A HORSE AND PAY FOR SAME IN stoves, furnaces, smoke-stacks, cash, etc. 53 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ELEGANT SAMPLE-ROOM, FITTED UP WITH handsome heavy black walnut fixtures, mirrors, &c., trade established, central location, South Side, near theatres, for sale at a very great bargain. Address O 14, Tribune office.

A RESPECTABLE BOTTLED LIQUOR STORE for sale; good trade; large profits; low rent; this is a good business for any one with $300 cash. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANufacturing wholesale and retail cigar store for sale. Parties wish to make a change in the business. O 82, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID NORTHWESTERN AGENCY (OFfice business) for sale; $100 to $200 required to pay for goods. CARR, 148 Dearborn-st.

CANDY, CIGAR, AND NOTION STORE FOR $90. Rent, $10. 959 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY ON THE WEST Side, located in a good neighborhood. The owner desires to transfer good will, trade, etc., to an energetic man who can keep the business now built up. The store is now doing a good-paying liquor trade in addition to the groceries. Owner will rent cheap to the right party. For further particulars address A. H. MANN, 163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A STEAM FURNIture, sash, and door factory, saw-mill attached, with boiler and engine 65 horse-power, with machinery, belting, and all necessaries; building (4) four stories high, 50x86, stands on 1½ acres of land, in one of the best manufacturing cities in the Northwest, at Appleton, Wis. Address owner, S. LEVY, 139 Calumet-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING BUSINESS—IN THE LIVEliest town on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; stock very light and clean; finest room in the town; rare chance for merchant tailoring in connection; will offer inducement. Address CLOTHING, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR GOOD IMPROVED property—Splendid store, cigars and tobacco, stationery, and general news depot; confectionery, with ice-cream and oyster parlor attached; soda-water apparatus, fine ice-box; established 2½ years; fine trade; invoice about $800; ill-health the reason. Address O 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SALOON WITH splendid furniture and fixtures, with good new pool-table and stock; must sell on account of death of owner. Call at 292 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-FIFTHS INTEREST IN A daily and weekly Republican paper and job office in an Illinois town. Inquire of MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE IN A SUBURB, DOing a good business. Address O 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF DRY goods and notions. Good location to make money. Inquire at 255 Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, first-class location and paying business; terms easy. O 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, doing a paying cash trade. Best of locations. Cash required about $2,500. None but cash buyers need apply. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LAUNDRY, CHEAP, HAVING A good trade; good reasons given for selling. Call at 427 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a crockery, glassware, and grocery store; cash or trade. L. J. CLARKE, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures at 4005 State-st., near Fortieth. Good stand for man with money.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-RATE AND PROFitable business; manufacturing staple goods for the grocery trade. Address P 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING CIGAR AND TObacco route, rig, and license cheap for cash. Address P 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BAKERY ROUTE IN CITY, worth $8 per day. Address P 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, GOOD LOcation and doing good business. Address P 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND FURNIture of a confectionery, bakery, and ice-cream; rent $15. Inquire at 547 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED SALOON, DOing a good business; billiard and pool tables. Licenses complete. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best drug stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given. Address P 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, FIRST-CLASS laundry in good location; large business. Address O 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. Goods as staple as flour, and protected by patents. Address O 53, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A large double house, full of good-paying boarders; the best opportunity in this city. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON ON THE South Side, cheap. A splendid chance for a lunch-room. J G, 84 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING MILK-ROUTE ON the South Side cheap. Call at 30 River-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE; ESTablished in 1866. Good reasons given. Address P 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, CHEAP FOR CASH. OWNer must leave the city. Call for six days at 684 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A large boarding-house on the South Side in excellent location. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE MORTON HOUSE, Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., with a good run of transient custom and boarders. CHARLES MORTON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST CORner saloons, centrally located, with both licenses; 13 large rooms above. Inquire at 138 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—GRAIN WAREHOUSE, COMPLETELY equipped; most eligible location in Nebraska; business established; ill-health the reason for selling. Correspondence invited from parties meaning business. Address GRAIN-DEALER, care Box 455, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND INTEREST in a grocery store, doing a strictly cash business, in one of the best and most desirable locations in the city. Terms cash. Most satisfactory reasons for selling out given by addressing N 14, Tribune office.

GRAIN ELEVATOR—I WISH TO RENT MY elevator at Clinton Junction, twelve hopper-bottom bins, each holding a car-load; wheat, barley, oats, and rye crops abundant and good. SIDNEY ALLEN, Allen's Grove, Ia.

HOTEL FOR SALE, COUNTY SEAT, 140 MILES from Chicago, two-story house, 30 rooms, newly furnished last May, rented $40 a month; large garden, shade and fruit trees; only house in the city; $500 cash, balance long time. Inclose stamp for particulars. K 22, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FINE PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE for lady or gentleman. Sure investment. COOPER, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

I WILL SELL SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN A local A 1 furniture manufacturing company low for cash. Address O 34, Tribune office.

NO. 1 MEAT MARKET, WEST MADISON-ST.; fine fixtures and ice-box complete; rent only $30 per month; fixtures for sale very low. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE, 25 MILES FROM Chicago, $1,000; only $250 cash, balance small installments, long time; bargain. P 60, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE stores in the city, which sells about $30 000 worth of goods a year, to be sold, on account of change in the business. Time given on a part, or the whole of the purchase price, if well secured. N 37, Tribune office.

SALESMEN, MEMBERS OF MASONIC OR ODD-Fellows fraternity, call at Room 7, 150 Dearborn-st., Monday. Three traveling men wanted immediately.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OR RENT. Inquire at 272 West Chicago-av.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY—AN EDUCAtional invention, costing 3 cents, worth $50. A million will sell for $1 each. Assistant wanted, with ability and $1,000 for salary and interest. Answer confidentially, N 7, Tribune office.

WILL SELL HALF OR PART INTEREST IN A well-established cash meat business. Address P 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STOCK OF STOVES and house furnishing goods. Address, with particulars, L O C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000 to $15,000, to join a manufacturing business; safe and profitable; $15,000 already invested, and about ready to start. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 capital to take one-third interest in very profitable manufacturing business; a chemical monopoly well established. Address P 75, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND BOILER and engine, 20-horse power; also, one boiler, 11 feet long, 4 feet over 45 3-inch flues. J. W. NICHOLSON, 830 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ONE IRON RIP AND cross-cut saw table; one scroll saw; also one of Queen's portable forges. THOMAS H. BROWN, 333 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-TON FERRIS & MILES STEAM hammer. Address D, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOOT-LATHE, SCREW-CUTTING, with back-gear, 4½-foot bed. 1802 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A TREAD POWER, ONE OR TWO horse, second-hand; must be cheap for cash. Address G. A. WAITE, 2 North State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, with or without foot-power, in exchange for first-class New York top-buggy. Room 9, 13 South Canal-st.

WANTED—STEAM-ENGINE FROM SIX TO TEN horse power, with or without hoisting-drum; must be cheap and in good order. N 20, Tribune.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATents, 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14. Specifications and drawings prepared, caveats filed, trade-marks, labels, and copyrights protected, and a general patent business transacted.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese Embassy, the State and City Officials, and Gen. McDowell.

Why Kearneyism Can Flourish in San Francisco, but Must Fail in the East.

The Latest Savings Bank Rascality—A Bank Porter Indorses for $30,000.

A Little Misunderstanding Between Jeffreys-Lewis, and Maud Granger Nearly Ruins "Diplomacy."

EXIT EMBASSY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The Chinese Embassy, after a brief stay, have taken eastward flight this morning. They have utilized their time pretty thoroughly in sight-seeing. Groups of four were flying hither, thither, and yon at all hours of the day and night, and the court of the Palace Hotel was constantly filled with a curious crowd deeply interested in seeing the oddly-dressed strangers enter or alight from their carriages.

They travel in fours because it takes just four to fill the carriage, and economy is as deeply engraved in the Chinese nature as filial reverence. They want all they can get for their money.

Therefore it is that a Chinaman's boots have passed into a proverb. He always buys as big a pair as he can get for the price, and carts around an extra lot of leather, serenely comfortable in the thought that he has the best of the American shopkeeper.

Some people think that the gentlemen of the Chinese Embassy have not been treated by the Government officials with the consideration which was due them.

Neither the Government nor the Mayor has extended one solitary courtesy to them, although they come the accredited representatives of an imperial dynasty 4,000 years old, of a population of 405,000,000, of an advanced civilization, and of the richest commerce of the world.

Gen. McDowell is the only member of the American Government who realized the courtesy expected of his position.

Appreciating that they are a people that love forms and ceremonies, he arrayed himself in all the insignia of his rank, and called upon Chan Lin Pan in due form and dignity. He extended to him and to the principal members of his suite an invitation to take a sail around the bay and visit the principal forts and military stations. The party included Justice Field, Mr. Seward, ex-Gov. Low, and other distinguished gentlemen. A *dejeuner a la fourchette* at the residence of Gen. McDowell, on Black Point, made a very agreeable conclusion to the day's pleasure. This will be the Embassy's sole reminiscence of American hospitality in California. They have been extensively dined and feted, but by their own countrymen only. This apathy on the part of the officials is variously regarded. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the masses approve. With them there is no appreciable difference between a mandarin and a coolie. Either one is a Chinaman, and the Governor or Mayor who would extend courtesy to a Chinaman must sacrifice at once and forever any political aspirations.

HENCE THE APATHY.

The members of the Chinese Embassy have made many tours of observation through Chinatown, and they are just enough to condemn it for what it is,—a foul plague-spot.

In fact, the Commissioners, in the course of investigations, came last week upon a couple of lepers engaged in the manufacture of cigars. There was a very general suspension of the use of the weed for a day or two among those who patronize cheap cigars, and Chinatown will probably undergo a little fumigating.

The Sandwich Islanders claim that leprosy was first brought to them by the Chinese. It is an Asiatic importation which we can very well do without.

The Chinese diplomats, upon being interviewed, are exceedingly suave. They acknowledge all the evils which are brought to their notice, and one particularly quiescent Celestial has been known to say that the flood of Coolie immigration was entirely too large.

But they have an adamantine determination under all this blandness.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The savings banks have already a sufficiently shaky reputation to make people uneasy who have funds therein.

Consequently, with each new development of internal weakness there is a fresh scare and a fresh run on the bank, which claims the attention of the moment.

Just now E. W. Burr, President of the Clay Street Savings Bank, long regarded as the safest of these institutions, is suffering under a grave accusation, which is one of the outgrowths of the Carr trial.

Mr. Burr is accused of having made large loans to that daring adventurer, George M. Pinney, on totally insufficient security.

Of these loans, one note for $30,000 was indorsed by Rogers, a porter in Pinney's office, and another for $10,000 by Higgins, a clerk in the same establishment.

Mr. Pinney's collaterals were backed by wild-cat speculations, and when that gentleman temporarily disappeared from the arena of public life, carrying some of the Clay Street Bank with him, together with some other moneys appropriated with equal irregularity, Mr. Burr was not actuated by the grave uneasiness which would have been deemed becoming in him.

There are not wanting people to accuse the Bank President of having received a private commission on the loan of 5 per cent, which money was strictly paid.

Mr. Burr has published an affidavit denying emphatically that he received commissions on the heavy loans made to George M. Pinney on the security of worthless Naval Pay-Office certificates.

Unfortunately, Mr. Burr's unsupported testimony is not received with that degree of credulity which would be soothing to his wounded feelings.

The newspapers and the stockholders do not hesitate to remind him more frequently than is agreeable that he was perfectly cognizant of Mr. Pinney's wild-cat speculations; that he knew perfectly well of the financial standing of Messrs. Rogers and Higgins when he accepted their indorsement; and that he was conscious of the weakness of the collaterals.

The upshot of it is that the bank has lost half a million dollars, and that Mr. Burr is in a very bad box until he condescends to make a more lucid and satisfactory explanation.

This, however, will not restore the money to the stockholders. It is irretrievably gone, and great is the wailing thereat.

KEARNEY.

Kearney and the Kearneyites may howl in unison their favorite battle-cry, "The Chinese must go." But the Chinese have quietly made up their minds that they will not go. Their almond eyes are opening wider every day. They realize the might of numbers. They begin to see what would be their power should they become an aggressive people, and they are of no mind to withdraw the thin edge of the wedge.

We have watched Kearney's descent upon the East with much interest. His cohorts of this coast are supremely disgusted at the mild nature of his success thus far.

Others are astonished that he has commanded any attention at all. He is essentially a man of this place. When he gets east of the Rocky Mountains he loses his grievance.

Chinese immigration is his hobby. When he goes to where there is no Chinese immigration, what is he going to talk about?

It took him five minutes to get a crowd in San Francisco. The subject was always ready at hand. There is a Chinese wash-house in every block. It is their rule to allow one to each square. More active competition is forbidden outside the precincts of Chinatown.

So Mr. Dennis Kearney could at any time select a vantage place where the mystic hieroglyphics of the Flowery Empire stared him in the face, and teach his doctrines by the object method of the Kindergarten.

Here he could enlarge, and dilate, and rave, and tear, and swear, in which latter graceful accomplishment he highly excels.

They are said to have beaten up one poor old mummified Chinaman in one of the Eastern cities where Kearney had intended speaking, but, when he was brought upon the scene for an inspiration, he was so old, so useless, so abject, so dejected, that it was impossible to hold him up as a crying evidence of the evils of Chinese immigration, and the lecture did not come off.

They call Kearney a lecturer now.

He must regret going away before the arrival of the Embassy. He lost an opportunity.

That his name and his career are familiar to the Chinese is evident by an allusion in an article written by one of the mandarins, Kwang Chang Ling.

It is being published in the *Argonaut* under the caption "Why Should the Chinese Go?" The first part is only a historic preamble.

The argument is to come in next week's issue, and it will probably be a good one, for they are excellent logicians. The English is not only correct but choice.

Truly they have adapted our customs with marvelous rapidity when they take to writing for the newspapers the moment they touch our shores.

Kwang Chang Ling premises that he is what Europeans—he kindly forbears to say Americans—would consider an anomaly, an educated Chinaman, and announces his treatment of his subject thus:

> Before I begin, let me describe the spirit in which I propose to discuss this subject. In the first place, I intend to be just; to differ from you honestly; to be influenced by neither prejudice, hatred, nor resentment; to employ no specious arguments; to set up no weak issue, the easier to demolish it; to employ respectful language; to advance no facts which are not either well known to history or established in the course of the discussion itself.
>
> Clothed in this dignity of discourse, I enter the lists without fear. I am upon your soil; I am surrounded at the best by unsympathetic spectators; my only buckler is the truth; my only weapon your language, the peculiarities of which can never be wholly mastered by a foreigner. Far from complaining of any disadvantage in these respects, I am free to own that no soil is freer, no assemblage more noble, no regulations more just, than those which claim the proud title of American.
>
> And now let the heralds be heard and my grievance stated. Hear, oh, ye just and valiant men, ye beauteous and compassionate women, the complaint of Kwang Chang Ling, a *literate* of the first class, a warrior and noble, a leader of the Chinese, and a representative by authority.

The worst feature of the Chinese question is, that it is too easily argued. All the theory is on the side of the Chinaman, but all the practice is not. It takes practical observation to find out both sides of the story, and the leaders who will eventually arrange the matter have no time for anything but theory.

THE THEATRES.

"Diplomacy" is yet running at the California to excellent houses. Its charm grows with constant seeing. There are numbers of people who have been five or six times, and intend to go once again to see it before it is withdrawn.

Its run threatened to come to an inglorious close early in the week. With two beautiful women in the cast, is it necessary to explain the trouble?

A pair of jealous rivals has come to be one of the necessary concomitants of a successful company.

What an advertisement was the Kellogg-Cary war!

How cleverly the wily Max brought Marie Roze into the battle just when the interest was beginning to flag. Is it not written that the jealousy of Fanny Davenport made Agnes Ethel and Clara Morris, and later Jeffreys-Lewis.

Rumor hath it that Mrs. Seguin's professional jealousy of some remarkable lower notes made the Hess opera troupe an uncomfortable abiding-place for fair-haired, pretty Emelie Melville.

Did not the war between Alice Oates and Eme Roseau disperse an excellent English opera bouffe troupe?

In "Diplomacy" we have Maud Granger and Jeffreys-Lewis.

Maud Granger is petite and pretty, light and pleasing.

Jeffreys-Lewis is tall and handsome, earnest and intense.

Both dress irreproachably; both are New York favorites.

In the play, Maud Granger is a free-hearted, loving, frank girl. Jeffreys-Lewis is a world-worn, strategic Russian adventuress.

The latter is undoubtedly the stronger part, and if there were any bitterness, vindictiveness, or intensity which the author may have forgotten to infuse, Miss Lewis fully supplied the deficiency.

She seemed to have felt from the beginning that Maud Granger was first in the lists for favor. She was a novelty. The wildest stories of her beauty had traveled West. Her photograph hung in every shop-window, and they sold by scores. She was adjudged the most charming of *Doras*, as she is. She was said to have subjugated New York completely in the part, as she has San Francisco.

She is a delightful actress in this role, but withal something less brilliant than we had looked for.

Jeffreys-Lewis perhaps felt herself handicapped, and played as if she had undertaken to shine her rival down.

That she has not done, but she plays the *Countess* in a thrillingly impressive way, and she is undoubtedly the success of the piece, almost perfectly as it is played throughout.

Mr. Montague has been singularly fortunate in selecting his company, of which he himself is sometimes called the least attractive member.

In point of finish and absolute artistic perfection, the *Baron Stein* of Mr. Shannon holds the palm, but the fortunes of an intriguing old Baron are under no circumstances as interesting as those of a beautiful woman. So when the report circulated that Miss Jeffreys-Lewis had lost her temper at some fancied slight, and refused to play, it seemed to theatre-goers that "Diplomacy" had been shattered to atoms, and nothing remained but a memory.

Miss Lewis maintained her independent position till she learned that some one was ready to take her place. That she could not endure, so she has been playing the *Countess* ever since, and making of her a more fiery-spirited young woman than ever.

The true state of the trouble has not been allowed to penetrate beyond the green-room, but a little story leaks out that Miss Lewis fancied the other members of the company to have formed a Granger cabal against her.

The immediate cause of the disturbance was a bunch of flowers, but in what way they came to be the cause, the chronicler does not state.

How fruitful are these innocent, pretty things of heartburnings, jealous squabbles, and all the uglinesses of human nature, in a theatre!

It has been the rule at the California Theatre this long and many a day that no flowers shall be thrown on the stage during the progress of a scene.

In fact, they quite frown upon flowers being passed up from the front in any case, exception being made in case of benefits and first nights.

It is said that a bouquet was presented to Miss Lewis in the last act which Mr. Warde did not hand to her.

As they were supposed to be making war to the knife, it would have been very ridiculous for him to stop in the midst of his accusations to hand the lady a bouquet. Whatever was the cause, there has been a perceptible ripple in the harmony.

Nevertheless, "Diplomacy" is a wonderful play, wonderfully well played, and it is a pity that the company should, even partially, disband, as they soon do, when Maud Granger and Fred Warde go to Chicago to support John McCullough.

At Baldwin's they have revived "The Long Strike" for the purpose of introducing J. M. Stoddart. He has achieved an immediate and unbounded success in the part of *Moneypenny*, although he is wildly extravagant, even fantastical, in his style. But, when an actor is supremely funny, when people laugh until their sides ache, and go again the next night to laugh some more, he must be called—even though the critics condemn him—a success.

ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE GONE.

It would seem that latterly a doom has fallen on the millionaires, as each passing week is marked by the death of one of the pillars of California wealth.

The last was Michael Reese, of whose death news has been received by telegraph to-day, he having died in Bavaria, whither he had gone some few months since.

"As rich as Michael Reese" was one of the street sayings before the Bonanza crowd came in, but his wealth, which is estimated at from five to ten millions, shrunk by comparison with the enormous figures which gossip gave them previous to the death of O'Brien.

Yet he was accounted an enormously wealthy man, and had the faculty of disbursing very little. It is expected that much of his money will be left to charitable institutions, though upon what ground such a supposition is built it is difficult to say.

Some time ago, when the Board of Equalizations refused to reduce his assessments—he had a perfect genius for escaping taxes—he said that it had been his intention to bequeath the bulk of his property to public charities, but that if they did not reduce he would not leave one cent for that purpose. His application was refused.

He leaves quite a circle of married sisters in Chicago, and a nephew in San Francisco, Joseph Rosenberg, to whom he is supposed to have been deeply attached. But their interest in his will is yet problematical.

Although he was a very Midas in transmuting everything into gold, he harbored it well, and the only magnificent donation of his life was the presentation of the Lieber Library of New York, comprising some 30,000 volumes, to the University of California.

He was one of the most prominent figures on Montgomery street. Every man, woman, and child knew Michael Reese by sight. There are but few more left of the old lot to go.

JASSARTH.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

New York Democrat.

She is modest, but not bashful—
 Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow—
 Not too young and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsive,
 Now advancing, and now shy—
There is mischief in her dimple,
 There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature;
 She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
 As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
 When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh! a maid is sometimes chaming,
 But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
 Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
 Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb!
Are you mirthful? How her laughter
 Silver-sounding, will ring out!
She can lure, and catch, and play you,
 As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty,
 Who have grown so bold and wise,—
Young Americans of twenty,
 With the love-looks in your eyes—
You may practice all the lessons
 Taught by Cupid since the fall;
But I know a little widow
 Who could win and fool you all.

CYPRIOT WOMEN.

Pall-Mall Gazette.

The Turks, when describing a Greek girl, say that she is kneaded up with tricks. They ought to know, for in the palmy days of the harems those institutions contained many a young lady from the Ægean Isles, bought by agreement with her kinsfolk; and doubtless so late as two years ago the Turkish girl-merchant paid his yearly visits to Cyprus. His ostensible purpose was to recruit dancing-girls, for the word slavery was not to be so much as mentioned among the Greeks; but it was pretty well understood that, when a young Cypriot woman accepted an offer to go and dance at Constantinople or Bagdad, her relatives saw no more of her, unless she turned up in after years as a large widow with a great deal of superfluous jewelry about her. Vassilopoulos, the innkeeper, used to say (but this was some years ago) that the Pashas, and even his Majesty the Sultan, had a particular liking for the Cypriot maidens, owing to their merry eyes and their incomparable grace in dancing; and that, if it had not been for the vigilance of the Cyprian young men and the patriotic disinterestedness of Cyprian mothers, the whole female population of the island sacred to Aphrodite would have found its way into the Turkish seraglios. This statement contained possibly but a grain of truth; for Cyprian mothers of the peasant class, when overburdened with families, did not think twice about accepting a merchant's offer of a cash-payment in exchange for one of their daughters. The transaction was not, indeed, regarded as honorable: it was not talked about, and some mystery had to be observed in conveying the girl away; but the merchant selected more than a score or two of the population every year, and it was known that the chosen few were going to a life of brilliant possibilities which might result in their wielding considerable power in the State and sending home frequent remittances to their relations. For the rest, the female population in Cyprus, as in the other Greek islands, much exceeded that of the males; and when the innkeeper's two sons, Dimitri and Pericles, went a-courting, they must have found the marriage-market rather overstocked. The Cyprian damsel is a curious compound of fascinations and oddities. Seen at her best, on one of those innumerable saints' days when she does no work beyond tricking herself out in fine clothes and assisting her mother to dispense hospitality, she looks like a masquerade heroine, whatever be her station. She weaves up her hair with gold coins, twists it, plaits it, and contrives, with a red and yellow kerchief, a head-dress which looks like a turban, but is made top-heavy by being surmounted with an embroidered muffin-cap and tassel. She wears baggy breeches, sky-blue or pink, which descend to the knee, the rest of the legs and feet being bare, except when, to honor company, she reluctantly dons a pair of babouches, in which she feels uncomfortable. She is generally fat, and wears a short jacket profusely braided, which does not reach to her waist; she rouges and whitens her creamy complexion till it looks like the face of a wax image; she paints her eyebrows deep-black, and, by some cunning pencil-touches at the corners of her eyes, contrives to make them look twice their proper size. Then she feels happy, and giggles when completed. She cannot read or write, but she can sing, play on a triangular guitar, and spin round in a fantastic dance which takes her breath away, and makes her cry "Hoo!" while the stranger who watches her turns giddy from sympathy. Nor is she without religion; for, during the long Lenten fast, and on Fridays thoughout the year, she lives on bread and olives, considering it a deadly sin to eat "anything that has breathed,"—fish included. She sees less sin in telling fibs and in discussing scandal. It takes some time to familiarize oneself with a Cypriot girl; for something of the Mussulman practice of secluding women prevails among the Greeks, and a bevy of maidens will scurry off like frightened poultry if a man approaches them to talk; but, once this shyness worn off, the chief conversational topic of the bashful maiden will relate to her neighbor's shortcomings. She will tell you with smothered laughter things which she has learned in the most surreptitious manner; and her dark eyes will sparkle with the fun of mischief-making.

GAMMON.

New York Express.

The female fancy, within the last few weeks, seemes to have lightly turned to thoughts of gammon. Munchausen is outdone, and the marvelous adventures through which the woman of the period passes are only excelled by the bland and childlike innocence with which they are recited. Miss Heuser set the ball rolling at Milton. It was very harrowing to read how that beautiful and cultivated young lady had been seized, undressed, chloroformed, and then laid out in the hallway to cool. It was sad to reflect, as the public mind was led to reflect, that the dastardly outrage had been prompted by the jealousy of the maidens of the village. Detectives were employed, and finally a man was arrested. The prosecution was suspiciously weak, and suddenly it transpires that there is nothing new in Miss Heuser's adventure, for, when her antecedents are investigated, there is the record of similar escapades, and a bogus attempt at suicide with red ink to add to the list of Miss Heuser's eccentricities. There is something disappointing in thus disillusioning what was quite a respectable mystery, and was becoming all the more curdling when it was suggested by the detectives that the purpose had been to use Miss Heuser's body for dissecting purposes, it being intimated that it would be particularly valuable for that use. The reason of this special value of Miss Heuser's body is not explained.

After Heuser came Sohlke. Her story was magnificent in inventive imagery. Who that had seen la Sohlke bound upon the stage in that irresistible Hungarian polka, which nobody has danced since as she danced it, could with complacency read of the indignities practiced upon the now buxom form of the sprightly danseuse. The two lowering cut-throats, who were as desperate fellows as Falstaff's assailants at Gadshill, seem to have been devilishly ingenious in the tortures and insults they inflicted upon the helpless ballerina. They, too, went into the undressing business; they spanked their victim with ropes, they choked her with a handkerchief, they stole her diamonds, and, finally, they dipped her in a bath-tub. It was all very horrible and very pathetic, and when the ruminative iceman espied the nude Sohlke in the doorway, appealing for assistance and a policeman, he must have been convinced that it was possible to even outdo the "Black Crook" and sublimate the "demon dance." It was disappointing when the physicians found no marks of violence on the fair body of the plump beauty, and the sad conviction forced itself upon the public mind that here, too, was another case of gammon.

Capping the climax, comes the Utica story. A woman is taken possession of in a railroad train by two of the reigning style of ruffians, who claim her as a lunatic under their charge. They spirit her off at Utica, go through with the now somewhat monotonous undressing process, outrage her person, steal her jewels, and leave her in a generally demoralized condition to await the coming of her husband in a special train. Once more is disappointment destined to chill the public fervor, and the people again awaken to a realization of the fact that they have been sold. "All is vanity," said the prophet; and there is a good deal of gammon, says the modern observer of current female events. But the undressing business is beginning to lose its originality, and in the next piece of gammon it is to be hoped that the heroine will invent something novel that shall vary what has now become humdrum.

FEET.

Detroit Free Press.

"Maybe," said a husband to his loving spouse, "you wouldn't be so handy displaying those big feet of yours if you knew what occurred when I took your shoe to be mended."

"What was it?—let me know instantly."

"Well, the shoemaker took it in his hand, gazed upon it in silence, and then burst into tears, and wept as if his heart would break."

"Well, what was the numskull crying for?—quick, let me know!"

"Well, poor fellow, he said he doted on his grandmother—fairly doted on her. She nursed him, you know, because his mother was feeble, and so—well, he came to this country fifteen years ago, and first he set up in the vegetable line, and got along pretty well, and was about to send for the old lady, when hard times came, and he broke. He went into fruit then, and after that into milk—into all sorts of things, you know; but he got disappointed every time, till his business fetched him out at last, and he sent right off for the old woman. She landed four weeks ago, but died the very same night. It was hard, very hard, after all his toiling for fifteen years, to get her over at last, and have her die on his hands. He—he—well, he was disgusted. However, he laid her out, and he and his friends sat up with her, and by and by the memory of her virtues softened his bitterness and turned it to a tender grief, a settled melancholy, that hung about his spirits for many days. However, by striving to keep his thoughts employed on other subjects, he was finally beginning to regain some little of his old-time cheerfulness, when your shoe reminded him so painfully of his grandmother's coffin—"

A slap in the face, accompanied by "Take that, you degraded old ruffian!" put a sharp end to the feet story.

NAUGHTY PAPA.

Cleveland Herald.

About noon yesterday a portly, dignified gentleman chanced to meet his daughter, a handsome, stylish little miss, wearing a jaunty velvet hat, and with her hair rolled up at the back of her head in the shape of a Vienna bunn, sauntering down Vine street under the escort of a young man dressed with excruciating scrupulousness and exceeding taste. The old gentleman stopped his daughter, and, without noticing the confusion their meeting threw her into, commenced talking about the weather, her shopping, etc. She listened dutifully a moment or two, and then remarked, referring to her escort, "Papa, this is Mr.——." Papa, however, paid no attention to the young man, but kept on talking. Again she said, "Papa, you didn't hear; this is Mr. ——."

"Yes, yes, my girl, I heard you," said the old gentleman, with an impatient wave of the hand. "I heard you, and I don't care to *know* Mr. ——."

The immediate departure of that young man in a very shrunken up condition was one of the funniest sights of the day.

POSTSCRIPTS.

Chambers' Journal.

It has been said that the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, and, as an illustration of this, a young lady having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded with the following words: "P. S.—You will see by my signature that I am married." That the same may be sometimes said of a gentleman's letter is proved by the subjoined, said to have been sent to the late Bishop of Norwich, Dr. S., in answer to an invitation given by him: "Mr. O.'s private affairs turn out so badly that he cannot have the pleasure of waiting upon his Lordship at his agreeable house on Monday next. N. B.—His wife is dead."

SATISFIED.

Just before a late thunder-storm a man stepped into a telegraph office and requested the privilege of talking through the telephone with his wife, who was visiting the Manager's wife at a distant telegraph station. The Assistant Manager granted the request, and the man began operations. He couldn't be prevailed upon to believe that it was really his wife who was talking to him, and she so many miles away. He finally asked her to say or do something known to themselves only, that he might be convinced that it was she. Just then a rambling streak of lightning came on the wires, hitting the husband violently on the head, when he jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "I am satisfied; all correct."—*Exchange.*

MONOGRAMS ON SHOES.

London Truth.

It is becoming the fashion for ladies to have their coronets—and if they have no coronets, their monograms—embroidered on their shoes. The difference between this fashion and that adopted three centuries ago on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, is that, whereas the nobles of France and England recognized each other by glancing at the castles, etc., which they wore upon their backs, you now have to examine a lady's shoes if you desire to know who she is. The new style has one undoubted advantage; it gives you a decent pretext for looking at a pretty girl's ankles.

AMATEUR BELLES.

London World.

The other evening a fresh, pretty country girl appeared at a ball and created no small sensation. A noted beauty was asked what she thought of the debutante. "Not bad," she replied, "for an amateur!" I understand that the "profession" of beauty is so lucrative that mammas are already turning their serious attention to training up their chicks to embrace this attractive branch of fine arts.

FEMININE NOTES.

It was a Boston girl who referred to Beaconsfield's new honor as "the Order of the Elastic."

There are times when the patient housewife grows weary of sewing for others to rip.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Fashionable Mother—"Maria, I'm almost discouraged; how many times have I told you not to say tater, but pertater?"

The young woman who knows how to paint judiciously is surer of a husband than she who faints, faint she never so discreetly.

Domestic Darwinism.—Natural Selection: Marrying for love. Struggle for Existence: Marrying without money.—*Punch.*

A man in Detroit has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

Now that crimped hair is becoming fashionable again, ladies are advised, if they want to get their hair in waves, to take an ocean bath.

"Woman," quoth Jones, "are the salad of life,
 At once a boon and a blessing."
"In one way they're salad indeed," replied Brown,
 "They take so much time in their dressing."

One of Albany's most beautiful and accomplished belles will have an attractive article in the August Atlantic. Her dressmaker says it is the handsomest bathing suit she ever made.

Lady (giving an apple to a little boy): "Give this apple to the one of us three here whom you think the handsomest." The boy looked for a moment at all three ladies, took the apple, and—ate it.

Young Swellington (soliloquizing, as he sees two young ladies in fashionable walking-dresses) —"Baw Jove! the seals have escaped from the aquarium, and are taking a stroll. Devilish graceful creatures, baw Jove!"

"I should just like to see somebody try to abduct me," said Mrs. Smith at the breakfast table the other morning. "H'm! so should I, my dear—so should I," said Mr. Smith, with exceeding earnestness.—*Buffalo Express.*

Annie: "Can you tell me, ma, why the perfume on the handkerchief of my dear Augustus is like me shooting an arrow at a target?" Ma: "No, my dear, I don't see the similarity; why is it?" Annie: "Because it's aro, ma, scent from my beau." Ma faints.

The following, from an exchange, is downright mean; and we only give it space to show the "cussedness" of some newspaper-men. No lady ought to read it:

Yet we'll bet a trade-dollar that every woman in the town who reads this paper will turn it upside down and read this.

The lamented X. left a charming widow, and a daughter who grew up to be even more charming. She grew up with fearful rapidity, too, especially from her mother's point of view. "Why, Florence, what a big girl you are getting to be! How old are you?" said, one day, an old friend of the family. "Fifteen and a half almost," replied the girl; "but don't let ma know."

RECENT REMOVALS.

DESIRABLE CHANGE.

Not Referring to Dimes and Quarters, but to a Change of Base.

The Adams & Westlake Wire Gauze Non-Explosive Oil Stove,

Together With Their New Summer Cook, Laundry, and Camp Stove, the "Double Quick,"

May Now Be Purchased Directly of the Manufacturers at 100 Lake-st.

Call at the number mentioned and see the stoves in operation, and ascertain their reasonable prices. By permission we refer the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the following parties who are using the "Double Quick": Mrs. A. Pearson, 79 Park-av.; Mrs. J. Stiles, 836 Michigan-av.; G. G. Bailey, residence Oak Park, Ill., place of business 163 Washington-st.; E. C. Cook, Englewood; Mrs. E. Bell, Rogers Park; and Rev. J. Stuart Smith, Evanston.

AMUSEMENTS.

MILLER'S GARDEN,
North Clark-st. and North-av.

The Musical Sensation of the Season.

Grand Gala Concert and Summer Night's Festival.

Tuesday Eve'g, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock sharp,
GIVEN BY THE
GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,
Under direction of Prof. O. SCHMOLL,
in connection with the
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Leader, Prof. A. ROSENBECKER, consisting of 35 of the best musicians.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug. 17, from Clark-st. bridge:
Sunday, Aug. 11, to South Chicago at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight, on the lake, at 7:30 p. m.
Monday, Aug. 12, Waterworks, Crib, and Lincoln Park, at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight, on the lake, 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, to Evanston at 2:30 p. m. On the lake, at 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, on the lake, at 2:30 p. m. Grand moonlight at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, Aug. 15, to Evanston, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening. Parties can go to Evanston on the morning trip and remain there until 5 o'clock p. m.
Friday, Aug. 16, to Waukegan at 9 a. m. Calling at Evanston at 10:30 a. m., Waukegan at 1 p. m., returning to Evanston at 7:30 p. m. Chicago at 9 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 17, on the lake at 2:30 p. m. To Michigan City at 9 p. m. Returning Sunday, Aug. 18, at 11:30 a. m.
Fare—To Waukegan and return, $1; Michigan City and return, $1; all other round trips, 50 cents.

HESPERIA LODGE
EXCURSION TO GENEVA LAKE
AND KAYE'S PARK,
Saturday, Aug. 17, 1878.

Tickets for the round trip, including steamboat ride on Lake Geneva, $2.50. To be obtained of the members and of Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.; Lyon & Healy, Monroe and State-sts.; J. B. Chambers & Co., Clark and Madison-sts.; Harris' Bookstore, 637 Lake-st.; and George H. Hall, 894 Lake-st.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM.
SUMMER SEASON, 1878.

First Grand Ladies' Prize Swimming,
Saturday, Aug. 17, at 9:30 a. m.

Ladies' Tickets sold at the office of the Natatorium. Gents' Tickets sold by the Ladies participating and by their Committee. DR. W. JANSEN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE MAJERONIS
THE MAJERONIS
Monday, Aug. 12, every evening until further notice, Dumas' Great Play,
CAMILLE.
Camille Gautier.........SIGNORA MAJERONI
Armand Duval.........SIGNOR MAJERONI
MATINEES | Wednesday and Saturday | MATINEES

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........MR. J. H. HAVERLY.

This Sunday, Last Night "Babes in the Wood."
The famous and largely-increased COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY, par excellence of BURLESQUE ORGANIZATION, in the most successful burlesque ever produced,
Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin?
With Mlle. Eme Roseau—Extensive Company—Corps de Ballet—New Costumes, &c., &c.
Monday—The London Burlesque, Robinson Crusoe.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CIRcuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. In chancery. John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch, William G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill, on their intervention.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree and supplemental order of said Court, entered of record in said cause, the former on the 4th of December, 1877, and the latter on the 1st of June, 1878, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, at the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell, as directed in said decree and order, at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, subject, however, to the lien of a prior trust-mortgage by said Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to secure six hundred thousand dollars of bonds now outstanding and mentioned in said decree, and also subject to redemption as provided by the laws of the State of Illinois, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company made or to be made, extending from Joliet, in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the County of Ogle, in said State of Illinois, including right-of-way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron, ties, chairs, splices, bolts, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts, bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased for the construction of said railroad, all the engines, tenders, cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company acquired for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the franchises and rights of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company relating thereto, and all property acquired by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turn-outs, machine-shops, tools, implements, and personal property used on or along the line of said railroad, and all property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company of, in, and to the same, and all other property, rights, and franchises, and things whatsoever which were intended to be conveyed by said mortgage now in the hands or under the control or authority of the Receiver appointed in this cause, and all property acquired by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with said railroad, and which shall be at the time of said sale in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled; together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said cause may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchase-money in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time and mode of payment, reference is had to said decree and said order of record in said cause in said Court.

July 27, 1878. HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Copelin, Photographer, 75 MADISON-ST., Take Elevator. Cabinets, $6; Cards, $3.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH Best Set, $7. Warranted. Small Gold Fillings, $1.50. Silver Fillings, 75 cents. Extracting, 50 cents. Twenty years' practice. DR. ANGLE, Dentist, Room 10, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL!
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m., we shall sell, without reserve,
200 Lots Hardware,
By order L. C. Yott, Administrator.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Wednesday Auction Sale OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS,
For Aug. 14 will be a fine, well-selected stock of the best grades of custom-made goods for the Fall Trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, Aug. 15, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY.
25 crates White Granite and C. C. Ware.
10 casks Yellow and Rock. Ware.
50 Decorated Toilet Sets.
2,000 gals. Stone Jars.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, Aug. 17, at 9:30 a. m.,
AUCTION SALE OF
NEW FURNITURE.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Medium Walnut and Upholstered Goods will be offered.
Dealers specially invited.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION NOTICE.

OUR LARGE OPENING
FALL TRADE SALES
Will be held as follows:
Tuesday, Aug. 20, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, - - DRY GOODS.
Thursday, Aug. 22, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Friday, Aug. 23, - - - - DRY GOODS.

These sales will be very large and attractive, and include all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock each day.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

AUCTION SALE
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
TUESDAY, AUG. 13.
ALSO
100 LOTS BANKRUPT STOCK.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, at stores 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at stores 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, CIGARS, DESKS, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at stores 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at stores 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

Tuesday Sale, Aug. 13, at 9:30 a. m.,
FURNITURE,
The Stock of a First-class Dealer.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, &c., &c. A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

Regular Weekly Sale,
Friday, Aug. 16, at 9:30 a. m.
OUR USUAL IMMENSE LAY-OUT.
New Parlor Suits,
New Chamber Sets.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS.
A full line of CARPETS and GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, new and second-hand. General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY,
Auctioneer, 144 Dearborn-st. (opposite Tribune).
FRIDAY, AUG. 16, AT 10 A. M.,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF
CLUB HOUSE,
At No. 71 Monroe-st.,
AT AUCTION.
Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Elegant Mirrors, Parlor Sets, Sideboards, B. W. Tables, Extension Tables, B. W. Chamber Sets, Lounges, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, &c.
Dining and Kitchen Furniture,
Elegant Crystal Chandeliers,
Burglar-Proof Safes, A No. 1.
The above is the best outfit ever offered. Must be sold. T. E. STACY, Auctioneer.

By D. D. STARK & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
One Fine Hallet & Davis Piano,
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9:30 a. m.
On SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30 a. m., our usual large sale of Furniture, Carpets, and Miscellaneous Goods. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, a full line of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Elegant Parlor Suits, Handsome Chamber Sets, Marble Top Tables, Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Ex. Tables. A good lot of Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets. 30 No. 1 Cook and Heating Stoves. A large lot of Second-hand Goods, Bedsteads, Washstands, Queensware, and Tinware.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN,
200 and 202 Randolph-st.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9½ o'clock,
TRADE SALE OF
50 Crates Crockery, Firsts.
20 Casks Rock & Yellow Ware,
In Original Packages.
90 Brls. Glassware.
30 Decorated Toilet Sets.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
72 and 74 Wabash-av.
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 12:30 o'clock.
Full lines of seasonable goods.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF
Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
And Store Fixtures, belonging to the estate of Smith & Winegard, at No. 185 West Madison-st. Bids for the purchase of the above property, as a whole or any part thereof, will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time the bids will be opened at the store, in the presence of the bidders. The stock inventories about $5,000, and is open to inspection until sold. The acceptance of any bid subject to approval by the Court.
BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lake Forest University.
Rev. D. S. Gregory, D.D., President.
Opens Sept. 10, 1878.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT
Offers unsurpassed facilities for YOUNG MEN and YOUNG WOMEN desiring a Christian Education. CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses with complete corps of Professors. EXPENSES REDUCED to place a college education within the reach of all. Society and moral and religious influences the best. Location the most beautiful and healthful in the Northwest. Address THE PRESIDENT, LAKE FOREST, ILL.
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.
FERRY HALL, socially distinct from the College. STANDARD OF INSTRUCTION elevated by aid of College Faculty. Thorough training in English, Scientific, and Classical branches. Unequaled advantages in Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Special attention to be given to Health and Physical Culture. Buildings, grounds, society, and home Christian influences all that could be desired. Address the Principal, Rev. A. G. WILSON, A. M.

Lake Forest Academy,
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
A COLLEGE-FITTING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Three Courses of Study. A full corps of Teachers. Special instruction by the Principal to those who wish to teach. Location on Lake Michigan, 28 miles from Chicago and 55 from Milwaukee.
Fall Term begins Sept. 10.
Address A. R. SABIN, Principal.

WOLFE HALL,
Denver, Colorado.
A CHURCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Fall Term begins Sept. 4, 1878. Young Ladies who are predisposed to Asthma and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, will find here a dry and invigorating climate with superior advantages for education.
Rt. Rev. J. F. SPALDING, President.
Mrs. ANNA PALMER, Principal.
For circulars with terms, address the Principal.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE
Morgan Park (near Chicago),
Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.
Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optional Course; also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing and Painting, Specialties. For Catalogue address G. THAYER, Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY.
Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, } Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location attractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Session begins Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for catalogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

University of Notre Dame.
The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardians to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

ALLEN ACADEMY,
CHICAGO, ILL.
A most elegant and thoroughly equipped school for young ladies and girls as well as for boys and young men. Prepares for best Colleges or business and social life. Five Departments. Able Faculty. Also splendid Primary Department for little girls and boys. A few pupils received into the family of the President. Only class charges, no extras. The next term commences Sept. 9. Send for Catalogue.
IRA W. ALLEN, M. A., LL. D., President,
663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
No. 11 Eighteenth-st.
An English and Classical School of the highest order; offers equal advantages to boys and girls of all ages. Twelfth year begins Sept. 9.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Thorough preparation for College or Business.
Forty-first year opens Sept. 9.

Cook County Normal School.
The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 2, 1878. For particulars or for circulars call at the rooms of the County Board of Education, 173 Randolph-st., Chicago (at from 10 to 12 a. m., or from 2 to 4 p. m.), or address the Principal at Englewood.
D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

SAINT IGNATIUS COLLEGE.
Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 2. Besides the Classical and Commercial courses, a Scientific course has been begun, offering special advantages to young men who desire to devote themselves to scientific pursuits.
For further particulars apply at the College, 413 West Twelfth-st.

Miss Pierce and Miss Lawrence
Will reopen their ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Sept. 30, at No. 111 Roylston-st., Boston.
For circulars send to above address.
Western References—Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Chicago; Pres. Angell, Michigan University.

Mlle. C. Broussais'
French and English School for Young Ladies and Children reopens on Sept. 9 at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mlle. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers.

Sacred Heart Academy
FOR YOUNG LADIES, 302 Chicago-av. The Fall Session will begin Monday, Sept. 9, 1878. For further information apply to the Lady Superior.

Prof. Sanger's Class for Boys.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 2; applications now received; number limited to twenty-four; boys fitted for Harvard, Yale, or any college; unsurpassed facilities for thorough instruction; private lessons given by the hour; graduate of Harvard, class of 1848. Address 439 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Kindergarten
TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 3 Hershey Hall, will begin Oct. 2, 1878. For circulars apply to MRS. A. H. PUTNAM or MISS SARA EDDY.

Froebel School and Kindergarten.
Will resume Monday, Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court, east of Union Park. MISS SARA EDDY,
Principal and Kindergartener.

Irving Military Academy,
Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities best in the Northwest. Send for Catalogue. Office, 169 Madison-st., Room 3, Chicago.
Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant; Col. G. S. HOLLISTER, Principal, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments; open alike to ladies and gentlemen. Fall Term begins Sept. 10. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de Notre Dame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annum, $130. For particulars apply SUPERIORESS.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering,
at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, etc. Address
WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

MISS R. S. RICE'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children, 481 North LaSalle-st., reopens Sept. 11; especial attention to physical culture.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. OPENS SEPT. 10. FOR circulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.